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FRIDAY NOVEMBER 30 1984

20p

THE TIMES Tomorrow

Police woman
Mary Tyler Moore and the Hill Street Blues style



Good taste
The right wines and the right gifts at Christmas

Cashing in
The ways and *means of getting* the best from *your bank manager*

Still a winner
Why former England forward Mike Channon is playing top-class football at 36

Portfolio

The Times Portfolio competition prize of £2,000 was shared by two winners yesterday. Mr Derek Barratt of Iver, Bucks and another winner from London, who wishes to remain anonymous, each receive £1,000. Portfolio list, page 16; *how to play*, Information Service, back page.

£300,000 'rip-off' raid on van

\n armed gang used the claw of : JCB mechanical digger to rip ›ff the roof of a security van in . £300,000 hold-up on the M23 ıear Redhill, Surrey, yesterday. Guards in the Brinks-Mat van at helpless as eight men in Balaclavas snatched the money.

Argentina hears torture facts

Horrifying details of human rights abuses in Argentina between 1976 and 1983 are detailed in a book which went on sale in Buenos Aires **Page 6**

Kohl mission

West Germam Chancellor Helmut Kohl, in talks with President Reagan in Washington today, will press for strengthening of Nato and inclusion of medium-range missiles in Europe in "umbrella" arms negotiations with Moscow **Page 6**

Cairo initiative

Egypt is launching a new Middle East peace initiative involving Israel, the US, Jordan and Palestinian representatives, the *Jewish Chronicle* reports today **Husain for Cairo, page 8**

Seaside 'dole'

The Government is to take action to stop the unemployed and young people moving to seaside hotels to live in lodgings on social security **Page 2**

No-go coast

Sri Lanka is to establish a "no man's land" *along a stretch* of coastline to combat increased terrorist activity by Tamil separatists. **Page 6**

GPs' stress

A *Manchester survey* shows that although most GPs consider *themselves* overworked and under stress, they spend only 12 to 24 hours a week seeing patients. **Page 3**

England trail

An extraordinary burst of fast scoring by India has left England 73 runs behind after the second day of the first Test in Bombay **Page 21**

Tory whips alerted as revolt grows over student grants

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Government whips were last night put on full weekend alert in an attempt to beat off a *Conservative* backbench revolt on student grants in the *Commons on Thursday*.

More than half of the Conservative backbench strength, 138 MPs, had by yesterday signed parliamentary motions criticizing Sir Keith Joseph's plan to increase parental contributions by £39 million from the start of the next academic year.

Whitchall panic reached such a high pitch that half a dozen *parliamentary private* secretaries, ministers' unpaid linkmen in the Commons, were formally asked to pull their names off the motions.

But the whips' efforts over the weekend will be aimed at persuading and cajoling their backbench colleagues away from an ideal opportunity for revolt.

It was announced that Mr Nigel Lawson, Chancellor of the *Exchequer, will on Thursday* move a Commons motion to approve *his autumn statement* on public spending, the package which contains Sir Keith's proposal to charge about 140,000 better-off families the extra £39 million towards their children's maintenance and tuition at university.

That motion may be amended and there were heavy mutterings in the Commons corridors last night that the Government could not count on backbench backing in a specific vote on grants.

In the Commons, Mr Margaret Thatcher defended the plan, repeating Sir Keith's defence that the extra money raised would help science research, and that Britain had the most generous system of student grants anywhere in the world.

But her reply was marked by the complete lack of backbench support and later, during business questions, two backbenchers, Mr Patrick Cormack, South Staffordshire, and Mr Antony Marlow, Northampton North, gave strong hints that the government could certainly not count on their votes. Mr Marlow said the plan should be "consigned to the political dustbin."

It is understood that ministers, who discussed the possibility of revolt at yesterday's Cabinet, decided to switch a planned meeting between Sir Keith and backbenchers from Wednesday to Tuesday to give Mr Lawson more room for compromise.

If backbencher anger had not cooled by the time of Tuesday's meeting, ministers would need to consider the need to make an offer strong enough to buy off a revolt.

Sir Keith is due to answer *education questions* in the Commons on Tuesday after*noon before opening the second* day's debate on the second reading of the controversial Local Government Bill – before *meeting his backbench critics*.

Sir Keith said in an interview with Channel Four news last night: "The choices are fairly difficult. It is not easy to find cuts that would not be fiercely resisted by many of my colleagues. It is, as so often in government, a dilemma." But he said: "Sometimes one has to take a decision. I am sure my *colleagues would agree, in the* national interest."

Certainly, the *Downing Street* line yesterday was that the *Cabinet was totally united* behind Sir Keith. But individual colleagues, when pressed have been keen to point out that the plan was volunteered by Sir Keith, without Treasury prompting, and that it was not discussed in Cabinet.

The parliamentary private secretaries who were listed as having distanced themselves from government policy were: Mr Stephen Dorrell and Mr John Watson, both with the Department of Energy; Mr Richard Page, with the Leader of the House; Mr Robert *Atkins, Department of* Trade and Industry; Mr Kenneth *Carlisle*, Northern Ireland; and Mr John Watts, Environment.

It was not known last night whether they had all complied with the request to withdraw their names from the motion.



Election fighters exploit split

The Labour and Liberal candidates in the Enfield, Southgate by-election yesterday moved quickly to exploit Conservative divisions over education fees (our Political Editor writes).

Continued on back page, col 6



Franco-British summit basks in amity

Mrs Margaret Thatcher (above) being greeted by President Mitterrand on the steps of the Elysée Palace yesterday at the start of her two-day official visit to France.

After her first round of talks with M *Mitterrand*, Mrs Thatcher *told reporters:* "But we have made great strides – there are *now no problems* between us (France and Britain) and we can look at wider issues

Earlier, M *Laurent Fabius, the French* Prime Minister, whose father had died, *cancelled most of his other official* engagements, but he will go ahead with all *meetings involving* Mrs Thatcher and her team of seven ministers.

EEC summit, page 8

Miners' executive welcomes TUC initiative to end strike

- **The executive of the miners' union has welcomed the TUC's *initiative* to find a settlement of the pits dispute.**
- ***A judge in Luxembourg has ruled that* British courts have no jurisdiction over the £4.63 million deposited there by the miners' union.**
- **Mr Neil Kinnock will repeat his attack on *picket-line violence at a rally for the miners* tonight, according to Labour leadership sources.**

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

Miners' leaders yesterday welcomed the TUC's attempts to formulate a peace package to end the strike but were not given details of the proposals at their executive meeting in Sheffield.

Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the union, who was pressed by moderates to give an outline of the TUC strategy, said he had no further information. He was not present at the meeting with TUC leaders on Tuesday night. But Mr Michael McGahey, the unions' president and Mr Peter Heathfield, its general secretary, who represented the NUM were absent from yesterday's executive meeting.

Mr Scargill said after the executive meeting that the coal board's strategy had been an "abysmal failure and this union is absolutely confident that this dispute will be won and the pit closure programme withdrawn.".

The executive was meeting as a judge in Luxembourg released £4.38 million of the union's funds which have been frozen since November 14 as sequestrators from Price Waterhouse sought to track down union money to pay a £200,000 fine for contempt of court.

The total frozen in the Luxembourg bank was £4.63m but the remainder is being retained to cover the £200,000 fine and £50,000 for costs incurred by the City accountants. Price Waterhouse argued in court yesterday for a delay to allow consideration of papers showing that the union was no longer a trustee of its own funds, having been replaced by the sequestrators.

The judge ruled that orders made in the British High Court were not enforceable in Luxembourg, but the NUM did not contest the *£250,000* remaining frozen. The union is now free to *move the £4.38m, which* amounts to roughly half its assets, *out of the country*.

In Zurich a judge postponed *a decision yesterday for* 10 days on an appeal by Price Waterhouse to freeze £503,000 of the union's funds, believed to be deposited with a Zurich financial company.

The focus of the dispute switches to the meeting between Mr Scargill and Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, at a Labour Party rally in Stoke-*on-Trent tonight and afterwards* to the TUC's attempts to persuade the union leadership to adopt a new negotiating posture.

A meeting between the miners' union and the seven man TUC team monitoring the dispute will be held early next week when the timing of the initiative will be discussed.

In the meantime the TUC will be testing the reaction of the miners to revisions to the *Plan for Coal* which are expected to form the basis for substantive discussions

Mr Scargill said yesterday that he welcomed attempts at mediation whether they came from "the churches, the TUC or anybody else".

Leaders of 14,500 pit deputies, Nacods, were last night made the same 5.2 per cent pay offer which has already been accepted by the colliery managers' union.

The coal board said that 175 miners returned to work for the first time during the strike yesterday compared with 869 last Thursday.

Pits decimation, page 2
Parliament, page 4

Jobless total rises by 3,500

By Sarah Hogg Economics Editor

Adult unemployment rose by only 3,500 this month, after *seasonal adjustment*. This is much the same increase as last *month*, though well below *the* monthly increase of 17,000 to 23,000 recorded during July to September.

The unadjusted total of all unemployed people claiming benefit fell by 2,550 this month, *to 3,222,586, or 13.4 per cent* of the workforce, as 23,000 more school-leavers left the register.

The small rise in the adult total brought the average increase over a three-month period – the usual measure of unemployment trends – below 10,000 for the first time since June. *But* government officials believe the underlying trend is *still rising by up to 15,000* a month, and that figures for next *month and January will be less* encouraging.

The number of vacancies on offer at job centres fell this month, depressing the rising trend in vacancies seen since the spring.

The number of people covered by special employment and training measures is estimated to have risen by 9,000 this month, including an increase of 6,000 in the number of *school-leavers* on the Youth Training Scheme who now total 356,000. The estimated effect of these measures on unemploy*ment is to reduce the number of* people claiming benefit by 490,000.

The seasonally adjusted adult unemployment rate now stands at 12.9 per cent of the workforce, compared with 12.2 per cent last November, and is likely to reach 13 per cent over the next few months.

Regional adult unemployment rates range from more than 20 per cent in Northern Ireland and nearly 18 per cent in the North of England to under 10 per cent in the Southeast.

London pleased by Hong Kong reaction to pact

The British Government was *said last night* to be "very encouraged" by an official *assessment that most of Hong* Kong's inhabitants have found *the Anglo-Chinese agreement* on their future "acceptable"

Published in the form of a White Paper, it virtually ensures approval of the draft agreement in a Commons debate on Wednesday. This in turn will clear the way for Mrs Thatcher to sign the document in Peking on December 19.

However, she will come under pressure before then from MPs and from unofficial members of Hong Kong's executive and legislative councils, who will voice their concern over some aspects of *the agreement*.

Citizenship anger, page 6

Teachers' pay structure

Big union pulls out of talks

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Proposals for a radical overhaul of teachers' pay and conditions were killed unilaterally yesterday by a narrow margin of one vote - by the National Union of Teachers, the biggest teacher's organization.

This sudden decision by the NUT, which has 250,000 *members, to pull out of three* years of talks on a new salary *structure for the profession*, brings much closer the prospect *of strikes* and disruption in schools next year. It was *achieved by a vote of 16 to 15*, with all other teachers' organizations voting against.

If has left the other unions furious and the employers aghast. Although other unions objected strongly to parts of the local authority employers' package of reforms, they wanted to talk about it because they saw it as the only way of getting substantially more money for their members.

They are also bitter about the way the NUT has handled the affair. The union announced on Wednesday that it would use its majority on the Burnham Committee, which negotiates teachers' pay, to kill off the Salary Structure Working Party, set up three years ago.

It failed to achieve this at a meeting of the teachers' side of *the working party yesterday* morning where the vote was a *draw, eight votes to eight*, with the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education abstaining.

So it pursued the matter into a meeting of the full teachers' panel of the Burnham Committee yesterday afternoon and managed to get what it wanted. The vote leaves a bitterly divided profession.

Mr Fred Smithies, general secretary of the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers, which has 220,000 members, said he was sad and surprised by the NUT's decision. "No one can claim that there has been any attempt to test through negotiation the extent to which the content of the document could be changed", he said. His union would continue to talk to the employers about it, he added.

Mr *David Hart*, general secretary of the National *Association of Headteachers*, said the profession had every*thing to gain and nothing to lose* by continuing to talk. "Now we *face* a bleak prospect of sanctions and strikes in the New Year."

Mr Peter Snape, general secretary of the Scondary Heads Association, also deplored the NUT action and said his association was withdrawing its support for this year's salary claim.

"If you carry something like this by one vote on such an important issue you have got to come back and rethink", she said. "We have not even begun to negotiate."

Kirkpatrick cancels talks with Reagan on her fate

Washington – In a move which some observers interpreted as a fit of pique and others as an elaborate game of bluff, Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick, the US representative at the United Nations, yesterday *abruptly cancelled* a meeting with President Reagan (Nicholas Ashford writes).

She was due to see him last night to discuss her future after her expected departure from the UN at the end of the year. She decided late on Wednesday, however to postpone the meeting because of what an aide called pressing business at the UN.

It came hours after the President indicated in a newspaper interview that he was *resigned to her* leaving his Administration next month because there was no foreign policy post available "that would be worthy of her".

The UN representative is expected to return to academic life, despite the President's requests for her to remain in New York a *little longer. She* has already turned down an offer to become ambassador in Paris.

Some *supporters still* believe the President may change his *mind*.

Moderate Senate, page 8



Mrs Kirkpatrick: Game of bluff?

Foulkes asked to hand over copy of diary

A Labour front-bencher was asked yesterday by Mr Michael *Heseltine*, Secretary of State for Defence, to give up his copy of *the diary of the former officer of* the HMS Conqueror, which sank the Belgrano during the Falklands conflict.

Mr George Foulkes was summoned to the Ministry of Defence yesterday morning and interviewed by Mr Heseltine.

Publication of extracts of the diary in *The Observer* last Sunday, was referred to the Director of Public Prosecutions.

Mr Foulkes said in the *Commons on* Tuesday that he had a copy of the same diary.

Yesterday Mr Heseltine told Mr Foulkes that the Ministry was trying to retrieve all copies of the diary.

But Mr Foulkes's copy was only of the same extracts of the diary that had appeared in *The Observer*.

Kinnock to repeat attack on violence

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Mr Neil Kinnock will tonight give Mr Arthur Scargill a face-to-face warning that the case for coal is not advanced by picketline violence.

The Labour leader will be addressing a specially-staged party rally for the miners in Stoke-on-Trent, and leadership sources said *last night that he* would repeat the attack on violence *which he made during* the TUC conference at Brighton *on September* 4.

Mr John Golding, Labour *MP for Newcastle-under-Lyme*, and one of the conference *organizers* said on Central Television's *Central Lobby* programme that he expected Mr Kinnock to say that he supported the case for coal, the case for the miners and the case for Britain, but that violence was strategically damaging to that case. "Also, from the point of view of the *National Union* of Mineworkers, violence is counter-productive because *it plays* into Mrs Thatcher's hands," he said.

There was some debate at Westminster last night as to whether Mr Kinnock could or would go further, possibly with an appeal for movement by the two sides in the dispute.

But party sources reflected *Mr Kinnock's frustration when* they said that he could hardly *make* any public plea to Mr Scargill while the government maintained its hardline stand on negotiations. Ministers said last night that they would not budge until they received categorical assurances that Mr Scargill was willing to concede the closure of uneconomic pits.

The Prime Minister said yesterday that many high-cost pits must be closed to achieve an efficient coal industry. In an *interview recorded for French* television she said the Govern*ment* was fighting to get an efficient industry with coal at a reasonable price.

Left wing allies of Mr Arthur Scargill believe that tonight's rally is being organized with the

Continued on back page, col 1

Quota clash brings butter shortage warning

By Michael Horsnell

Warnings of a shortage of milk for *home-produced butter* in the shops next year followed *an extraordinary* conflict yesterday between the Government *and its* quango, the Milk Marketing Board, over EEC milk production quotas.

Only 24 hours after Mr Michael Jopling, the Minister of Agriculture, urged dairy farmers to leave the industry, in line with an *EEC cut in* production quotas, the board stepped in with a *call to* farmers to boost production.

***The contradiction comes* in the wake of an EEC agreement earlier this year to curb the runaway cost of farm spending. It meant that from April 1 Britain's *40,000* dairy farmers were ordered to cut production *by 6 per cent* or *about one* million tonnes a year.**

Anxious to avoid severe penalties for over-production, farmers cut back but found that with the added difficulty of last summer's drought they had seriously under-produced.

According to the board milk production in England and Wales has dropped by almost *10 per cent – an extra 3.8* per cent or 298 million litres below *the 6* per cent *ordered* by the EEC.

Farmers are now worried that *unless milk production* can be increased to the quota level the EEC, which *now has* a butter mountain of 1,032,000 tonnes and a milk lake of 845,000 tonnes, will use Britain's production figures as an excuse to impose further cuts next year.

Several hundred jobs have been lost in creameries produc*ing* butter *since* the introduction of the quota system. The *board said yesterday that* to meet the quota for the eyar ending March 31, 1985 future production would have to be 6.7 per cent above quota.

A spokesman for the board said: "There is a fear that if *there* were a *persistent failure* to meet quotas by Britain other EEC *farm ministers* may well see quota going spare and say 'if that country can't use it why don't we reallocate it to other countries?'"

He added: "It is a worrying situation and we want farmers to boost their production. What happened is that they were *plunged suddenly into* a quota system and started to react *quickly to avoid penalties*, and then they were hit by the drought before they could judge whether they were over-reacting."

Farmers in Britain, which is 91 per cent self-sufficient in *milk, face* penalties of up to 17p per litre of over-production.

The Milk Marketing Board said that though there should be no shortage of milk on the *doorstep* there could be a shortage of butter, traditionally a less profitable milk product

A National Farmers Union *spokesman said:* "*This* has caused some anxiety. We would obviously be strenuously opposed to any reduction in quota.

The Government is offering up to £50 million over five years in compensation to farmers who agree to quit so their milk quotas can be reallocated

Fowler reduces benefits to curb abuse of 'dole on the sea'

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Action to stop the unemployed and young people moving to seaside hotels to enjoy "dole on the sea", to stop 16 and 17-year-olds leaving home to live in lodgings on social security, and to cut excessive charges and profits made by some residential and nursing homes was announced yesterday by the Government.

One effect of the proposals, on which the Government is consulting, will be that unemployed people who leave their home town to seek work will normally be paid board and lodging in the new town only for two to four weeks.

Only if they can prove they are looking for work, with a reasonable hope of finding it, will payments continue. If they can not, the lodging payment will be halted and benefit cut back to the basic £22.45 a week.

Sixteen and seventeen-year-olds will in future be entitled to leave home and move into lodgings only in exceptional cases, for example, if they have dependent children or are pregnant.

At the same time the Government is to cut to £148 a week the maximum it will pay for the elderly in private and voluntary nursing homes – almost £150 lower than the highest charge it is now meeting. Present residents will, however, be protected with current charges continuing to be met.

The moves, aimed to save £70 million a year, follow a 50 per cent increase from £380 million to £570 million in the past year in supplementary benefit being paid in board and lodging charges for the homeless and those in residential and nursing home care.

They follow allegations of profiteering by seaside hoteliers who have advertised to encourage the unemployed to move and to live on payments which can amount to £80-£110 a week.

There have also been allegations that some private and residential nursing homes have used social security rules to increase charges so that nursing home care varies form £80 to £295 a week.

Future limits of what will be paid for residential and nursing home care will be set nationally. For the elderly in a residential home the maximum charge to be met will be £120 (£148.60 for nursing home care). Higher scales will be set for homes caring for the mentally ill, drink and drug misusers, and the mentally and physically handicapped.

Changes in law urged for damage cases

By Frances Gibb
Legal Affairs Correspondent

Reforms in the law to ensure greater justice for victims of "latent damage" – those who suffer loss as a result of bad professional advice or defective building work carried out many years before – are recommended in a report published yesterday.

The report by the Law Reform Committee, a group of judges and lawyers under Lord Scarman, says that the present law is both uncertain and can cause injustice.

At present there is a time limit on going to court about a latent defect. The damage may lie hidden for many years after the negligence that caused it, but a claim cannot be pursued more than six years after the damage occurred.

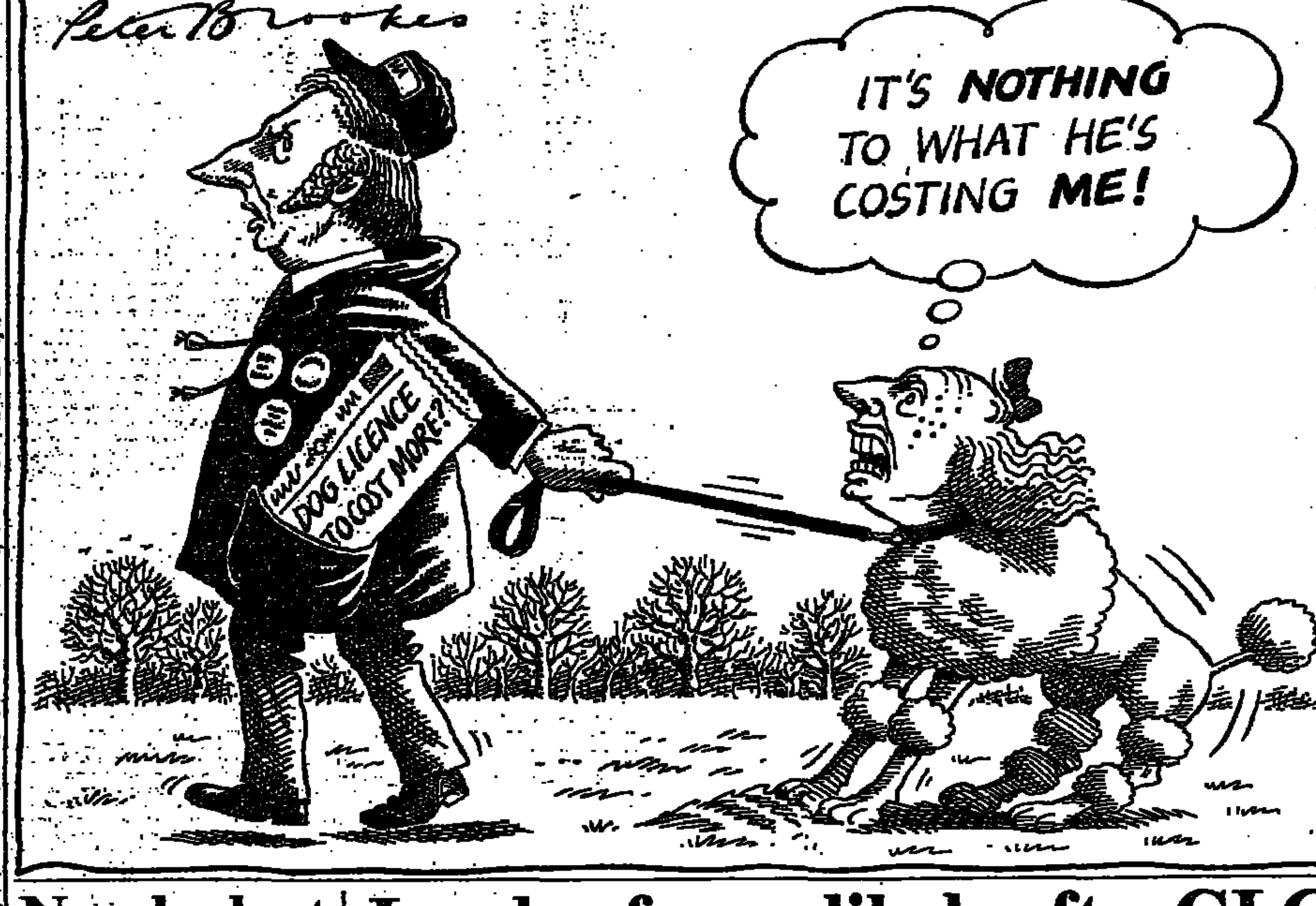
Instead the report recommends that the limit be extended to allow the victim three years from the date of discovery, or reasonable discoverability, of latent damage. Second, that there should be a "long stop" bar on proceedings more than 15 years after the initial breach of duty.

The committee, which has drawn substantially from the Law Society's proposals after submissions from 140 individuals and bodies, says that plaintiffs must have a fair chance to pursue their remedy. But defendants are also entitled to protection against old, stale claims.

Latent defects may arise in a number of circumstances, the report says. A builder may act negligently in putting inadequate or unsound foundations into a building, but the owner may be unaware of the damage for many years and may even sell the property before becoming aware of it. Or a solicitor, surveyor or accountant may give unsound advice on which the client acts, only to discover years later that the advice was bad.

In such cases "very serious damage, physical or financial, may be suffered", but the victim is barred from obtaining a remedy, the report says.

Law Reform Committee: 24th report latent damage. (Stationery Office, £3.75.)



Census in 1991 to have race question

By Richard Evans
Lobby Reporter

A potentially radical extension of monitoring ethnic groups in Britain was announced by the Government last night in an attempt to tackle racial discrimination.

It includes a commitment in principle to include a question on race in the 1991 census and moves to discover more statistical information about ethnic groups in schools and employment schemes.

The proposals, made in response to a Commons select committee on home affairs report published before the last general election, were enthusiastically welcomed by the Commission for Racial Equality last night.

A spokesman for the commission said: "The first step towards eliminating discrimination is to find out what is actually happening. Getting this kind of hard information is an essential first step to reducing the level of discrimination."

A question on ethnic origin was withdrawn from the 1981 census because it was believed public opinion was so hostile it could have adversely affected the survey.

● The number of people accepted for settlement in the United Kingdom from the New Commonwealth and Pakistan fell to 25,300 in the year ending September 30, according to the Home Office. That is 3,300 fewer than in the previous 12 months. But the total accepted from the Old Commonwealth rose by nearly 1,600 to 7,100. The number from the rest of the world increased only slightly to 19,400.

Unionist fined £100 for 'burn Catholics' remark

A Democratic Unionist member of the Northern Ireland Assembly who said the Belfast authorities should buy an incinerator to burn Roman Catholics and their priests, stood by his remarks after being convicted under Northern Ireland's Incitement to Hatred Act yesterday.

George Seawright, a Glaswegian aged 33, who settled in Belfast in 1974, and represents North Belfast at Stormont, was fined £100 and sentenced to six months' imprisonment suspended for three years in a reserved judgment delivered by a stipendiary magistrate, Mr Robert Porter.

Mr Seawright did not deny that he made the remarks at a public meeting last May.

Mr Porter said yesterday it would be difficult to imagine more threatening, abusive and insulting language and Roman Catholics could easily have become incensed by such intolerant, provocative, threatening and inflammatory comments.

New look at TV licence penalties

By Our Home Affairs Correspondent

Home Office proposals for out-of-court penalties for people who do not pay licence fees for their televisions were supported by government research yesterday.

The proposal is one of a number of ideas being discussed within the Home Office, with the support of the Home Secretary, to speed justice and avoid cluttering the courts with relatively trivial offences.

About 8 per cent of fine defaulters committed to prison are television licence fee evaders. The Home Office hope is that providing the means to pay up without going to court would help to divert people from custody.

A bulletin of the Home Office Research and Planning Unit said yesterday: "Bearing in mind the relatively trivial nature of television licence evasion, there is a strong case for offering a mitigated penalty to licence evaders."

London forum likely after GLC

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The Government is prepared to look favourably at proposals for a standing forum of London backbench MPs after the abolition of the Greater London Council in 1986.

Although ministers remain determined not to countenance the creation of any newly elected executive authority to replace the GLC, they are unlikely to stand in the way of the creation of a London "grand committee", if that is the wish of London MPs and of the House of Commons.

The Government's willingness to consider proposals for a London forum is expected to be indicated by Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, and Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister for Local Government, when they speak in the Commons debate on Monday and Tuesday on the second reading of the Local Government Bill, which provides for the scrapping of the GLC and the metropolitan councils.

The body, which would be similar in its role to grand committee, is backed by a large number of Conservative London MPs as a way of filling the vacuum created by the GLC abolition to allow London-wide issues to be defeated.

No legislation would be required to set up the forum. All that would be required is a resolution of the Commons.

Sir Philip Goodhart, MP for Beckenham, the former minister, who led the pressure for a forum, told *The Times* last night that during a careful canvass of his colleagues he had found a majority of backbenches in favour of the idea.

Sir Philip said: "We have at last taken the politicians' fingers out of for example the day-to-day running of London transport, but one still needs to be able to discuss their performance and their plans in a sensible fashion.

The Government is opposed to the idea of a specific "Minister for London" but may be prepared to consider the possibility of departmental ministers devoting part of their regular question team slots in the Commons to London issues.

The announcement of the establishment of a forum has so far apparently been delayed because of fears among ministers that other regions of the country will demand similar treatment. Ministers appear to accept that the case of London is exceptional.

Labour split over tactics on rates

By Hugh Clayton, Local Government Correspondent

Labour-controlled councils have failed to agree on a single form of defiance to the rates ceiling the Government is about to impose on them.

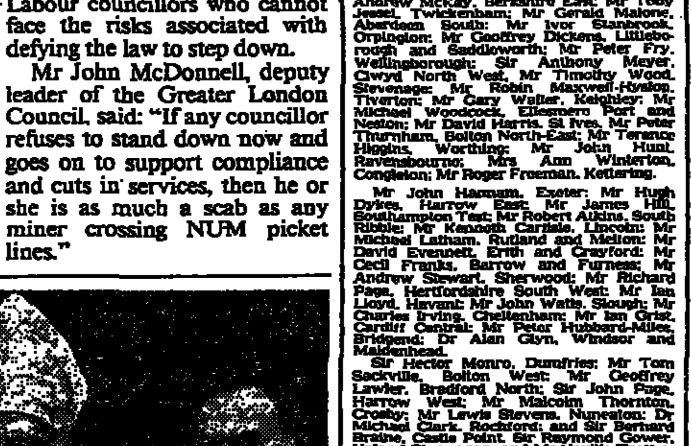
They will not comply with the cuts demanded through rate-capping, or to use the Government's appeal machinery.

There is a clear split among party activists: those who want to refuse to levy rates until the Government retreats and those who favour the tactic threatened by councillors in Liverpool this year; to levy a rate below the amount needed to cover spending.

That method has already been adopted by Labour activists in Hackney. But Mrs Margaret Hodge, leader of neighbouring Islington, wrote yesterday in *London Labour Briefing*: "Such a tactic is the mirror image of Tory strategy; bringing the issue down to law-breaking instead of services and democracy."

The London Bridge Committee – shop stewards representing workers for councils affected by rate-capping – called Labour councillors who cannot face the risks associated with defying the law to step down.

Mr John McDonnell, deputy leader of the Greater London Council, said: "If any councillor refuses to stand down now and goes on to support compliance and cuts in services, then he or she is as much a scab as any miner crossing NUM picket lines."



138 Tories in grants rebellion

Nearly 50 more Conservative MPs signed yesterday one of the two Commons motions criticizing Sir Keith Joseph's proposed change in parental contributions towards student maintenance. That brings the total of signatures to 138.

Yesterday's new signatures were:

Mr Robert Hicks, Cornwall South-East; Mr Anthony Speller, Devon North; Mr Andrew McKay, Berkshire East; Mr Toby Jessel, Twickenham; Mr Gerald Malone, Aberdeen South; Mr Ivor Stanbrook, Orpington; Mr Geoffrey Dickens, Littleborough and Saddleworth; Mr Peter Fry, Wellingborough; Sir Anthony Meyer, Clwyd North West; Mr Timothy Wood, Stevenage; Mr Robin Maxwell-Hyslop, Tiverton; Mr Gary Waller, Keighley; Mr Michael Woodcock, Ellesmere Port and Neston; Mr David Harris, St Ives; Mr Peter Thurnham, Bolton North-East; Mr Terence Higgins, Worthing; Mr John Hunt, Ravensbourne; Mrs Ann Winterton, Congleton; Mr Roger Freeman, Kettering.

Mr John Hannam, Exeter; Mr Hugh Dykes, Harrow East; Mr James Hill, Southampton Test; Mr Robert Atkins, South Ribble; Mr Kenneth Carlisle, Lincoln; Mr Michael Latham, Rutland and Melton; Mr David Evennett, Erith and Crayford; Mr Cecil Franks, Barrow and Furness; Mr Andrew Stewart, Sherwood; Mr Richard Page, Hertfordshire South West; Mr Ian Lloyd, Havant; Mr John Watts, Slough; Mr Charles Irving, Cheltenham; Mr Ian Grist, Cardiff Central; Mr Peter Hubbard-Miles, Bridgend; Dr Alan Glyn, Windsor and Maidenhead.

Sir Hector Monro, Dumfries; Mr Tom Sackville, Bolton West; Mr Geoffrey Lawler, Bradford North; Sir John Page, Harrow West; Mr Malcolm Thornton, Crosby; Mr Lewis Stevens, Nuneaton; Dr Michael Clark, Rochford; and Sir Bernard Braine, Castle Point. Sir Raymond Gower, Vale of Glamorgan, and Mr Neville Trotter, Tynemouth, signed a supportive amendment.

BP plans oil wells on Dorset island

The application will ultimately be for a five-year appraisal licence from the Department of Energy, but as a first step BP is applying for planning permission from Purbeck District and Dorset County Councils.

● Britain's other leading oil exploration company, Shell, yesterday announced that all of the orders for the fabrication of equipment for the North Sea's newest gas field have been placed with British companies.

Contracts worth £39 million for the Sean field platform equipment were agreed yesterday, bringing the total so far placed in the United Kingdom to more than £80 million.

BP has become the first oil company to submit an application under the new government rules controlling onshore oil exploration. Permission is being sought for appraisal wells on Furzey Island in Poole harbour, Dorset.

The wells will be drilled as part of the programme to extend the Wytch Farm oilfield, Britain's largest onshore oilfield, with 4,000 barrels of oil being produced each day.

Man acquitted

David Sambrook, aged 26, a veteran of the Falklands conflict, who was accused of killing his father was cleared at St Albans Crown Court yesterday on charges of murder and manslaughter.

Car of the Year

The Opel Kadett, sold in Britain as the Vauxhall Astra, was named Car of the Year yesterday. The Renault 25 was second and Lancia Thema third.

More oil used for power

By David Young
Energy Correspondent

The latest figures issued by the Department of Energy confirm the increasing reliance of oil at the power stations during the miners' strike, with refinery consumption of heating oil up by more than 50 per cent.

Figures published yesterday support estimates made this week by officials of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) that the miners' strike is resulting in British power stations accounting for about 6 per cent of total Opec production.

Department of Energy figures for all energy consumption in the third quarter of this year show that while coal consumption was 47.5 per cent less than in the same period last year, the use of oil products rose by 28.6 per cent.

The statistics show that while oil flowing through British refineries in the third quarter rose by 5 per cent, compared with last year, production of burning-oil rose by 54.2 per cent. Britain's own oil production increased by 4.1 per cent while the amount of imported oil rose by 8 per cent.

Imports of coal, at 2,300,000 tonnes in the third quarter, compared with 1,400,000 tonnes last year.

Rally told of pits decimation

By Ronald Faux

The National Coal Board planned to "decimate" the Scottish coalfield, according to documents disclosed yesterday at a rally in Glasgow, organized by the National Union of Mineworkers.

Mr Michael McGahey, vice-president of the NUM, told the rally that the documents which had come into the union's possession showed that instead of 11 pits employing about 12,000 men, the Scottish coalfield could be reduced to only four pits, employing 6,200 men by 1987. The "better scenario" put the figures at 7,500 men employed at five pits.

Mr McGahey said the documents clearly demonstrated that the board intended to decimate the Scottish coalfield. He appealed to the trade union movement to honour the promises it had given to support the miners' strike. "It is action we require, to implement TUC policy so we can end this strike as quickly as possible".

Mr Tom Dougan, Scottish TUC president, told the rally that the figures in the document would mean that 16,000 jobs would be lost inside the industry, and 8,000 outside it, compared with 1981 employment levels.

The NCB in Scotland said yesterday that the main part of the Scottish coalfield would be producing into the twenty-first century, and jobs would be available for everyone who wished to stay in the industry. The board would soon begin recruiting young people to prepare the coalfield for long-term production and most existing Scottish pits, which had had major investment in recent years, would continue in production.

Producing units in the twenty-first century, the statement added, would include the Frances and Seafield complex.

Law of 1875 invoked against miner

For the first time since the pits dispute started a charge from the last century was used yesterday to bring a striking miner to court. The charge was brought under the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, 1875.

Paul Anthony Ward, aged 20, was charged at Huddersfield with persistantly following working miners with a view to compelling them to abstain from their work at Emley colliery and Park Mill colliery, near Huddersfield.

Miss Nicola Reasbeck, for the prosecution, said the case was being referred to the Director of Public Prosecutions.

Mr Ward, of Huddersfield Road, Skelmanthorpe, near Huddersfield, was also charged with reckless driving and the case was adjourned until January 11. He was allowed bail, on condition that he confined his picketing to his own pit, Park Mill, and did not follow working miners.

● Five working miners, whose patience snapped after weeks of harassment by strikers, retaliated by causing more than £300 damage to a caravan in use as a picket's shelter, Chesterfield magistrates were told. They admitted causing damage and using threats and were each ordered to pay fines, compensation and costs totalling £120.

● Thirty-nine pickets were arrested and two policemen injured in violent incidents in South Wales yesterday as striking miners again ambushed lorries carrying coal and iron ore between Port Talbot and Llanwern steel plants.

● Sixteen working miners agreed to postpone their attempt in the High Court in London to make union officials personally responsible for the £200,000 contempt fine imposed on their union. The new date for the hearing is December 14. Parliament, page 4



The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, with two new bishops he consecrated yesterday: left, Kingston upon Thames, the Right Rev Peter Selby; and Woolwich, the Right Rev Albert Hall. (Photograph: Bill Warhurst).

Judge orders students out

A High Court judge ordered more than 50 students occupying a building at the North East London Polytechnic in protest at staff redundancies to leave the college.

Mr Justice Boreham granted orders yesterday to the college authorities giving them immediate possession of the Green Annexe, West Ham Building, Romford Rd, Stratford, north London, which has been occupied by the students for nine

The Times overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 29; Belgium B frs 50; Canada $2.75; Canaries Pes 170; Cyprus 700 mils; Denmark Dkr 8.50; Finland Mkk 8.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3.40; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Luxembourg Lf 38; Madeira Esc 125; Morocco Dir 8.00; Norway Kr 8.50; Pakistan Rps 18; Portugal Esc 125; Singapore S$6.50; Spain Pes 170; Sweden Skr 8.50; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Tunisia Din 0.700; USA $1.75; Yugoslavia Din 150

Sale room

French auction record for Duchesse portrait

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

French eighteenth century painting moved into the big time in the Paris auction rooms on Wednesday when a portrait by Madame Vigée Le Brun, the companion of Queen Marie Antoinette and favoured delineator of the *ancien régime*, made an auction price record at 6.9 million francs (£600,000).

The painting depicts the Duchesse de Gramont-Caderousse in fancy dress. She is shown in simple peasant costume as a grape harvester with a basket full of grapes and peaches.

The other extraordinary record price was for a drawing by Boilly depicting the crowd gathered in front of the David painting of the coronation of Napoleon, the "Sacre de L'Empereur". It sold for 1.9 million francs (£165,000).

Among the other astonishing prices in the Audap, Godeau and Soanet sale was a portrait of Paul Berard by Renoir at 4 million francs (£340,000) and a view of the Château de Chillon resting on its reflection in the lake at 2.4 million francs (£210,000).

At Christie's in London yesterday one of the most superb examples of English marquetry work, the satinwood and marquetry cabinet-on-stand made for William 6th Baron Craven (1738-1791), was sold for £140,000 to the Pine Mine, a furniture dealer from the Wandsworth Bridge Road, London. It was sold by the Earls of Craven at Christie's in 1979 for £33,000 which seemed a lot at the time.

At Sotheby's the collection of glass made since 1945 formed by Dan Klein, until recently a major dealer, sold for £104,802 with 5 per cent unsold. Extraordinary prices were paid including a new auction price record for postwar glass at £27,500 (estimate £2,000-£3,000) for a multicoloured Venini glass designed by Fulvio Bianconi in 1960.

Impressionist sale, Back page

£66m drugs seized in a year

Cocaine seizures increased fivefold last year when a record £66 million of drugs was intercepted, according to figures from the customs and excise yesterday.

Heroin seizures, for the year ending March, 1984, increased to 218.8kg, with 78 per cent coming from the Indian subcontinent, particularly Pakistan.

The bulk of the 62.7kg of cocaine intercepted was seized at Heathrow airport from smugglers arriving from South America.

There were 3,356 seizures of cannabis totalling 26,330kg, an increase of more than 10,000kg compared with 1982-83. The record annual drugs haul, a total of 3,841 seizures, had an estimated street value of £66 million, the customs and excise annual report for 1983 to 1984 says. Of 1,248 people convicted of drug offences, 826 were jailed for up to 13 years.

Investigators continued to concentrate on trapping organizers and leading figures in international drug smuggling rings, the report says.

Close links with the police were maintained and more combined operations had been mounted with considerable success. Information had also been supplied to law enforcement agencies abroad.

Most family doctors see patients for less than 24 hours a week, study says

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Most family doctors spend only between 12 hours and 24 hours a week seeing patients, a study of 200 general practitioners in Manchester has shown.

The study, by Manchester University's department of general practice, show big variations in the time doctors actually spend with patients: from five hours a week in one case to 46 in another. But more than 62 per cent of doctors with fewer than 2,000 patients on their books spent only 16 hours or less a week with patients, while colleagues with big lists of more than 2,500 usually spent more time.

The study suggests that reducing the average number of patients on a GP's books from the present average of 2,100 to 1,700 as the British Medical Association advocates may well not result in patients getting more time with their doctors. Reducing the number of doctors with lists of more than 2,500 patients, however, may mean the patients get more time.

The study by Professor David Metcalfe and Dr David Wilkin examined only the time doctors spent with patients in the surgery or on home visits. Travelling to visits, time spent arranging hospital appointments, talking to health visitors, district nurses, social workers and others about patients and doing other work on behalf of patients was not included.

But Professor Metcalfe said yesterday it seemed clear "that the majority of doctors are not overwhelmed in terms of the number of hours they actually spend with patients, none the less 57 per cent of doctors we studied considered themselves overworked and under stress".

He suggested that when doctors say they cannot undertake the sort of preventive and screening work which society wants them to, the reason may not be that they do not have the time, but because they are under stress for other reasons.

With pressure on hospital resources, GPs were having to live with great uncertainty when making difficult decisions about whether to refer patients to hospital.

In inner cities much illness is caused by or compounded by unemployment, poverty, bad housing and because people are not able to get their social security benefits, he said. There was an acute shortage of sheltered housing for the mentally ill, of home helps, health visitors and district nurses who provided crucial back up for GPs.

"We are dealing with problems that aren't simply medical problems though they have a medical kernel. That is very stressful, too", he said.

With the Government due to produce a Green Paper on the future of family doctor services in the spring, the British Medical Association has been arguing for a reduction in list sizes to about 1,700, maintaining that it would improve standards of patient care. But the Manchester study, published in today's *British Medical Journal* suggests that while reducing the numbers of patients on lists of about 2,500 may well increase time for patients, there was no clear pattern below that figure.

For doctors with fewer than 2,000 patients, 37 per cent spent fewer than 12 hours a week seeing patients with another 25 per cent spending only between 12 and 16 hours. Most of those patients did not get longer with their GP, although a quarter of their consultations lasted more than nine minutes, against only 9 per cent for doctors with more than 2,500 registered patients.



Baby heart transplants criticized by doctor

By Thomson Prentice Science Correspondent

A heart specialist has said that the practice of heart transplants for babies, while "challenging and exciting", must be seriously questioned by the medical profession.

Professor Michael Oliver, president of the British Cardiac Society and professor of cardiology at Edinburgh University, disapproves of such operations, he states in a letter in the latest issue of *The Lancet*.

The professor notes that the problem of whether further transplantations might be needed as the child grows has not been explored.

The procedure and the maintenance of a normal life after the replacement of an infant's heart are such formidable calls on resources that their place in the responsible delivery of health care must be questioned, he says.

Professor Oliver says that "embryological development is not always perfect". He adds: "Surgeons, physicians and parents should learn to accept that biology can go awry and thattechnical feats may not right it again.

"In the context of malformed hearts incompatible with prolonged survival, many parents are young enough to try again."

Professor Oliver's comments come in the wake of two infant heart transplant operations this year, both of which aroused controversy.

100th transplant, page 5

Prestel 'mole leaking codes'

By Bill Johnstone Technology Correspondent

An employee of British Telecom has leaked confidential security codes allowing information on Prestel computer files to be altered by unauthorized persons, it is claimed by one of the corporation's principal data providers.

Timefame, which provides business information about retailers including Harrods and Bejam, says its company files were tampered with within 12 hours of new security codes being issued by British Telecom about three weeks ago after a previous breach of security. On that occasion the Duke of Edinburgh's electronic mail box containing congratulatory messages for the Princess of Wales on the birth of Prince Henry was broken into.

According to Mr Roy Norman, director of Timefame: "It was chiefly done with the intention of showing that the security had been breached. It's not so much what they did but the potential. They could access confidential information and make damaging changes."

Mr Norman denies the theory that these electronic burglars or "hackers" could have discovered his 18 digit code by trial and error.

He said: "Clearly therefore, we suggest, this points to a "mole" within British Telecom Prestel headquarters. One of perhaps no more than half a dozen persons."

He added: "Is the system now secure? No, we do not think so.

CHELTENHAM FLYER

ROYAL SCOT

Famous Five: The Post Office has issued five new stamps to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the founding of the Great Western Railway.

The stamps, painted by Terence Cuneo, all include the artist's trademark – a small mouse

Mr Cuneo (above), aged 76, with his painting of the Flying Scotsman at Paddington Station yesterday, started including a mouse on his stamps as a joke

The five stamps also include the Cheltenham Flyer (above left) and the Royal Scot (right) as well as the Cornish Riviera and the Golden Arrow. (Photograph: Chris Harris).

Boys and girls come out at play

By Lucy Hodges Education Correspondent

Little girls are more serious than boys – at least, during playtime. Then they like to talk about topics such as the miners, the Royal Family and kicking boys, whereas boys tell jokes, and discuss hairy men and werewolves.

This glimpse into topics of conversation in the nation's school playgrounds comes in a survey undertaken for BBC School Radio's *In the News* programme for nine to 12-year-olds. It found that boys were more likely to swear, fight, play football and talk about being pests than girls.

The survey, which was broadcast yesterday, and was based on 30,000 replies to a questionnaire which asked children what they did in the playground, confirms all the stereotypes held about the way boys and girls behave. The girls tended to spend their time chatting and some of them said they would rather have no playtime at all.

However, both sexes said they swore in the playground, with 7 per cent of girls and 19 per cent of boys saying they used bad language. Boys also drank more in the playground, probably because they ran around more, but the girls ate more and spent more money if there was a sweetshop near by.

Many of the boys – one in eight – admitted to scrounging food off other people, and one in 40 boys said they stole food from others. Boys also quarrelled more than girls.

The survey showed that football was the main playground activity, certainly for boys, of whom one-third said it was their main activity. The sexes differed in their attitude towards playtime, with half the boys keen to go out compared with one-third of the girls.

The survey concluded that the playground sounded a happy place. More than a third of children said they enjoyed the breaks, and only one child in eight said he or she was worried. Younger children were more likely to feel unhappy or lonely than older children.

£40m jet order

Atlantis Arilines of the United States has ordered another six British Aerospace Jetstream 13 commuter aircraft, and the American Eagle is ordering 10, the aircraft company said yesterday. The orders are worth £40 million.

Midland Bank joins weekend opening

By Richard Thomson

Midland Bank yesterday confirmed that it would be joining the other "big three" clearing banks in opening branches on Saturdays. It will become the first to offer a free banking services to its personal account customers.

Midland will levy no charges on accounts so long as they are kept in credit. But if an account dips into the red at any point during any three-month accounting period, charges are levied on the account for the whole of that period. Free banking will be introduced on December 10, but until then only accounts with more than £100 in credit are free of charges.

During next year Midland also plans to open 50 of its high street branches on Saturday mornings between 9 am and 12.30 pm. This will increase to 150 branches in 1986. Midland's basic personal financial services will be available on Saturdays, including cash withdrawals from automatic teller machines, financial advice

Midland expect the extra cost of the Saturday service to be about £3.5 million in the first year, but the bank expects increased revenue from extra business. It also hopes to make a profit from free banking by attracting 100,000 new depositors initially.

At present half of Midland Bank accounts attract charges, but with free banking this is expected to fall to one in three accounts.

Protest to Moscow over visa ban on composer

By Our Arts Correspondent

The Arts Council has protested to the Soviet Embassy against Moscow's refusal to grant a temporary exit visa for the composer, Eidson Denisov, to attend the premiere of his work, *The Blue Notebook*, is London on Wednesday.

The council commissioned Mr Denisov, one of Russia's leading composers, earlier this year. It was the first time a Soviet composer had been commissioned by the body, and came after council-sponsored tour of a Soviet jazz group.

The council had expected that Mr Denisov would be allowed to attend the premiere of the composition.

When it became clear that the Soviet authorities were hesitating about allowing Mr Denisov to leave the country, the council made approaches to the Labour leader, Mr Neil Kinnock,

Sir William Rees-Mogg, chairman of the council, wrote to the Soviet ambassador, saying that the council was "deeply distressed" that the Soviet authorities had not been able to agree to the visit.

MPs lobbied in drug campaign

Dozens of children who have become the victims of accidents before they were born were carried and wheeled into Westminster by their parents yesterday in a campaign for compensation from a drug company.

The parents claim that their children's malformaties were caused by the morning sickness drug, Debendox. That claim is strenously denied by the maker, Merrell Dow, in spite of company's decision to pay about £90 million over a period of years to 700 American families, rather than contest their claims in court.

The British parents, who represent about 450 children, were lobbying their MPs yesterday. They are seeking support for their case against the company through action in the American and British courts.

One of them, Mrs Irene Gibson, of Sidcup, Kent, brought along her son, Steven, aged 14 months.

She said he has five missing ribs, suffers from spina bifida and curvature of the spine, has only on e kidney and has little movement in his left leg or foot. She added that she believed Debendox was the cause of her son's abnormalities.

However, the campaign for compensation by the Debendox action group has been described as "wholly misconceived" byt Mr Kenneth Clarke, the Minister for Health.

He and others, including *The Lancet*, have argued that there is no scientific evidence linking the drug with the children's deformities.

Bank set to sell car insurance

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Royal Bank of Scotland Group plans to break into the private car insurance market by selling policies direct to the public. It hopes to start next spring and aims to undercut the big insurance companies by cutting out insurance brokers.

"We aim to undercut the leaders in the market by about 10 per cent", Mr Geoffrey Naylor, group marketing adviser said yesterday. Mr Naylor said that the target was to attract a maximum of 100,000 customers in the first year of operation.

The group, which operates in England through its Williams & Glyn's subsidiary, has applied to the Department of Trade and Industry which regulates the insurance industry, for a licence. Although some of the big banks already have large insurance broking operations, few have yet ventured into the field of underwriting insurance risks as the Royal Bank plans to do.

Besides cutting out the brokers network, thus saving commission, the Royal Bank expects to be able to provide cheaper service by channelling all the business through a highly-computerized operation at Croydon.

Tempus, page 18

Christmas trees hold their price

By Hugh Clayton

Christmas tree prices should b e little more this year than last year, the British Christmas Tree Growers' Association said yesterday.

Prices are likely to run from £1 a foot for trees bought from growers to £2 in shops. The association and the Forestry Commission agreed that there would be three million home-grown trees on the market and few imported ones. More people wanted real trees instead of plastic replicas, they said.

Many Christmas trees will die if they are planted in gardens too early in the new year, the association said yesterday.

Major General Tony Richardson, secretary of the association, explained that the keys to survival were the state of the roots and the timing of growth.

Guests cleared

Sussex police hunting the bombers of the Grand Hotel in Brighton said yesterday that they had traced two of the guests who stayed there under a false name before the IRA outrage and have eliminated them from their inquiries.

Jewish Chronicle's protective action

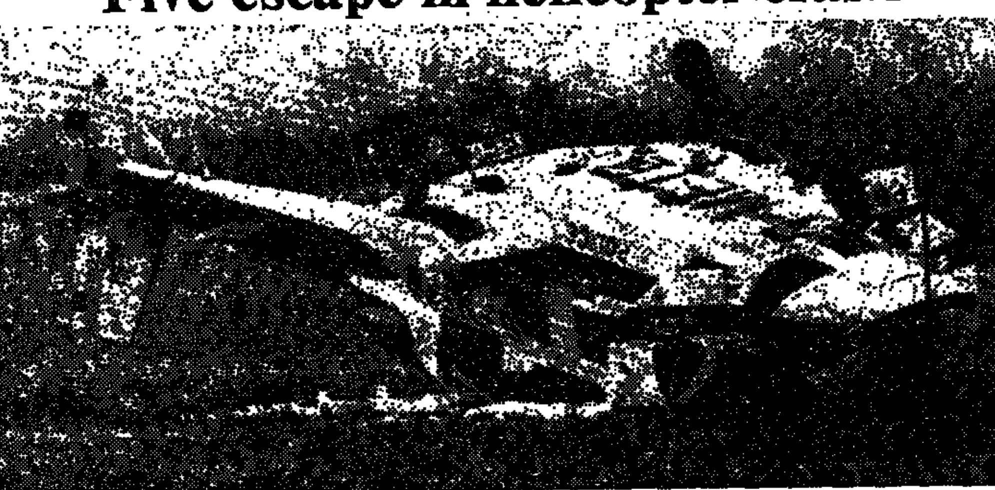
By Tony Samstag

The *Jewish Chronicle* has changed its corporate structure in order to protect itself from possible takeover bids that might compromise its independence; its managing director said yesterday.

Mr Sidney Moss said a newly formed company, registered as a charity and to be called the Kessler Foundation, would hold all shares with voting rights, while the existing shares in the privately owned Jewish Chronicle company had been converted into non-voting ordinary shares. The transfer of voting control from the existing company, agreed at an extraordinary general meeting, had been voluntary, he added.

Founded in London 143 years ago, the *Jewish Chronicle* claims to be the oldest Jewish newspaper in the world and to offer a "completely independent forum for all aspects of Anglo-Jewish life".

Five escape in helicopter crash



Five people escaped serious injury when this Metropolitan Police helicopter overturned, making a 100mph forced-landing on a British Aerospace airfield at Hatfield, Hertfordshire yesterday.

The Bell 222 police crime-fighting helicopter rolled over on landing after it was diverted to Hatfield during a routine patrol. A police spokesman said the pilot made a brilliant landing, saving the lives of his four passengers, who included a visiting American policeman.

The helicopter, piloted by Captain Robin Stubbs, was reported to have developed a fault in the rear rotor blade.

Youth tells of finding couple

A youth accused of murdering Robert Vaughan and Michelle Sadler told a jury yesterday: "I had nothing to do with it".

David Carty, aged 18, an assembler, of Linsey Street, Rotherhithe; was near to tears in the witness box at the Central Criminal Court as he described how he found the couple, both aged 17, dead.

Mr Carty said he returned to work in Union Street, Southwark, after shopping in the West End, and discovered the bodies.

He has pleaded not guilty to murdering Robert Vaughan, who worked at the same design firm, and Michelle Sadler, a schoolgirl, on February 4.

The trial was adjourned until today.

Traffic record at Heathrow

Heathrow airport handled a record 28.7 million passengers in the year to the end of last month, beating its previous highest four years ago before the airline recession.

Domestic traffic growth led the way with a 19 per cent rise, followed by US traffic at 12 per cent and European at 10 per cent. Gatwick had an overall growth of 7.7 per cent, the British Airports Authority disclosed yesterday.

Wife accused of PC's murder

A woman who was married eight days ago appeared before Rotherham magistrates yesterday charged with the murder of her husband PC Patrick Durkin aged 36. Diana Jade Durkin, aged 25, of Kilnhurst, Rotherham, South Yourkshire, was remanded in custody for seven days.

Second fine for having wild birds' eggs

Two unemployed men were yesterday fined for the second time in six months for possessing the eggs of protected wild birds. Coventry magistrates were told they were still paying off fines of £250 each, imposed in Scotland.

Yesterday Mark Ludlow, aged 18, of Armscott Road, Coventry, and Adam Rainsley, aged 20, or Stratford Street, Coventry, admmitted three summonses and were each fined £150 with £25 costs.

The summonses concerned the illegal possession of rare eggs protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 covering protected wildlife birds; the kestrel, heron, plover, falcon, tern and kingfisher.

The prosecution was brought by the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, whose solicitor, Mr Stuary Young, said the men had been seen in Scotland collecting protected eggs and the investigation led to their homes in Coventry being searched.

The court ordered that they forfeit the eggs, an egg-blowing kit and records of bird sites

Seat belts reducing deaths

By our Transport Editor

The wearing of seat belts was an important factor in the reduction of road deaths last year, according to the Department of Transport.

Its latest report on accidents shows there was an 8 per cent reduction in road deaths, and serious injuries among front-seat passengers reduced by 25 per cent last year.

The number of people wearing seat belts also rose to 95 per cent last year.

Thre were 5,445 road deaths last year which is the lowest since 1956 when road traffic levels were much lower.

Serious injuries fell 11 per cent to 70,623.

Road Accidents Great Britain 1983. (Stationery Office, £6.30).

By seaside on social security to be stopped

COMMONS

The increasing evidence of abuse of the board and lodging system by supplementary benefit claimants made it essential to move quickly to bring the expediture under control, Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, told the Commons in a statement.

The Government, he said, was determined to make sure that the supplementary benefit scheme was not abused or exploited. He was determined that the Government should no longer make unjustified board and lodging payments, I therefore give this warning (he said). If claimants do not need board and lodging accommodation or if the charges are too high, the supplementary benefit scheme will no longer pick up the bill.

Mr Fowler said: Supplementary benefit expenditure on board and lodging is escalating. During 1983 it rose from £205 million a year to £380 million a year. My latest information suggests that unless action is taken expenditure will grow by a further 50 per cent each year during 1984 and 1985. No responsible Government can allow expenditure to increase in this way unchecked.

As an immediate measure of cost control I laid before the House on November 22 regulations which will empower me to impose a temporary freeze on the existing local limits governing board and lodging payments. These regulations will be debated soon. They will be replaced by new arrangements which will come into operation in early 1985 following the consultative process.

There is particular concern about the growing number of young people receiving board and lodging payments, especially those spending long periods on benefit in seaside resorts. The number of such people aged 25 and under went up by 60 per cent during 1983.

The increasing evidence of abuse makes it essential to move quickly to bring ordinary board and lodging expenditure under control.

As far as residential homes and nursing homes are concerned, I welcome the contribution which the many good establishments make. However, the present system of paying for such care under the supplementary benefit scheme does not discriminate adequately between homes for different types of resident or patient.

Furthermore, it is difficult to see why the charges for residential care homes for the elderly met for supplementary benefit claimants should vary from £51 in one part of the country to £215 a week in another. We must move to a system in which there is less variation throughout the country.

My consultative document proposes several changes. The responsibility for setting the maximum amounts of benefit payable will be transferred to ministers. For ordinary board and lodging accommodation the existing locally-determined limits will be replaced by two new limits – one for the Greater London area and another for the rest of the country. I am also proposing limiting the eligibility of 16 and 17-year-olds to claim board and lodging payments in their own right.

We shall also prevent young people setting up unnecessarily in long-term board and lodging accommodation. But we shall safeguard the position of the genuine job searcher.

In the residential care and nursing home sector I am proposing a new structure of national limits for payments. These new limits will be designed to reflect the varying cost of providing different types of care. There is no question, however, of elderly, handicapped or disabled people being moved out of their existing accommodation and their position will be protected.

At the same time, I am proposing that attendance allowance should be taken into account in assessing claims for supplementary benefit from people in private and voluntary residential care and nursing homes.

Subject to the process of consultation I have mentioned, I propose bringing regulations before the House in February next year with a view to implementing new arrangements in April 1985. I shall be monitoring the new arrangements closely after implementation and will not hesitate to produce further changes if these seem necessary. I shall also be considering alternative approaches in the light of the current review of the supplementary benefit scheme.



Corbyn: Disgraceful attack on the unemployed

Mr Michael Meacher, chief Opposition spokesman on health and social security (Oldham West, Lab), said the Government had been guilty of reckless folly in pursuing an orgy of privatization of residential and nursing care at the taxpayer's expense which got completely out of hand.

As a result of this private development bonaza total board and lodging charges underwritten by his department, which were £205m in 1982, had now sky-rocketed this year, according to the Government's own figures, to about £507m.

This colossal increase of £365m had largely been pocketed by private operators who had used every fiddle in the book to push up charges.

Was not the implication of the new restrictions to be placed on the under-25s moving into board and lodging that they would be expected to remain at home, subsidized by their parents? If they could not or would not, would they not be forced into squatting, sleeping rough or on to the homeless circuit?

Mr Fowler said that the growth in the number of young claimants was continuing rapidly and disproportionately. The Government believed it was sensible to check it.

It is (he went on) not only on financial grounds. Those are great enough, but also I am totally opposed to it because it brings the social security system into dispute.

Private and voluntary residential provision substantially increased under the last Labour Government. He would have hoped they could agree that they wanted to see a good private sector and standards in it maintained. None of them wanted to see claimants abusing the system.

Mr Humfrey Malins (Croydon Noth West, C): One of the problems is that landlords who cram families into hostels and get large payments from the DHSS make extortionate profits.

Because there is no requirement to inspect these hostels and hotels, landlords are crowding a husband, a wife and one or two children into one room measuring 12ft by 15ft.

Mr Fowler agreed and said that was why the Government was to hold consultations. The supplementary benefits review would consider bringing in individual checks on the value of the accommodation and whether or not the applicants needed it.

Mr Michael Howard (Folkestone and Hythe, C): His measures will be warmly welcomed, not least in seaside resorts to which young people travel not in search of work but in search of leisure at the expense of the taxpayer.

Mr Fowler: I have been impressed by the amount of letters and representations on the position in seaside resorts.

Mr John Butterfill (Bournemouth West, C): The statement will be particularly welcomed in my constituency where we have had a positive inundation of young people who are in bed and breakfast accommodation.

Butterfill: Inundation of Bournemouth by young people

For example, it is estimated that there 2,500 from the Liverpool area alone, many of whom, sadly, are in activities connected with drugs, and that is most alarming for the population.

Mr Fowler: He is correct and it underlines the reason why it is important to act. We have seen the most astonishing growth of provision with young people basically taking up residence for three or six months in some seaside resorts. It is not what the supplementary benefit system was designed for.

Mr David Harris (St Ives, C): His announcement of a clampdown on this undoubted scandal will receive a warm welcome in Cornwall where the invasion this summer was of young people clearly there, in many cases, not to seek work but to get a prolonged holiday at the taxpayers' expense.

Mr Fowler: We will do everything we can in the regulations we are proposing to tackle the abuse and we will keep the whole situation under review so that new abuses do not spring up.

Mr Jeremy Corbyn (Islington North, Lab): He has made a disgraceful attack on the unemployed. He is seeking to blame young people for there not being enough jobs.

Mr Fowler: This is not an attack on the young unemployed. If we do not tackle abuses in the social secruity system, than the system itself and its reptation will go into decline with the public generally.

Mr Dale Campbell-Savours (Workington, Lab): What net savings do the Government intend to make?

Mr Fowler: Savings will be probably £70 million in the next financial year.

Mr Jonathan Aitken (Thanet South, C): Will he confirm that no genuine job-seeker or bona fide nursing home owner has anything to fear from his statement?

Mr Fowler: Yes, I entirely confirm that point. What we are about is rooting out abuse, whether by the provider or the user.

Kinnock in clash over cuts of £340m

REGIONAL AID

If Mr Neil Kinnock, the Leader of the Opposition, wanted to create more jobs he should stop supporting the miners' strike, Mrs Thatcher the Prime Minister told the Commons during question time.

The duel between Mrs Thatcher and Mr Kinnock centred on Wednesday's announcement on regional policy. Mr Kinnock said the £340m cut in aid was a betrayal of regional interests. Mrs Thatcher defended it as giving better value for money.

Mr Kinnock began by saying that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Nigel Lawson, had admitted on Wednesday that unemployment was higher than the Government had assumed or expected.

In the light of that (he continued), what possible justification can their be for taking £340m off regional job development or allowing the closure of one third of Britain's job centres?

Mrs Thatcher: I do not know whether he heard the statement. The changes are designed to get better value for money, with the money spent in the region directly related to the number of jobs expected to be created.

It seems much better to relate it to job creation than sometimes to relate it to capital allowances which could in fact have given a subsidy for replacing jobs by machinery. I doubt whether Mr Kinnock is in favour of that?

Mr Kinnock: I not only heard the utterly unconvincing statement which is a betrayal of regional interests, but I also looked at the reaction this (Thursday) morning. It was criticized by the CBI, the TUC and trainers, managers and employers.

With today's unemployment figures standing at a November record of 3,223,000 why does Mrs Thatcher still want to hit simultaneously at investment, employment and training? What is it that makes her still insist on destroying the very means regions have for firms and people to help themselves to get work?

Mrs Thatcher: The average cost per job was £35,000, which seems very high. I would have thought he was keen on getting better value for money. He said in a speech on October 6 1983 on Labour Party policy: "We plan to get the maximum out of that expenditure and we very much do want value for money because it is our money." That is our policy.

Mr Kinnock: We want better value for money, better jobs for money. Mrs Thatcher wants neither.

Mrs Thatcher: He is speaking nonsense. If Mr Kinnock wants better value he would get it the way in which we are getting it. If he wants better and more jobs, will he come off supporting the miners?

Mr Geoffrey Lofthouse (Pontefract and Castleford, Lab): The statement on regional policy will have a devastating effect on many communities and is another kick in the teeth for mining communities.

If Mrs Thatcher has no plans to assist those areas we shall have a continuation of the unfortunate incidents we have had for the past week in my area and constituency, and she will be held responsible for it. (Conservative protests).

Mrs Thatcher: Lofthouse is talking nonsense and he knows it. How he dares to say that, in a week when we have seen long before that announcement, violence on a level we never expected to see in this country, is a mystery.

If he wanted the maximum number of jobs from expenditure of money he would have approved of a system which links subsidies to the number of jobs created. To link it to anything else is ridiculous.

Mr Michael Foot (Blaenau Gwent, Lab): How can she conceivably justify the withdrawal of special area status assistance from areas already hit hardest under her Government. Why does she have such enthusiasm for this combined measure of stupidity and meanness?

Mrs Thatcher: Regional aid covers a larger area than it did. Not so much is given to special development areas but the problem is in those parts just outside the development areas, particularly in places like the West Midlands.

Regional grants cover a wider part of the country and this make grants available and links them to the number of jobs created. This Government, by knocking off national insurance surcharge, has probably done more for jobs than any other Government.

Parliament today

Commons (9.30): Debate on private Member's motion on licensing laws.

Thatcher says UK grants still the most generous in the world

EDUCATION

Britain had the most generous system of student grants in the world, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister replied when asked in the Commons to give an assurance to the 130 Conservative MPs who would not accept the decision to phase out minimum maintenance grant.

Mr Nicholas Winterton (Macclesfield, C) had asked: May I assist the Prime Minister by asking for an assurance, particularly to the 130 of her Conservative colleagues who will not accept the Secretary of State for Education's decision to phase out minimum grants and for the first time for nearly a quarter of a century to charge fees for higher education courses.

Mrs Thatcher: From the Autumn Statement, he will be aware that there is an increase of money towards education this coming year of £140 million.

There are many demands on funds and the Secretary of State, I think, followed some of the demands previously made in the House that more should be given to the sciences.

The money to come from the change in awards goes to increasing the money spent on the science budget: £10 million in the next two years to improve laboratories and equipment and £14 million in the next two years for research projects. There are 100,000 families who will be making no contributions. (Labour protests).

We have the most generous system of student grants in the world. (Renewed Labour shouts).

The Speaker (Mr Bernard Weatherill): When the Prime Minister answers questions I cannot hear her and nor can anyone else.

Mr David Steel, Leader of the Liberal Party: Given today's disgraceful unemployment figures, how does she expect students to find part-time jobs, as recommended by the Secretary of State for Education, to finance their education?

Mrs Thatcher: Many of them do, as Mr Steel knows. In addition to the £700 million which most taxpayers find towards student grants, there is an extra amount by housing benefit and for supplementary benefit amounting to £100 million.

Mr Robert Banks (Harrogate, C): On the demonstration last night on Westminster Bridge, the organizers not only caused enormous irritation and inconvenience to the general public but helped to prevent emergency services, doctors, surgeons and ambulances getting to people whose lives could have been at risk. Should not the fines in the courts reflect the gravity of the demonstration?

Mrs Thatcher: It was a disgraceful demonstration, stopping traffic, ambulances and fire engines. It undermined any sympathy some people might have for the students.

No students anywhere in the world are treated more generously than in this country. In Sweden and Japan there are loans. In many other countries there are part loans and part grants.

Ours are the most generous grants anywhere in the world. That kind of demonstration undermines those of us who are keen on giving them.

● Later, during business questions, Mr John Biffen, the Leader of the House, was warned that some Conservative MPs might not support the Government on its proposed changes to student grants.

Mr Patrick Cormack (South Staffordshire, C): Unless there is a hopeful statement from the Secretary of State for Education and Science, some of us might find it difficult to support the Government on Thursday (when there is a Commons debate on the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Autumn Statement from which flowed the proposals).

Mr Biffen: I only hope he informs his Whips privately, as he does me publicly. (Laughter).

Mr Harry Greenway (Ealing North, C): Did he see reports that one in three British Telecom share application forms were filled in incorrectly? Will he arrange for the Secretary of State for Education and Science at an early stage to answer calls from this side of the House not to reduce student grants, since the level of education needs to be kept up? (Laughter)

Mr Biffen: That is very good.

Mr Antony Marlow (Northampton North, C): We have a majority for the Autumn Statement, but no majority at all in this House for the ill-thought-out proposals on parental contributions.

Would it not be sensible to have a separate debate on this issue so it can be consigned before it causes an immense amount of damage?

Pointless to train people for yesterday's skills

TRAINING

Strong criticisms of the Manpower Services Commission's proposal to close 29 of 87 skill centres by 1986 were made in the Commons by the Opposition following a statement by the Mr Tom King, the Secretary of State for Employment. He said the proposals would be considered by the Commission at their next meeting on December 13.

Mr John Prescott, chief Opposition spokesman on employment said, the commission had put these proposals forward simply to meet the cash limits imposed upon them by this Government. Areas north of the Trent were to carry an extra burden, once again exposing the two-nation policies of this Government.

It is about time (he said) the so-called wets in this Government – including Mr King used their political muscle to reverse this Government's policy of de-skilling the nation and driving it into ever-increasing unemployment.

Mr King: The Government is doubling the provision for training. What the nation has to do is face up to the rapidly changing circumstances. The MSC is charged with ensuring it is training people for the real needs of the future, where real jobs are going to be. This is why we need to face up to the need for new skills. It is no good training people for yesterday's skills.

Benn attacked over picket line violence

COAL DISPUTE

Mrs Thatcher's attempts to crush and to criminalize all opposition would fail in Britain as it had failed in pre-war Germany, Mr Tony Benn (Chesterfield, Lab) said during question time in the Commons. The Prime Minister replied that Mr Benn and the Opposition should see that violence on the picket line was stopped.

Mr Benn asked whether the Prime Minister knew of the case of Mrs Brenda Greenwood, the first miner's wife to be thrown in prison for voicing her opposition to pit closures.

Mrs Thatcher: This country has a totally independent system of the rule of law. (Some Labour laughter).

I would have hoped – if it were not a forlorn hope – that one day he and the Opposition might totally condemn violence and see that violence on the picket line is stopped.

From the fact that they do not, we shall draw out own conclusions – that they wish to continue the strike by that method.

Mr Ray Powell (Ogmore, Lab): We have read a lot this week on Mrs Thatcher's speech to the Carlton Club on Monday night (Conservative cheers) regarding the upholding of the law and also the enemy within. (More Conservative cheers).

Would she explain why she allows the courts to apply the Employment Act with harsh, obscene sequestration of trade union funds and at the same time condone the abuse of the Shops Act? This is another example of the double standards of the Tories.

Mrs Thatcher: He would have profitted if he had read the lecture in full. He might have learnt that the law of this country is impartially administered. The people of the courts are servants of the law, not of the Government.

● Later, during business questions, Mr Eric Heffer (Liverpool, Walton, Lab), referring to the speech made by the Prime Minister at the Carlton Club, said: The nation should know there is a tradition of fighting for basic democratic rights, which was totally ignored and left out of her speech – which I read in full.

Mr Biffen: Those who fought for parliamentary liberties in the seventeenth century did not do it by reverting to rent-a-mob tactics. (Conservative cheers).

● Mr Giles Shaw, Minister of State, Home Office, in a Commons written reply, said that between March 13 and November 27, some 8,394 arrests were made.

● Mr David Mellor, Under Secretary of State, Home Office, in another reply, said that according to information supplied by the Lord Chancellor, the Crown Court had been notified of the committal of 165 defendants in cases identified as directly arising out of the mining dispute and had dealt with 31 of them.

Trident costs threaten conventional forces

DEFENCE

An in-depth study had been launched into the decline in merchant shipping to discover if Britain could continue to meet its naval obligations to Nato, Mr John Stanley, Minister of State for the Armed Forces, announced when opening the Commons debate on the Royal Navy in the Commons. The Department of Transport and Department of Defence hoped to complete the study in the middle of next year.

Mr Stanley said this was a result of concern expressed by the Commons Select Committee on Defence if the decline in the merchant marine continued.

At present Britain could meet its Nato obligations, he added, but it might not be able to if the decline continued for several more years.

The order for the first of the Trident SSBMs was currently out to tender. It had now been settled that the refitting of the Trident submarines would be carried out at Rosyth.

The Government's commitment to the Trident missile programme did not stem from dogma, history or fixation, but from a cool, rational and dispassionate assessment of Britain's defence needs and priorities in the world of the 1990s and beyond.

That world looked like being no safer from nuclear blackmail than the 1960s and 1970s, when previous governments of all complexions decided it was right to maintain Britain's strategic nuclear deterrent and to modernize it at very considerable cost.

There was no scale of conventional retaliation that offered any real deterrent to nuclear blackmail now that the Soviet Union had such a massive nuclear armoury.

The Government remained committed to the Trident programme it put to the electorate last year.

Mr James Callaghan (Cardiff South and Penarth, Lab): In the estimates the cost of Trident was based on an exchange rate of 1.53 US dollars to the pound. Now it is 1.20 dollars. That obviously increases the cost substantially.

Given the Government's firm adherence to Trident, can he assure us that the additional cost will be borne in any circumstances no matter what the exchange rate, and further, this will be done without cost to the conventional navy and the rest of the navy vote? If so, how is it going to be borne?

Mr Stanley: Something approaching half the cost of the Trident programme is in dollars.

Next week's business

The main business in the House of Commons next week will be:

Monday and Tuesday: Local Government Bill, second reading.

Wednesday: Debate on Government's intention to sign a draft agreement on the future of Hong Kong.

Thursday: Debate on motion to approve the Chancellor's autumn statement.

Friday: Debate on private member's motion on tourism.

The main business in the House of Lords will be:

Monday: Motion on Okehampton bypass compulsory purchase order. Debate on the Kilbrandon report on Northern Ireland.

Tuesday: Bankruptcy (Scotland) Bill, committee and Family Law (Scotland) Bill, committee. Debate on St Helena.

Wednesday: Debate on the Civil Service.

Thursday: Food and Environment Protection Bill, committee.

Prosecution change from October 1986

LEGAL

The new crown prosecution service should be fuly operational in England and Wales from October 1986 Lord Elton, Minister of State, Home Office, said in opening the second reading debate in the House of Lords on the Prosecution of Offences Bill.

In the six police force areas covered by the metropolitan county councils, he said, the Government proposed to bring in the service as the successful bodies took over in April 1986.

The Bill to establish an independent prosecution service for England and Wales, to give the Attorney General power to refer Crown Court sentences to the Court of Appeal – not for revision but for comment – and to enable limits to be imposed on the time taken to bring criminal cases to trial.

Those were three important innovations, he said. The first offered a fundamental reform of the prosecution service. That was not a rebuke to those at present responsible for criminal prosecutions, but to strike a balance between the needs and rights of society as a whole and the needs and rights of private citizens suspected or accused of crime.

A white paper would be published shortly detailing how this was to be established at a national level.

The new service was likely to take 2,500 civil servants to run. The transfer of work from local government to the Crown Prosecution Service would permit a saving of 1,700 civilian staff but they were expected to transfer into the new service.

Government seeking closer links with Eire

ULSTER

The Government was hoping for closer and more effective cooperation between the UK and the Irish Republic and, within Northern Ireland, it was doing its best to encourage those elected to represent the different traditions there to come together and show that the institutions of the province were there to serve all its inhabitants, Mr Douglas Hurd, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, said during Commons questions.

He was answering Ms Clare Short (Birmingham, Ladywood, Lab) who had asked him to admit that the only policy the Government had for Northern Ireland was to try desperately to keep the lid on it.

Mr Hurd said her description of Government policy was a travesty and she could not have read the communique out of the recent summit meeting or what had been said since.

Mr David Winnick (Walsall North, Lab) asked: Does he now appreciate the immense harm caused to Anglo-Irish relations by the remarks made by the Prime Minister after her meeting with the Irish Prime Minister? Would it not be wise for her and the Secretary of State, who is new to the job, to realise the need for sensitivity in these matters?

If mainstream Irish nationalism is treated with contempt, the only gainers will be the Provisional IRA.

Mr Hurd: The Prime Minister has already answered that question, the process of regular discussion and consultation between the two governments, the giving and taking of advice, is very useful and important for all of us concerned with Northern Ireland.

Mr Andrew Bowden (Brighton, Kemptown, C): Will he ignore the characteristically unhelpful comments of Mr Winnick and confirm that, while the three proposals in the Forum report are not acceptable to the vast majority of the people of Northern Ireland, there is an opportunity for a unique relationship between the two and ourselves without in any way impinging on the spirit or the letter of the constitutional guarantee?

Mr Hurd: I think he has it exactly right. The report was a stimulating document and there is a lot of common ground revealed in it on issues of consent and violence. Much has been said of the three possible solutions in the report but it left the door open for other possibilities.

Mr Peter Archer, chief Opposition spokesman on Northern Ireland, (Warley West, Lab): Has he grasped the catastrophic change in atmosphere which has taken place since the summit where parties previously prepared to talk and exchange proposals are now expressing only bitterness and frustration and everyone is adding their threepennyworth of petrol to the fire?

The crass insensitivity of the Prime Minister following the summit meeting does not give any reason to hope for anything better from the February summit.

Mr Hurd: Regarding the February summit, there is work to be done along the lines I have indicated – although not altering the constitutional status of the province – on which we need the cooperation of the Irish Republic. For the rest, I would not agree with what he said.

Hurd rejects proscription of Sinn Fein

Proscription of Provisional Sinn Fein would not be the right course at present but the Government would keep this under close review and would not hesitate to use the power if the circumstances warranted it, Mr Douglas Hurd, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, said during questions in the Commons. Absence of proscription, he added, conferred no immunity on any individual members who committed terrorist offences.

Mr Harold McCusker (Upper Bann, OUP), who had asked for Provisional Sinn Fein to be proscribed, said that Mr Hurd's answer would disappoint many people in the Province, particularly in the light of comments made by the organization's leaders in the aftermath of the Brighton bomb outrage.

Mr Hurd: The practical difficulties of enforcing proscription would be great and the propaganda advantage to the IRA would be very great.

The Rev Ian Paisley (Antrim North, DUP): Sinn Fein is part of the IRA and its officers in some areas are synonymous. Why ban the main organization when Mr Hurd is not prepared to ban a section of it?

Mr Hurd: People who commit illegal acts are liable to prosecution whatever organization they belong to.

Mr Merlyn Rees, a former Secretary of State for Northern Ireland (Leeds South and Morley, Lab): It is right to ban organizations which are overtly paramilitary, carry weapons or kill and murder. It was I who deproscribed Sinn Fein and other organizations and I agree fully with Mr Hurd.

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Quality of BBC TV programmes threatened by soaring costs

By David Hewson

The soaring cost of television production is threatening the quality of the BBC's programmes, the corporation's annual report said yesterday.

Increasing costs were a matter of growing concern, with budget stringency threatening the creativity of programme makers, the corporation, which is discussing a new licence fee of *around £67 a year with the* Home Office said.

"It was necessary to cut back on some of the most expensive *production* areas, such as drama, and intensify the search for co-production funds from outside sources, which in recent years *have* made possible a higher standard and scale of output in drama, in the arts, and in major documentary *series than we could* have achieved from the licence fee cash-flow alone."

The report said that it would be wrong not to record a growing impatience with the restraints holding back the *brightest creative talents within* the BBC from the levels of excellence of which they believe themselves capable.

This impatience was aggravated by critical comparisons made with ITV, not over the commercial network's whole output, but "with a single particularly brilliant but very expensive production", a reference to the rumpus about the BBC's decision to show the American serial *Thorn Birds* at the same time that Granada was showing its much acclaimed production *The Jewel In The Crown*.

Of Thorn Birds, the report says: "The series was much criticized for wooden stereotyping of many characters, for thin writing and implausible melodrama, and for its placing in the schedules. Some Roman Catholics were shocked. Some non-*Catholics* considered the whole enterprise Catholic propaganda. But the series had a narrative drive that proved compulsive. *It drew* enormous audiences, and they hugely enjoyed each episode."

Mr Stuart Young, the BBC's *chairman*, says, *in the foreword*, that the corporation's first concern must be to maintain and improve the standards of *existing output and to get the* best possible value for money from the licence fee. The corporation had taken a lead in the debate on *new broadcasting* developments, such as cable and satellite.

"But we should proceed with caution," Mr Young *writes*. "New challenges cannot be allowed to jeopardize a system built up over 60 years; a system which offers a range and standard of programming acknowledged to be the best in the world."

In the year *under review*, April 1, 1983 to March 31, 1984, broadcasting in hours in both radio and television had increased by 13.9 *per cent*. At the same time, staff had risen by 1.8 *per* cent.





Before and after: The renovation of this terrace in Bradford-on-Avon, Wiltshire, has won a Civic Trust award.

Village preservation trust wins conservation award

By Richard Dowden

A terrace on Market Street, *Bradford on Avon, Wiltshire*, that was restored by the village's Preservation Trust has won one of the Civic Trust's *awards announced today*.

The buildings had been under threat of demolition for 10 years and were empty and in danger of collapse.

They were bought by the local trust and renovated and now house four shops with maisonettes above.

The trust's report said that *the* property was of no great architectural value but occupied a key position in the town and that its restoration "contributes to a splendid piece of intimate townscape".

Other awards went to Rochester for improvements to the High Street; the Vicar's Close at Wells; the landscaping of Keilder Water; the new reservoir in Northumberland; and the National Coal Board's Wistow site in the Selby coalfieds. There were 23 awards and 137 commendations.

Announcing the awards, Mr Michael Middleton, director of the Civic Trust, said that Britain was not getting the environment it deserved or that it could easily have.

He said: "We all of us like the results when they are good, but too often lack the toughness to insist that standards be the highest attainable."

The Civic Trust is a charity which aims to stimulate interest and action for the conservation and improvement of town and country.

Change in Parliament Act

By *Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent*

The Queen has agreed that the Government should repeal a 187-year-old statutory provision under which the death of the monarch could cancel or nullify a general election.

Under the terms of the Meeting of Parliament Act of 1797, passed in the reign of George III, "a demise of the Crown" during the month-long period between the end of one Parliament and the beginning of the next would either force the cancellation of an election or nullify its results.

During discussions with party leaders, the Home Office provided examples of what would have happened last year, if the Queen had died after the dissolution of Parliament on May 13.

If she had died before polling day on June 9, the election would have been cancelled and the old Parliament would have reconvened for a maximum period of six months from the date of her death.

If she had died after polling day and before June 15, the date set for the new Parliament to meet, the results of the election would have been ignored

If she had died between June 15 and June 21, before the new Parliament was formally opened, then the new Parliament could have met and sat.

But its life would have been limited to just six months.

It is now proposed under the new Representation of the People Bill that "where the demise occurs at any time after the proclamation is given, and before the date of the poll", the election and subsequent meeting of Parliament should simply be delayed by a fortnight.

NHS prescriptions will exclude 400 drugs

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

The Government will exclude 400 drugs and preparations from prescription on the National Health Service *when it introduces in April its* limited list of drugs for home cures, pain relief, and anxiety and insomnia, according to an *internal Department of Health* and Social Services memorandum.

A copy of the list, published *in General Practitioner*, shows that 89 different drugs or formulations will be excluded *for treatment of mild* to moderate pain, leaving family doctors able to prescribe only asprin or paracetemol preparations *on the NHS*.

Fifty different brands or formulations of tranquillizers and sedativies will be excluded, *leaving just three non-brand* preparations.

Patients who want the brand or excluded drugs will have to *pay for them on a private* prescription, or buy them over the counter if they are available

Study into information released by universities

By Lucy Hodges
Education Correspondent

A study of the information released by universities on their finances, staff and student numbers, and degrees obtained is to be carried out by Coopers and Lybrand, management consultants, as part of an efficiency study into the universities.

Specifically excluded from *their remit will be details* labelled "political" such as national needs for graduates, population trends and information on the nature and content of teaching, research and other academic work.

The efficiency inquiry, chaired by Sir Alex Jarratt, chairman of Reed International and Chancellor of Birmingham University, was set up in March this year after Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, put pressure on the universities for a Rayner-style inquiry.

After some negotiation they set up an independent inquiry under the auspices of the Committee of Vice-Chancellors *and Principals*. A number of studies are being carried out at Edinburgh, Essex, Loughborough, Sheffield, and Notting*ham universities* and University College London.

Financial management is being examined at Edinburgh *and University College London*; purchasing at Essex and Sheffield; and maintenance and servicing of buildings at Lou*ghborough and* Nottingham.

The general data study being conducted by Coopers and Lybrand will look at a representative *sample of* universities, Cambridge, Manchester, Sussex, Warwick and Heriot-Watt.

Pensions plan may breach law

The Government's plans for personal portable pensions may well breach EEC law, the Equal Opportunities *Commission* said yesterday.

The Commission said that as the proposals stand, employers could make lower contributions for women than for men, and that even if the same contributions were made, women would face pensions up to a third lower than men because of their longer life expectancy.

Under European law, the Commission said, men and women must receive equal pay for equal work, with "pay" *interpreted widely to include* any other consideration in cash or in kind".

"There is a serious risk that some of the Government's proposals, if implemented as they stand, would involve a breach of European Community law."

It also strongly criticized the Government's opinion poll on pensions which ministers have used to argue there is widespread support for personal pensions.

Of two groups of 840 people and 195 people questioned, the 0 per cent support for personal pensions was found only in the *smaller sample*.

Big stores traded illegally

Three of Britain's largest chain store companies were yesterday fined for Sunday and *late night* trading. Sainsbury, Safeway and Woolworth admitted selling prohibited goods, including tin foil, eggs and washing powder, outside legal shopping hours.

Safeway and Europa Foods, both of Kensington High Street, and Sainsbury, of the West London air terminal, all admitted trading after 8 pm on August 29 and were each fined £50 with £25 costs. Woolworth and Waterstones Ltd, were each fined £100 with £25 costs after they admitted trading on Sunday, September 2.

Seven-day society, page 10

Striking off

The solicitors' Disciplinary Tribunal yesterday ordered that Mr Stanford Russell Cowan, of Derrington, Stafford, be struck off the roll of solicitors for using money held on behalf of clients and other unbefitting conduct.

Dublin 'helirail'

A "helirail service is to start between Holyhead and Dublin on April 3. The flight will take 30 minutes compared with the ferry time of nearly four hours.

Two editors cleared over photographs

Editors of two newspapers did not act improperly in publishing photographs, one of a man who fell to his death and the other of a burned boy, the Press Council ruled today.

In the first case, the council ruled that *it* was not improper of an editor to publish an intensely newsworthy picture of a crowded market place showing a man who had fallen or jumped to his death and another injured by his fall.

The council rejected a complaint by Miss M. V. Mitchell, of Paignton, Devon, that it was improper of the *Mid-Devon Advertiser* to publish a picture showing the face of a man who died in a fall, causing unnecessary distress to his family and friends.

Miss Mitchell complained to the editor that all normal, decent folk paid their respects *to the dead in* a compassionate way. She suggested that never before had a deceased person's face been shown in a British newspaper.

In the second ruling, the council said an editor who published a front page picture of a badly burned boy falling to his death did not act improperly.

The council rejected a complaint by Dr Gillian Mayes, of the department of psychology at Glasgow University, that it was distasteful and improper of the *Evening Times*, Glasgow, to publish the photograph.

Mr George McKechnie, said that when the picture arrived he and senior executives considered whether it should be published on the front page or an inside page. With hindsight he might feel the picture would have been more suited to an inside page.

Divorce for Baroness Thyssen

A love affair between Baron Heini Thyssen, aged 63, the *multi-millionaire*, and a former beauty queen was "intolerable" as far as his wife was concerned, Mr Justice Eastham said in the family division of the High Court yesterday.

He awarded the Brazilian-born baroness, who is 43, a divorce decree.

After hearing brief evidence from the Baroness the judge said he was satisfied that the 17-year marriage *had broken down* irretrievably because of the Baron's adultery. He had admitted adultery with Carmen Cevera, the Spanish-born widow of Lex Barker, the actor known for his roles as Tarzan.

"The baroness has told me there is no future in this marriage and she would find it intolerable to live with the Baron. On that basis I pronounce a decree nisi", the judge said.

Heart surgeons carry out 100th transplant

Surgeons yesterday carried out their hundredth heart transplant operation at Papworth Hospital in Cambridgeshire.

The patient, a woman in her 50s from Sefton, Lancashire, was conscious and had a visit from her husband within 10 hours of her transplant.

Although only 96 people have had the operation since the programme began five years ago, four have been given two new hearts. Of the 96, who include three who had combined heart and lung transplants, 65 are alive.

Of the heart-lung patients, two have been released from Papworth while the third, Mrs Christine Dart, from Lincoln, continues to make good progress after her operation three weeks ago.

The longest surviving is Mr Keith Castle, aged 57, who had a heart transplant in August, 1979.

Kohl to press Reagan for a stronger Nato at Washington summit

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

Arms control, East-West relations and Europe's hopes for strengthening of Nato will be the main themes of talks which Chancellor Kohl begins today with President Reagan in the first visit to Washington by a European leader since the President's re-election.

Herr Kohl will underline his country's warm welcome for the resumption of Soviet-American arms talks, but will try to ensure that German and indeed West European interests are not neglected.

He and Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Foreign Minister, will seek in their meetings with the President, Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, and Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, to harmonize various strategic initiatives and clarify Nato policies such as the Rogers plan for follow-on forces attack and air-land battle.

The German side will express its support, underlined yesterday by the Christian Democratic arms expert, for the five-year research programme into space-based defence proposed by President Reagan.

A particularly important issue for the Bonn, however, is the inclusion of medium-range missiles in Europe in the umbrella arms talks Washington will begin with Moscow next year.

Trading on his credit built up during West Germany's unwavering commitment last year to deploy the new missiles, Herr Kohl will press hard for this issue to be given priority. Bonn is not expecting a freeze on the deployment of Pershing 2 and cruise missiles, but would not rule this out if it was a result of wider negotiations.

A clear German influence in formulating American strategy at any renewed Geneva talks would be a vital boost to the Chancellor at a time when he being accused at home of having little influence in Washington and when Bonn's own policies towards Eastern Europe are in some disarry.

On Alliance strategy, Herr Kohl will not attempt to speak for Europe as a whole, although he may seek American support for the strengthening of the Western European Union. He wants to convince the Reagan Administration that his Government at least is ready to strengthen conventional forces.

Some circles here, however, are balking at the bigger burdens Washington has been urging on Bonn, and do not want the Chancellor to give his hosts a carte blanche. In return, Herr Kohl will be seeking closer German-American co-ordination and consultation.

Herr Kohl enjoys good personal relations with President Reagan and is making much of the fact that he is the first allied visitor in the President's second term. But Bonn has pressed hard for this invitation, and Washington does not appear to see much significance in it.

The Americans, with memories of Watergate, will want to know how much Herr Kohl is politically handicapped at home by recent scandals, particularly the Flick affair, which has received widespread publicity in the United States.

Before setting off yesterday, Herr Kohl met the Soviet Ambassador here to discuss Moscow's readiness for new arms talks and was given a written outline of Soviet proposals for the development of East-West relations.

Commentators have been advising against over-optimistic hopes – which Germans have fallen victims to in the past – of a rapid improvement in East-West relations.

Leading article, page 13



Heavies move in: Armoured vehicles, leading a riot police bus, charge through the working-class area of La Victoria, Santiago to disperse protest against Chile's military rulers. Police held two nuns and three Roman Catholic priests after firing on demonstrators yesterday and wounding four people.

Sri Lanka creates coastal 'no man's land'

From Our Correspondent
Colombo

Sri Lanka is to establish a "no man's land" extending 100 yards inland and 100 yards into the sea along an area stretching from Mannar, on the north-west coast, to Mullaittivu on the north-east coast of the island. It is also declaring the Jaffna district a security zone with a 4pm to 6am curfew.

Announcing these measures in Parliament yesterday, Mr Lalith Athulathmudali, the Minister of National Security, said that they were necessitated by the activities of rebel groups which had escalated their violence in recent weeks.

The rebels, he claimed, were planning to drive Sri Lanka's armed forces from the northern and eastern provinces by December 31 before establishing a secessionist Tamil state. The minister said the rebels intended to proclaim their "Tamil Eelam" state on January 14 the day of Tamil harvest festival.

The minister also announced the introduction of "collective responsibility" throughout the island wherever explosions take place or explosives are found.

All persons living in an area where an explosion had taken place or explosives had been found would be liable to resettlement in another area. Legal action will be taken against anyone who fails to report caches of arms or explosives in their area.

TAMIL NADU
INDIA
Palk Strait
SECURITY ZONE Jaffna District
Jaffna
Mannar
Mullaittivu
PROHIBITED ZONE
SRI LANKA
50 miles
Colombo

The minister said that no one would be permitted to enter or stay in the zone or "cordon sanitaire" along the coast without local police permission. Those whose livelihood will be affected should apply for relief to the authorities.

The intention is, he said, to keep this zone completely free for the armed services in order to prevent an invasion of Sri Lanka from across the straits. The armed forces, he told Parliament, must be able to operate "without coming into collision with the civilian population".

In the Jaffna security zone, no one will be allowed to own or use private vehicles or bicycles without special police permission. All traffic must in the future operate along specific routes and at fixed times.

Jaffna householders must submit the names of those staying in their houses to the police. Mr Athulathmudali added that these measures would be temporary and would be lifted as soon as possible, but the Government had to face the threat posed by the recent merging of several rebel groups to the unity of the state.

Book details torture in Argentina

From Douglas Tweedale
Buenos Aires

A book describing in horrifying detail human rights abuses committed by Argentina's military governments between 1976 and 1983 went on sale here yesterday, giving Argentinians a glimpse into their gory past.

The book, entitled *Never Again*, is a long awaited summary of the findings of the National Commission on the Disappearance of Persons, which was appointed by President Raul Alfonsin a year ago to look into the fate of nearly 9,000 Argentinians who disappeared under military rule.

People wishing to obtain copies of the 500-page report were queueing at the publishers yesterday and Señor Luis Gregorich, the head of the publishing firm, reported that orders had already exceeded the first print run of 40,000 copies.

Never Again contains detailed testimony from victims who survived the military's network of torture and secret extermination camps. There are literally hundreds of descriptions of the tortures used

"First they stripped me naked and handcuffed my hands behind my back. Then they hung me form the ceiling with my feet dangling 12in above the floor. It was too painful to describe and I lost track of how long I was left like this", one inmate was quoted as saying.

"Then the torturers lowered me 8in until I could stretch and try to rest by putting my feet on the floor, to take the weight off my arms. This was only an appearance, because, when I managed to touch the floor I began to receive electric shocks through my feet."

Other evidence tells how some of the 365 secret detention centres discovered by the commission operated as extermination centres.

Beagle signing, page 8

Muldoon's defeat marks end of an era in New Zealand

From W. P. Reeves, Wellington

Mr Jim McLay yesterday became the youngest leader of New Zealand's opposition National Party when he stormed to a crushing victory over Sir Robert Muldoon.

No voting figures have been released but Mr McLay, aged 39, won on the first ballot, which means he received more than 50 per cent of the votes, while the other four candidates, including Sir Robert, could not manage half the votes between them.

Sir Robert's defeat ends an era. The tough bruising politician who dominated a decade of politics in a manner and style previously unknown in New Zealand will retire to the back benches. Typically, he went down fighting.

The signs were there when his third successive administration was voted out in the July snap election. Demands were made within the party for his head but he bought time by indicating he was unlikely to be a contender when the leadership came up for review, probably it was then thought, in February.

He began gathering support to stay on and last week revealed his intention to enter the contest. But some of his parliamentary colleagues, who decide the leadership, outwitted him by springing the election early before he could capitalize on a considerable groundswell of personal endorsement

Mr McLay, a lawyer and former Attorney General, is of liberal persuasion and likely to appeal to youth and urban voters who deserted the National Party in droves in July.

Mr Jim Bolger, aged 49, a farmer and former Minister of Labour, was elected his deputy.

Mr McLay's first task will be to repair lines of communication between National's parliamentarians and the party machine and mend the philosophical fences which Sir Robert's interventionist economic policies broke down. Ironically, it has been left to the new Labour administration to dismantle the controls on wages, prices and interest rates in which the Muldoon Government put its trust.

The party increasingly rebelled against what it saw as Muldoon's unorthodoxies and the final straw was the creaming off of much of its support in July by an overnight right-wing phenomenon, the New Zealand Party.

Mr McLay will seek to entice those voters back by a reaffirmation of basic national Party credo which Sir Robert, the populist neglected. The youthful leader will be aided by a style which has little of Sir Robert's abrasive and authoritarian qualities.

Man in the news

Smooth style of moderate McLay

From Our Correspondent
Wellington

Mr McLay has had a meteoric rise. He said after his election: "This is my tenth year in politics. I am certain I can do the job." He described the Labour Government as being "on the skids".

Mr McLay is a keen debater with a liberal image. He first entered Parliament as MP for Birkenhead, an Auckland constituency, after practising as a barrister. The pursuit of power has marked his political career.

He helped found the National Party Club at Auckland University, from which he graduated with a Bachelor of Laws in 1967. He worked his way up to the top party echelons in Auckland while still in his twenties.



Mr McLay: A conscious pursuit of power.

Mr McLay's ambition showed again in Parliament when he was one of the ringleaders in the abortive coup against the Muldoon leadership in 1980. Sir Robert subsequently dismissed it as an indiscretion.

When the deputy leadership became vacant earlier this year, Mr McLay, by then Attorney General and Minister of Justice, easily won the support of his parliamentary colleagues.

His standing is high within the party at large. He is respected not only for his debating talents, ability to analyse problems, fashion a consensus and project a strong television image but also for his regard for the party's traditional values.

Sir Robert's style grated on many of the old guard but they are comfortable with Mr McLay's inclination to address the issues rather than personalities.

Jaruzelski 'at war with his own police'

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

Mr Jacek Kuron, one of Poland's most outspoken dissidents, said yesterday that General Jaruzelski was at war with his own police force, but that was no reason for the Polish people to let up pressure on the beleaguered leader.

Mr Kuron's statements came in a lengthy analysis of the political implications of the murder by secret policemen of Father Jerzy Popieluszko, the pro-Solidarity priest.

The comments published in the latest issue of the clandestine weekly *Tygodnik Mazowsze*, are in marked contrast to the calm impression given by the general at a news conference on Wednesday night for Western and Soviet bloc participants at an international media congress in Warsaw.

But in many respects the general and his main opponent, Mr Kuron, seem to be in accord.

At the conference, the general admitted: "Objectively, this crime has done a lot of harm to us... (but) I think that all people who have a bit of common sense and goodwill have noticed how, in a firm and unequivocal way, the Polish authorities have responded to this shameful act, with what energy and firmness we have carried out the whole operation of discovering the culprits."

Of the men behind the killing, the general said: "We don't know, we don't know them. We would like to find them if there are any." Mr Kuron, who gives the general credit for his candour about the murderers of the priest, is less bashful about naming names.

"A certain political group, which has the police apparatus under its control, stood behind this (murder) in order to gain direct influence over General Jaruzelski and therefore gain more control over personnel policy, governing privileges, the distribution of power and all the things that are usually fought for."

Mr Kuron emphasized that the Polish people should not stop putting pressure on the general, "but in a way which won't force the authorities to resort to terror".

Other points made at General Jaruzelski's news conference, his first with selected representatives of the Western press since becoming Prime Minister in February 1981, were:

● *Ostpolitik* had become a "fiasco" under the present Bonn administration. But he would still welcome a visit, postponed earlier this month, by the West German Foreign Minister, Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

● Relations with the Roman Catholic Church were "correct", though certain radical priests were still not "respecting the principle of the division of church and state".

● President Reagan's economic sanctions had made the communist countries cooperate more closely. "Nobody with such certainty made the socialist countries realize that they have to... cooperate with one another closer and more consistently." President Reagan should receive a medal of merit, he said.

Deployment of cruise to continue

From Ian Murray
Brussels

There is no question of the United States suspending deployment of cruise and Pershing missiles in Europe simply because of the planned meeting between Mr George Shultz, and Mr Andrei Gromyko, a senior American Nato source said yesterday.

Speaking before next week's meeting of Alliance defence ministers here, he said no such proposals would even be discussed. "There is not any Alliance leader who thinks that the Soviets should be rewarded for returning to the negotiating table to talk about talks."

He did, however, expect Mr Caspar Weinberger, the US Defence Secretary, to tell the meeting that there had been a marked increase in deployment of SS20s by the Soviet Union.

Deployment of American missiles in Belgium and The Netherlands from next March has come under increasing question by both governments. The Dutch have argued that there should be a halt to deployment since there is no proof that further Soviet missiles are being set up. The leading party in the Belgian coalition Government has said there should be no deployment while talks between the Secretary of State and the Soviet Foreign Minister are going ahead.

British and American Nato sources said yesterday that the meeting would be dominated by the threat from Congress to cut spending in Europe if European Nato partners were not visibly paying mre for their own defence.

As part of this argument, it is expected that a new six-year agreement on the money needed to provide a greatly improved defence infrastructure in Europe will be signed. Priority will be given to building "hardened" shelters to protect aircraft on the ground – one of the main demands in Congress.

Foreign ministers, who meet the next week, are to concentrate on East-West relations, particularly in the light of the new talks in Geneva. Mr Shultz will be asked for a guarantee that the entire Alliance will be kept fully informed.

But for everyone, according to officials, a big interest at the meetings will be watching the performance of Lord Carrington, the new Secretary-General, as he runs the first important ministerial meeting since taking office.

● COPENHAGEN: A five-man government commission into Danish defence yesterday came out unequivocally for membership of Nato as the country's only viable security strategy. (Christopher Follett writes).

Given its small size, key geographic location at the mouth of the Baltic and proximity to the Eastern bloc, Denmark had no real alternative to Nato membership.

Settler killed in New Caledonia

Noumea (Reuter) – A white settler was shot dead and a car bomb exploded yesterday as militant tribesmen in the troubled French Pacific territory of New Caledonia stepped up their campaign for independence.

Germain Guerin, a farmer aged 72, was killed and his wife wounded when about 15 Kanak tribesmen fired into their farmhouse in the rugged north-east of the territory, police said.

He was the first person to die since the Melanesian Kanaks, outnumbered by French and other settlers, began a campaign two weeks ago for independence as Kanaky (Land of the People).

The car bomb went off here shattering windows but causing no casualties.

Four policemen were shot and wounded last week near Noumea but the city, the home of 54,000 whites, nearly one-third of the territory's population, has largely escaped

France's envoy, M Charles Barbeau, had further talks yesterday with local officials. Paris has made no commitment to changing its policy of allowing a new National Assembly, elected on November 18, to run the territory until a referendum on independence in 1989.

Royal pose: King Carl Gustav and Queen Silvia of Sweden with President Richard von Weizsäcker of West Germany and his wife (left) in Bonn yesterday during a two-day private visit to the Federal Republic.

Civil war truce seen as cure for Ethiopian plight

By Tony Samstag

Britain should press Ethiopia to accept a truce in its civil war with the rebel provinces of Tigré and Eritrea, according to a four-man British delegation on its return from Sudan yesterday.

"People must realize that the famine is due to war as well as drought. If we are going to help we ought to take steps to stop the fighting," Mr Julian Amery, Conservative MP for Brighton Pavilion, said, at Heathrow. "The four horsemen of the Apocalypse are riding high in Africa."

Mr Amery said he had visited a refugee centre at Kassala, near the Ethiopian border in the north of Sudan, and had spoken to Tigrén and Eritrean refugees. With him were Mr John Wilkinson, Conservative MP for Ruislip, Northwood, Mr Louis FitzGibbon, and Lieutenant-Colonel Neil McLean.

The Tigréans in particular, whom the British team described as "utterly destitute", were adamant that they had had no aid. "One refugee died at our feet", Mr Wilkinson said.

Mr Amery said he would be lobbying Parliament to take more account of the effects of the continuing war on the African famine.

The group, all of them members of the Horn of Africa and Aden Council, flew to Khartoum on Sunday as guests of the Speaker of the Sudan National People's Assembly, Mr Izzedin as-Sayyid, against growing concern about threats to the region's political stability which is almost certain to be aggravated by the spreading famine.

Observers are comparing the plight of the Sudanese to that of Ethiopia a year ago, with grain prices rising as livestock prices fall and with refugees from Chad and Ethiopia adding to the welfare burden of up to a million already forced to leave their drought-stricken lands, mainly in western Sudan.

● TOKYO: Japan is to send a medical team and water experts to tackle suffering in Ethiopia (David Watts writes).

The measures were announced yesterday, together with the sending of another team to eight African countries to try to develop agricultural projects for increased food production.

They follow the recent tour of African countries by the Japanese Foreign Minister, Mr Shintaro Abe, who announced in Addis Ababa a grant of $50 million in food and agricultural-related assistance as part of Japan's efforts to build a diplomatic role in Africa.

September and October were designated "Africa months" by the Foreign Ministry, to try to raise Japanese consciousness about Africa's famine.

Anger in Hong Kong at loss of citizenship

By Henry Stanhope
Diplomatic Correspondent

Most of Hongkong's 5½ million people have found the Anglo-Chinese agreement on their future acceptable, according to the official assessment of their views, which was published in the form of a white paper yesterday.

But it also refers to an "agenda" of reservations and to bitterness, frustration and even anger among the colony's 2 million British Dependent Territory Citizens, who will lose that status when China takes over in 1997.

Of just over 1,000 people who clearly expressed their views to the special assessment office, 364 rejected the draft agreement.

But an overwhelming majority of the 679 groups and organizations which made their views known accepted its terms, which provide for Hongkong to retain its capitalist lifestyle for 50 years after reverting to Peking.

The possibility of Chinese conscription for Hongkong youth and the stationing of communist troops in the territorty, and the question of leases and, particularly, nationality, are the matters which are most worrying local people, according to the assesors, who studied 2,494 submissions by members of the public and 1,063 comments in Hongkong's media.

The conclusions on the overall acceptability of the document are endorsed in a separate report by two independent monitors, Sir Patrick Nairne, Master of St Catherine's College, Oxford, and Mr Justice Simon Li Fook-Sean, who said:

"The verdict of acceptance implies neither positive enthusiasm nor passive acquiescence. The response to the Assessment Office has demonstrated the realism of the people of Hongkong."

A statement by the unofficial members of the colony's executive and legislative councils said last night that China must now demonstrate its willingness to listen to the views of Hongkong's people.

(Hong Kong: Arrangemens for testing the acceptability in Hong Kong of the draft agreement on the future of the territory. Miscellaneous No. 24 (1984), HMSO, £6).

'Onassis' of Harare rail

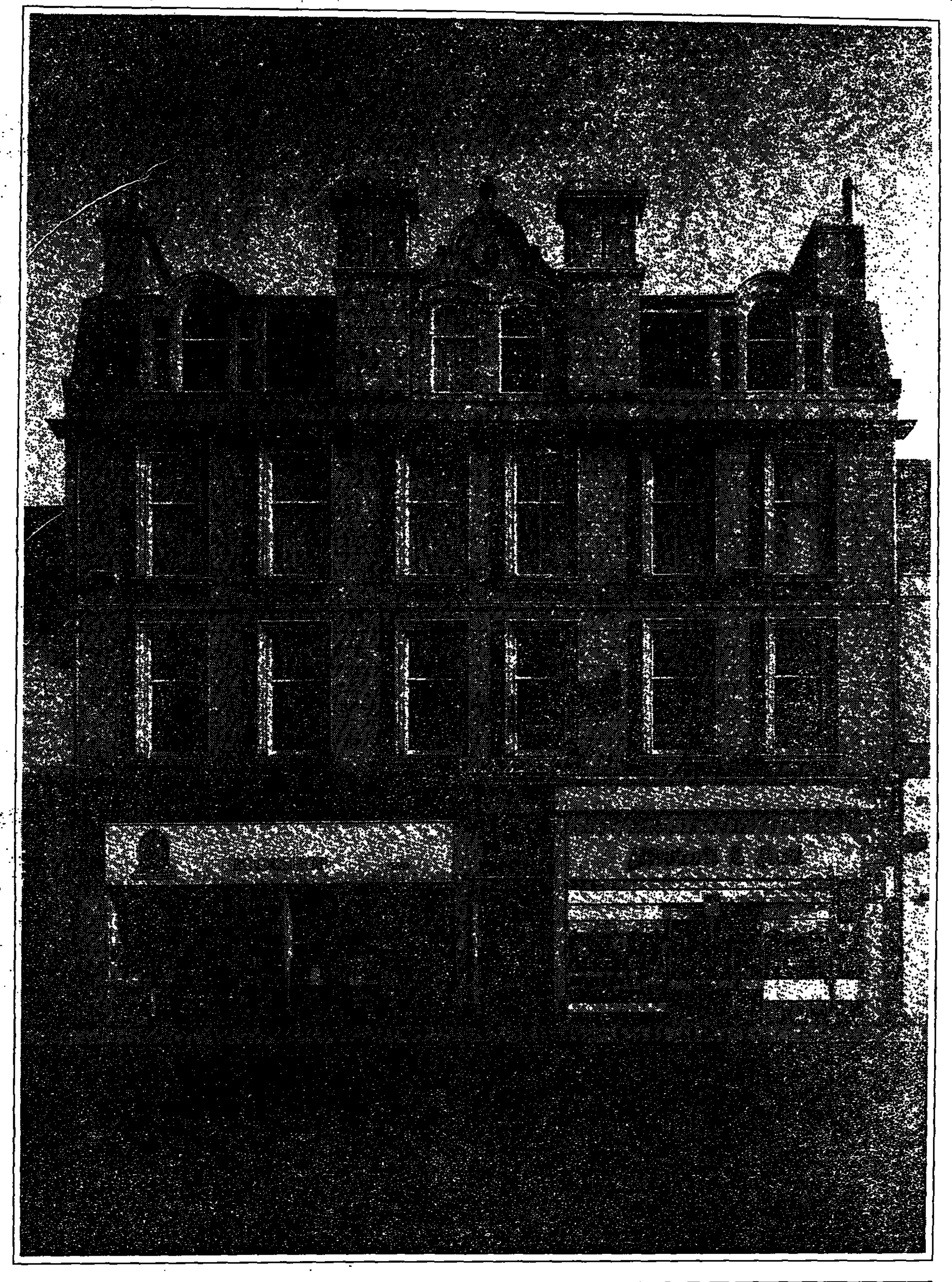
Harare – Mr Farai Masango, the newly-appointed general manager of the National Railways of Zimbabwe, has been suspended for extravagant spending that would "make Onassis turn in his grave" (Jan Raath writes).

Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, the *Minister of Transport*, announced in Parliament that since Mr Masango assumed office two months ago, "a chronicle of mismanagement" had followed that cost the railways £60,000.

Among the alleged excesses by Mr Masango he listed the purchase of a £9,000 flat in an exclusive area of Bulawayo.

A priceless collection of antique furniture forming part of the assets of the general manager's residence had been replaced with brand new furniture costing £33,000.

IT SEEMED AS GOOD A PLACE AS ANY TO START LOOKING FOR NORTH SEA OIL.



1 9 6 5

A routine press conference in London, and an off-the-cuff remark by Shell UK's top geologist. Within minutes his comments are on every Editor's desk in Fleet Street, and by morning, being repeated the length and breadth of the country. While the sceptics scoff, the politicians pray. If what has been hinted at is indeed true, it will alter the economic and political fortunes of Britain for decades to come. Out in the North Sea, it is reported, Shell expects to strike oil.

1 9 6 6

The financial markets of London buzz with anticipation following Shell's discreet announcement of 'a significant gas discovery' 32 miles off the coast of East Anglia. Within two years Shell and other companies are bringing North Sea gas ashore, and with it a dramatic revival for the British gas industry. Plans are made for completely converting the National Grid to natural gas.

1 9 6 7

Armed with the latest seismic data, two geologists from Shell set up a small office in a tiny flat, over a bookshop, in the centre of Aberdeen. It seems as good a place as any from which to tackle their awesome task. They have been instructed to begin exploration of the vast and hostile waters of the northern parts of the North Sea.

1 9 7 1

At the northernmost offshore well yet drilled in the world, a veil of secrecy descends over Shell's activities. Communications with the mainland are suddenly coded through 'scrambler' phones. Information is rushed to Shell's scientists for prompt analysis. Until, as abruptly as they began, the exploration team cease all activity, seal the well, and are clearly seen making off for entirely new locations. A simple manoeuvre to ensure that nobody will guess what they have found.

1 9 7 2

Shell proudly announces the discovery of what will prove to be a giant oil and gas find for Britain, the Brent Field.

1 9 7 4

The latest analysis of the Brent Field shows that the possible reserves of oil and natural gas liquids are double the original estimate. With Britain's oil deficit still around £3.8 billion, the news is welcome indeed.

1 9 7 6

The very high ratio of gas and gas liquids to oil being produced at Brent leads to a daring new scheme. A pipeline 278 miles long is to be laid on the seabed, to bring ashore the gas and gas liquids for separation. It will be the longest, and deepest, offshore pipeline ever built and is yet another challenge for British industry. Much of the technology required for North Sea development must be capable of operating in waves of up to 100 feet high, and in gusts of wind up to 100 miles per hour. In this instance, underwater cameras, side-scan sonars and computer systems are needed that will operate 600 feet beneath the sea.

1 9 7 8

The scheme is a success. Now it will be possible to bring the gas and gas liquids ashore for further use. The gas will be extracted and fed into the National Grid.

It would be possible to split the remainder into ethane, butane, propane and natural gasoline — important resources for industry. To do so, a highly advanced plant, costing many millions of pounds, will have to be specially built.

1 9 8 0

Work begins on the £400 million Gas Liquids Plant being built by Shell at Mossmorran, and on the 138 mile pipeline that will feed it. Soon Mossmorran will be the largest construction site in Europe.

1 9 8 2

Oil production from Brent approaches 310,000 barrels per day. This vast quantity helps transform Britain's oil deficit of yesteryear into a surplus of around £4.4 billion.

1 9 8 4

A VIP gathering to witness the opening of the new Mossmorran plant. Distinguished speakers touch on one or two environmental aspects of the plant, such as how it has been built tucked into the contours of the land so as to be as unobtrusive as possible. Also mentioned are the industrial aspects, such as how the hydrocarbons being produced will ultimately be used in the manufacturing of a thousand and one household items, from lipsticks to records.

But above all, it is noted that the opening of Mossmorran marks the culmination of the twenty years in which Shell, and the countless number of smaller British companies that have worked for her, have invested thousands of millions of pounds and great skill and ingenuity in the North Sea.

With excitement, we all look forward to the next twenty years.

YOU CAN BE SURE OF SHELL



Husain flying to Cairo for talks about PLO initiative on West Bank

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

The Palestine Liberation Organization's "parliament-in-exile" neared the end of its final, delayed session in Amman last night with Mr Yassir Arafat able at last to negotiate with King Husain for a joint Palestinian-Jordanian initiative to regain the occupied West Bank, but few specific details as to how this should be done.

Mr Arafat's own rapprochement with Egypt received guarded approval from the Palestine National Council, because of its beneficial effects on "the Egyptian masses" rather than on the PLO, while the pro-Syrian Palestinian factions who have broken with him were urged to return to the fold.

After talks with Mr Arafat yesterday morning, King Husain arranged to visit President Mubarak of Egypt tomorrow, apparently to coordinate a political approach to the United States on behalf of both Jordan and Egypt. With the King and Mr Mubarak lobbying President Reagan for support for the new West Bank initiative, the Americans are likely to have to take seriously the King's proposals.

What may look hopeful on paper still seems extremely doubtful in reality, however the PLO's executive committee, which was to be re-elected last night, is still talking of "armed struggle" against Israel, a phrase which effectively precludes any American involvement in a Jordanian-Palestinian initiative.

The council's condemnation of what it called Israeli and American "terrorism" in the Middle East is also unlikely to raise much enthusiasm within the Reagan Administration.

According to the political programme adopted by the council, the PLO now has "the right of escalating the armed struggle against (Israel's) occupation and the right of Palestinian forces to launch their struggle across all Arab fronts into Israel."

Neither Jordan nor Syria (nor Egypt) is likely to facilitate this proposal, which can in fact be acted upon only by Arafat's Palestinian enemies in Lebanon. But it will also repel the Americans.

In Beirut yesterday the Lebanese Government's security plan received a noisy setback when an artillery barrage upon the National Army by Druze militias in the mountains above the capital spilled over into East Beirut, killing three people. In the devastated Druze town of Aley a car bomb exploded near the post office, killing four men.

The authorities, however, are still insisting that the Army will move down the coast road to the Israeli lines on the Awali River in the next seven days and that Government troops will at the same time move north to the Syrian lines on the Matfoun bridge north of Beirut.

● CAIRO: King Husain's planned visit to Cairo will be his first to Egypt in seven years (Alice Brinton writes). Last September he broke away from 16 Arab countries who had isolated Egypt diplomatically after its peace treaty with Israel and renewed relations with Egypt.

His move prompted President Mubarak to visit Jordan to discuss a possible resumption of the stalled Middle East peace talks.

Diplomat saved by jammed gun

Athens - A Jordanian diplomat in Athens narrowly escaped an assassination yesterday when the gun of an "Arab-looking" attacker jammed (Mario Modiano writes). Mr Assim Kotaishat, aged 40, minister and Chargé d'Affaires at the Jordanian embassy, was driving home in the residential suburb of Psychiko, with his two young sons when he was attacked. He tried to pursue the gunman, but he escaped on a motorcycle. Greek police have launched an extensive search for him.

Comings and goings in Washington

Senate plots a moderate course

From Nicholas Ashford Washington

This week's election of a new Republican leadership in the Senate has strengthened the hand of moderates in the upper chamber and is likely to result in greater Senate independence from the White House.

By choosing Senator Robert Dole of Kansas to succeed Senator Howard Baker of Tennessee as majority leader, the 53 Republican senators deliberately opted for a strong and independent leader who can fill the vacuum which will be created once President Reagan is perceived to be a lame-duck President at the end of the first year of his second term.

"By picking the strongest candidate, we did indeed choose independence," Senator John Warner of Virginia said after Senator Dole's 28-23 victory over Senator Ted Stevens of Alaska.

The White House, however, will have a close ally in Senator Richard Lugar of Indiana who will take over as chairman of the Senate foreign relations committee when the ninety-ninth Congress convenes early in January.

He is a mainstream Republican conservative, known as a team player who can be expected to try to resolve any problems with the Administration quietly, rather than through confrontation.

Senator Lugar supported President Reagan's increases in defence spending and the tough line he took with the Soviet Union during his first year in office. Although an opponent of the unratified Salt 2 nuclear arms agreement, he is likely to go along with any reasonable arms reduction accord which the United States manages to negotiate with Moscow in the President's second term.

Senator Lugar's elevation to the chairmanship of the foreign relations committee (which must be confirmed in January) was part of a complex deal between himself and Senator Jesse Helms of North Carolina, the right-wing chairman of the agriculture committee, to ensure the post did not go to a liberal.

As senior senator on the foreign relations committee, Senator Helms was first in line to take over from Senator Charles Percy of Illinois who was defeated in the recent election.

Although Senator Helms had come under intense pressure from right-wing supporters to take the job, he said he would honour his campaign pledge to his tobacco farming constituents to remain as head of the agriculture committee.

"If there is one job in the Senate I would like to have, it is foreign relations committee chairman, and there it was", he said after offering the post to Senator Lugar. "All I had to do was to bend a principle. But if I can't keep my word, I don't belong around here."

A senator can chair only one full committee. Senator Helms's supporters said yesterday they would continue to press for him to take the foreign relations post.

Overall, the new Senate *leadership is made up of more* political moderates. Among those who gained promotion were Senator John Chafee of Rhode Island who takes over the chairmanship of the Republican conference and Senator John Heinz of Pennsylvania who becomes head of the Republican senatorial campaign committee.

Senator Robert Packwood of Oregon, who succeeds Senator Dole as chairman of the finance committee, is considered a moderate on most issues and is a frequent critic of the White House. He has, however, been a Reagan loyalist on tax issues.

Ultimately, it will be Senator Dole who will determine the relationship between Senate Republicans and the White House. Although he has a strong record of support for the Reagan Administration, he has often demonstrated a streak of independence.

After his election, he said he would attempt to carry out the President's programme and to ensure continued Republican control of the Senate after 1986.

Winning smiles: Senator Dole (right) and his deputy, Senator Alan Simpson of Wyoming, enjoying the spoils of victory after the party caucus at the Capitol.

Police and students shoot it out in Lima

Lima (Reuter) – Students exchanged gunfire with police at the San Marcos University here yesterday and youths blocked roads with flaming tyres as a general strike against the government's austerity measures disrupted Peru. An eyewitness said two youths were wounded, and two dynamite blasts rocked the campus.

Buses were off the roads, telephone links were interrupted and most schools and banks were closed as trade unions launched a 24-hour stoppage to protest at the economic policies and human rights record of President Fernando Belaunde Terry's Government.

Beagle treaty signed in Rome

Rome (AP) – Winding up nearly a century of territorial disputes, Argentina and Chile yesterday signed a Vatican-sponsored treaty to settle their claims over the strategic Beagle Channel at the tip of South America.

The Argentine Foreign Minister, Señor Caputo, and his Chilean counterpart Señor Jaime del Valle, signed at a ceremony presided over by the Vatican's Secretary of State, Cardinal Agostino Casaroli. It represented a diplomatic victory for the Pope, who had risked his prestige to mediate five years ago.

Hoxha stays on Stalinist path

(Reuter) – Mr Enver Hoxha, the Albanian leader, attended a military parade in the capital, Tirana, yesterday after serving notice that his country would stick to its Stalinist and independent path, Tirana radio said.

Mr Hoxha, aged 76, watched a *military display on the* Avenue of Martyrs of the Nation, the climax of festivities marking the fortieth anniversary of liberation from Nazi rule.

$10m swindle

San Francisco (Reuter) – Gary Stone, a vice-president at the California subsidiary of Japan's Mitsubishi Bank, embezzled at least $10m before he died of Aids at the age of 51, his employers said.

Nazi to appeal

Chicago (AFP) – US immigration authorities ordered the extradition to West Germany of Reinhold Kulle, a former Nazi guard at Gross-Rosen concentration camp, where 50,000 died. Kulle, aged 63, said he would appeal.

Poles jump ship

Travemünde, West Germany (Reuter) – Fourteen more Polish tourists have jumped ship in West Germany, continuing a series of seaborne defections. The latest arrivals failed to return from a shopping trip in this Baltic port.

Rabat rebuff

Rabat (AFP) – Morocco has broken off diplomatic relations with Yugoslavia because of its decision to recognize the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic set up by the Polisario guerrillas.

Curfew lifted

Delhi (Reuter) – The Indian capital was free of curfew restrictions for the first time in four weeks with the lifting of a night curfew in Delhi's eastern district.

Jail sentence

Hanau, West Germany (Reuter) – *The self-made West* German businessman Horst Dieter Esch, whose construction equipment empire TBH collapsed a year ago, was sentenced to 3½ years' jail for contravening company law and breach of trust. The court will grant DM1m (£271,000) bail pending further inquiries into his affairs.

Siamese twins

Galveston, Texas (Reuter) – A team of 12 doctors carried out an 18-hour operation here to separate Siamese twin girls, who were said afterwards to be doing well. They shared a liver which was big enough to be divided.

Aquino order

Manila (AP) – For the second time in a month, Philippines prosecutors have given the armed forces chief, General Fabian Ver, and 25 other men 10 days to show cause why they should not be charged with the murder of opposition leader Benigno Aquino.

Tehran's men

The Hague (AP) – Iran named two new arbitrators to the US-Iran claims tribunal here, replacing two others whose assault on a Swedish judge brought business to a standstill.

Elephant school

Jakarta (AP) – Indonesia is to send rampaging wild elephants in Sumatra to a vocational school to turn them into entertainers and loggers with the help of 20 trainers from Thailand and Burma.

The Sharon libel trial

How reporter lost his boyhood hero

From Trevor Fishlock, New York

The battle in the courtroom where Ariel Sharon is suing *Time* magazine for $50m, is frequently acrimonious and emotional.

"Is it your belief that Mr Sharon encouraged this massacre?" demands Mr Milton Gould, Mr Sharon's lawyer.

"I do not want to believe it", Mr David Halevy, one of the *Time* correspondents in Israel, replies.

Mr Gould is exasperated. He has a way of asking a question, then walking away from the lectern, his back to the witness, his eyes turning heavenwards, like some irascible schoolmaster at the end of his tether.

"Do yo believe it?" he asks again.

Mr Halevy, who has been fencing with Mr Gould for hours and has complained that the lawyer twists his words, repeats: "I do not want to believe it".

Judge Abraham Sofaer, who has often had to raise his voice to rein in the prickly Mr Gould, says: "That is his answer. The jury will evaluate it".

Mr Sharon, aged 56, was Defence Minister when he directed Israel's invasion of Lebanon in June 1982. In September that year, as he has testified here, he approved of Christian Phalangists going into the Sabra and Chatila refuge camps in an area under Israeli army control outside Beirut. Hundreds of Palestinian refugees were murdered by the Phalangists.

The official Israeli report on *the massacres held Mr Sharon* indirectly responsible, criticizing him for disregarding the likelihood of slaughter.

Two days after the report appeared he lost his defence post. He is now Minister for Industry in the coalition government. His libel suit against *Time* is an attempt to vindicate himself, to restore a reputation badly damaged by the massacres and their aftermath.

On the witness stand, Mr Sharon disagreed with the findings of the official report. "I came here to struggle for the truth against lies", he said.

Mr Sharon claims that he was libelled in a single paragraph of a *Time* article in February last year. Under the heading "The Verdict is Guilty", the magazine said that the day before the massacres Mr Sharon visited the Gemayel family in Beirut to offer condolences for the murder of Lebanese president-elect Bashir Gemayel and "reportedly discussed with the Gemayels the need for the Phalangists to take revenge for the assassination...."

Mr Sharon contends that this accused him of encouraging the massacres. His lawyer has said bluntly: "This is a charge of mass murder against Ariel Sharon."

In evidence, Mr Sharon said he had not foreseen that there would be slaughter.

Mr Halevy, a former Israeli officer wounded in the 1967 war with Egypt, has testified that Mr Sharon was one of his boyhood heroes, but that his attitude changed after the invasion of Lebanon in June 1982.

Now he considered Mr Sharon "a ruthless leader, a politician without principle, whose naked ambition is causing damage to Israel."



Brandt in dark over Flick cash

Former Chancellor Willy Brandt (left) arriving yesterday to give evidence before the parliamentary committee investigating the Flick affair.

He said he had no idea whether his Social Democratic Party had received money from the company, West Germany's biggest private undertaking (Michael Binyon writes).

Testifying for the second time, Herr Brandt said the SDP had been hurt by the impression that political decisions had been influenced by money, and regretted that more had not been done earlier to publish details of donations.

Japan hints Iran is to blame

From David Watts *Tokyo*

Japan has revealed for the first time details of its attempts to mediate in the Iran-Iraq war. They confirm that Iran's failure to reach internal consensus on the war's future course has blocked progress.

In the past Japanese have disclaimed any mediation role, saying only that they were trying to ease a settlement.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman spoke yesterday, however, of visits not only to Baghdad and Tehran but also to Riyadh and Paris in Tokyo's attempts to contain, and ultimately to end, the war. Japan has good relations with both Iran and Iraq, with development projects and as a principal buyer of oil from both countries.

The response to Japanese *efforts* was positive in both Baghdad and Riyadh, according to the ministry, but Iranian leaders could not present a united position in response to Japan's hopes for a partial ceasefire.

Japanese diplomats have been trying to win small concessions from each side to side-track Tehran's three conditions for ending the war: the removal of President Saddam Hussein of Iraq, total withdrawal of Iraqi forces, and extensive war reparations.

The spokesman said that Mr Shintaro Abe, the Foreign Minister, reported Japanese efforts in Cairo at the end of his recent African tour, and won Egyptian support, but that there was little prospect of progress without consensus in the Iranian Government.

There does, however, appear to have been some Japanese success in trying to persuade both sides not to attack Gulf shipping. Japan has also apparently been trying to arrest the use of chemical weapons.

● KUWAIT: The heads of six Gulf states have drafted ideas designed to prepare the way for peace talks between Iran and Iraq, according to a statement at the end of a three-day meeting yesterday (Reuter reports).

The statement said the Gulf Co-operation Council, grouping Oman, Qatar, Kuwait, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, was "prepared to undertake any direct endeavour which might bring about progress towards dialogue and negotiating".

The council drew up ideas it hopes will meet with the required response", said the statment, read by the Secretary-General of the GLC, Mr Abdullah Bishara.

Director of environment agency quits

From Mohsin Ali Washington



Mr Ruckelshaus: Denied he was quitting over cuts.

Mr William Ruckelshaus, who took over as ead of the US Environmental Protection Agency last year during one of its most troubled periods, has resigned, saying "the ship called EPA is righted and is now steering a steady course".

In his letter to President Reagan he said he had accomplished his goal of bringing stability to the agency and wished to return to private life in January.

Some sources said he was unhappy with the prospect of big cuts in the agency's operating budget

Mr Ruckelshaus, who was the agency's first administrators, from 1970 to 1973, said in television interviews yesterday that his leaving was "very straightforward". It was time to make a break and his departure had nothing to do with possible cuts nor with his relationship with President Reagan.

Weinberger and Shultz split on use of troops

From Our Correspondent, Washington

An important policy speech by Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, listing six key tests to be applied when deciding the use of American combat troops abroad has sparked off speculation that it has put him at odds with Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State.

A senior Pentagon official was quoted in one press report as saying that the speech on "the uses of military power" made on Wednesday was aimed at Mr Shultz, who has advocated using US troops as an arm of diplomacy.

In his speech, Mr Weinberger said that US forces should be used only as a last resort and then only with "the clear intention of winning". He cautioned against trying to apply limited military power to achieve unclear objectives.

Mr Shultz in a speech last April indicated that military muscle, not diplomatic effort, was the missing ingredient in pursuing American objectives in Lebanon. He has also called for preemptive and retaliatory strikes against state-sponsored terrorism.

The two speeches showed some reversal of the classic roles of the two secretaries of state, with the head of the diplomatic service advocating more military measures and the defence chief urging greater caution.

Greeks impose exit tax on tourists

From Mario Modiano Athens

Six million tourists who visit Greece annually will pay direct contributions to the Greek budget from 1985 because of a new exit tax on all travellers – £3.33 by air or £2 if using other means.

This was one of three new taxes imposed by the 1985 budget tabled in Parliament on Wednesday. The other taxes were on cigarettes and fuel.

Although tax reliefs for low-income groups in 1985 – an election year – should deprive the state of revenue worth £180m the Government expects tax revenue to rise by £1.8 billion. It insists, however, that this will be achieved thanks to new computerized systems which catch tax evaders.

EEC spending curbs set summit unwelcome task

From Ian Murray, Brussels

The politically poisonous question of controlling European Community spending will be discussed by heads of state and government in Dublin next week – much against the will of everyone present.

The addition to the agenda follows the failure of foreign ministers to reach final agreement on new rules for so-called "budgetary discipline" during three days of negotiations in Brussels this week.

Work at the summit will also go on in the knowledge that the European Parliament is on the point of rejecting next year's Community Budget. The budget was put together by the Council of Ministers in Brussels yesterday, after the Parliament's own budget committee was told its ideas were unacceptable to member states.

The Parliament wanted to ignore the ruling of the last summit that Britain and West Germany should not receive rebates in future but should pay instead a reduced level of contribution.

It also wanted to write into the budget about £720 million to pay for all agriculture spending necessary next year. This money, however, is not available under the present Budget contributions and is considered illegal by member states.

But the Parliament, which *meets the week after next,* argues that it is even more illegal to agree a budget which everyone knows is not enough to cover a year's spending. Members will be urged by their leaders to reject it or to pass the type of budget the council says is illegal.

It is this kind of overspending that the "budget discipline" is intended to control. The rules, drawn up after intense British pressure over five years brake runaway spending, particularly on agriculture, where adopted by foreign ministers this month, subject to a meeting with leaders of the Parliament.

That meeting was a near-total failure.

● PARIS: Dr Garret FitzGerald, the Irish Prime Minister, flew to Paris from Dublin yesterday for a final meeting with President Mitterrand before the EEC summit in Dublin on Monday

Russians suffer first defeat in chess contest

Salonika (Reuter) – The Soviet Union yesterday suffered its first defeat of the Chess Olympiad, at the hands of a United States team led by the former Soviet citizen Roman Dzindzichasvili.

In a fine ninth round game, Dzindzichasvili became the first man in the 14-round contest to defeat the senior Soviet player Alexander Belyavsky.

Lev Plulgayevsky of the Soviet Union beat Larry Christiansen, and Walter Browne of the US drew with Rafael Vaganian yesterday.

The United States moved up to second place, but the Soviet Union retained a comfortable lead.

Ninth round men's results: US 2.5, USSR 1.5; Bulgaria 2, Sweden 2; Hungary 2, Yugoslavia 2; Netherlands 1.5, England 1.5; Romania 2.5, France 1.5; Iceland 2, Spain 2; West Germany 2, Czechoslovakia 2; China 2.5, Denmark 1.5; Brazil 2, Italy 2; Philippines 3, India 1; Chile 2, Australia 2.

Positions: USSR, 26; United States, 23.5; Sweden, Bulgaria 22; Hungary, Yugoslavia, Romania, 22.5; England, 22 (one game adjourned).

Women's standings after Round 9: USSR, 21; Bulgaria, 19; Romania, 18; China, 17.5; India, 16.5; West Germany, Hungary, Spain, Greece (A), 16.

US jubilant as Gairy faces poll defeat

From Christopher Thomas, St George's, Grenada

With three days to go, Grenada's first general election in eight years seems to be heading towards a decisive rejection of the eccentric Sir Eric Gairy, former nightclub owner, spiritualist and Prime Minister. The United States is delighted.

The campaign has suddenly caught fire with a stream of political campaigns on Radio Grenada while the unaccustomed sounds of political battle echoes across the mountainous island from touring loudspeaker vans.

So far Sir Eric has not braved a single public appearance. He rarely moves from his large, rented pink house above St George's, and then usually only under cover of darkness with several of his private guards.

Many people in Grenada feel they have scores to settle with Sir Eric, the first Prime Minister after independence in February, 1974, whose "Mongoose Gang" of supporters had a notorious reputation.

The US is embroiled in an extraordinary public dispute with the man of whom a senior Administration spokesman said: "If he became Prime Minister again, it would be mud in our eye." The Administration is convinced that his election would deter potential investors and could precipitate another left-wing revolution against him.

Sir Eric, who spent the years after his overthrow in 1979 in the US, felt the full wrath of the US Information Service in an advertisement that appeared in *The Grenadian Voice* and other island publications. It stated:

"The US Government protests the campaign of deception and falsehood concerning President Reagan. The November 10 issue of *The Grenada Guardian* (official organ of Sir Eric's Grenada United Labour Party) carried an advertisement claiming that President Reagan said that Grenadians should vote for the United Labour Party. That claim is absolutely false.

"President Reagan does not support the Grenada United Labour Party or its candidates.

"President Reagan and the US Government hope that on December 3 the people of Grenada will choose a government devoted to constitutional democracy, respect for individual rights, freedom, honesty and equitable development for all Grenadians."

The implied message was obvious: The United States supports Sir Eric's principal rivals, the New National Party, a coalition of three parties formed with the active encouragement of the US.

It is headed by Mr Herbert Blaize, a quiet, elderly man from the sleepy island of Carriacou, 30 miles north of Grenada. He was chief executive in the 1960s, under British rule.

On Wednesday night Mr Blaize checked into Mitchell's Boarding House, his customary no-frills abode in St George's. He appears frail from arthritis.

He insisted that there was no danger of the New National Party splintering into its former factions, possibly opening the way for an attempt by Sir Eric to take power. He denied any deals had been struck for the distribution of Cabinet posts. He thought it might take one to two weeks for the new government to take office.

Pretoria tries to intimidate press

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

The editors of three Cape Town daily newspapers appeared briefly in a magistrates' court yesterday after being subpoenaed to produce evidence about unrest at the University of Western Cape in September of this year.

At the request of the three editors – Mr W. D. Beukes of *Die Burger* (The Citizen), the leading Afrikaans paper in the region, Mr A. P. Drysdale of *The Argus*, an evening paper, and Mr A. H. Heard of *The Cape Times* – the proceedings were postponed until February

The postponement was granted to give their lawyers time to make legal representations to the Attorney General.

A total of 15 journalists have been subpoenaed in the past fortnight to divulge information about recent unrest, or their contacts with black political activists, in what is widely seen as a calculated attempt by the Government to intimidate newspapers.

The three editors have been instructed to hand over all photographs, films or negatives taken of a demonstration on September 14 at the University, the main one for mixed-race Coloureds. The students were protesting against the inauguration of Mr P. W. Botha as the country's President on the same day.

The subpoenas were issued under section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Act, which empowers the police to make a witness appear before a magistrate to answer questions relating to an offence or a suspected offence under investigation.

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SPECTRUM

With Sunday shopping, flexible working hours and the new technologies, **John Dawson** foresees a time when the weekend will be little different from the rest of the week

Dawn of the seven day society

The way we live in Britain has changed so dramatically during the last 35 years that many of the laws passed just after the Second World War are no longer relevant.

It is the acknowledgement of the extent of social change – as represented by the everyday activity of shopping – that has led to the proposed scrapping of the 1950 Shops Act that will allow Britain's shops to open on Sundays. And Sunday opening itself may well be a critical stage in the move towards the creation of the seven-day society, where the sharp divide between weekday and weekend will vanish.

In such a society there will be only limited variation from day to day in such areas as work, family, leisure, shopping and professional sport.

The widespread opening of shops for seven days a week will add several hundred thousand people to the Sunday workforce – not just shop workers but also the support staff needed in modern retailing – and will open up new social activities to millions of families. Many service industries, particularly in leisure and culture, already operate on Sunday, and in Scotland there is even Sunday banking.

The British economy is frequently described as service-based; implicit in this is a gradual move towards a seven-day society. Traditional weekday activities will spread to Saturday and Sunday as traditional weekend activities will spread to weekdays.

The Shops Act of 1950 consolidated several pieces of legislation aimed mainly at regulating shopworkers' hours and conditions. In the first half of the century, retailing employed full-time workers who gave customers a high level of service. Customers were advised and personally served by shop assistants who had received a lengthy training.

Today much of the industry is trying to minimize costs and prices to make enough profit to ensure continued financial backing. High share prices are almost as important as well-stocked shelves. The industry's labour needs have changed drastically: the full-time employee has been replaced by part-timers matched to the daily and weekly sales patterns.

The transformation has been remarkable. In 25 years, while real retail sales have increased by more than 40 per cent, the number of direct retail jobs has fallen by half a million, and the proportion of part-time jobs has risen from a quarter to almost a half.

Changes in the food and grocery trades are even more striking. In a typical superstore, more than 60 per cent of jobs are part-time. With generally almost half the jobs being part-time, there is clearly now less need for employment protection legislation like the 1950 Shops Act.

The change in retailing is part of the much wider social and economic transition towards a post-industrial society and service economy. The social change is reflected by changes in consumer demand to which the retail sector responds directly. With high inflation, consumers have been willing to forgo some of the services they used to enjoy in favour of lower prices. Retailers have responded with intense price competition, new types of shop, and new methods of operation. For example, the growth of health food shops reflects the greater public concern with diet.

The demand for Sunday shopping in Britain is an extension of the growing call for sporting and leisure provision on Sundays. We already have some Sunday football and a full cricket programme.

Once seven-day shopping is established, we can expect formal recreation and sporting activity to be spread more evenly through the week: racing and rugby on Sunday, more football matches moving from Saturday to Sunday.

There is already Sunday racing throughout Europe and in the Eastern bloc. Closer to home there have been a few point-to-point races in Ireland and many experts expect Sunday racing to take place there. That bastion of British sport, Wimbledon, has played its men's finals on a Sunday since 1982.

All this will lead to an increasing demand for additional public services such as libraries and post offices to open on Sundays. Over the next 10 years, the range of Sunday services will increase rapidly.

Opening up Sundays suggests more flexible attitudes to the use of time, not just in social activities, but also in working hours. The move to fewer and more flexible working hours which is already evident will be speeded-up by the loss of the traditional differences between weekday and weekend.

Licensing hours may be relaxed, and commercial and banking services will become available all week as banks open on Saturdays, and even Sundays, in shopping centres. Automatic banking machines, home tele-banking and home television-based financial advice and services will harness new communication technologies to allow seven-day access to many services now available only on weekdays.

These new technologies, including cable, will make education services available on demand at any time. Work will become more home-based, with flexible hours and task-oriented scheduling. Electronic mail and programmable telephones will encourage more flexibility in office-based jobs too, while increased use of robotics will mean continuous production in factories.

Sunday shopping and Sunday recreation are only the first step towards the seven-day society. A complete seven-day society needs more than just the current token opening of courts, social service offices, and government services.

The seeds of this second stage can be seen today in the emergency services. As other Sunday activities grow, it is likely that extra services will be added to the emergency ones in health, security, public administration, transport and so on.

The transport industry provides a basic Sunday service which is likely to be extended if Sunday shopping becomes widespread. Eventually public demand will result in a full service operating on Sundays.

Similarly lawyers, teachers, doctors, journalists and many other professional people currently work in some form on Sundays. As demand for their services increases, albeit gradually at first but later quickening, so Sunday working will become more widespread. And when the Inns of Court function on a Sunday, how long then the City?

It is society's attitudes to Sunday which are changing fundamentally, and this shift is reflected in the demand for services. With increasing numbers of people working in this sector, coupled with increasing demand, so Sunday working will affect more and more workers. The service industry will act as the catalyst for change in the manufacturing sector. Agriculture has long been an almost complete seven-day society.

The fully-fledged seven-day society is still some way off. But even now there is considerable freedom from the weekly rhythm of 1950, with its Sunday roast with the family, Monday washday and cold meat, Friday payday, Saturday cinema and regularly daily clocking on and clocking off at work. When the 1950 Shops Act became law it was barely imaginable that these markers in the rhythm of weekly life would disappear

John Dawson is the Fraser of Allander, Professor of Distributive Studies, Stirling University.



Open all hours: from consumer goods to non-stop entertainment

'How the law is an ass'

The Shops Act of 1950 was never intended to be more than a stop-gap measure propping up unenforceable laws which were full of loopholes.

A departmental committee under the chairmanship of Sir Ernest Gowers reported at the beginning of 1947: "Existing shops legislation exemplifies the maxim that hard cases make bad laws. There are too many exemptions; the law tries over much to combine the incompatibles of compelling shops to shut and allowing people to buy. This has had disastrous consequences, especially in mixed shops; in certain respects the law is neither observed nor enforceable, and has been brought into contempt."

But it was the existing legislation that was incorporated in the Shops Act 1950; and though the contempt in which it was held has increased ever since, it has survived 19 attempts at reform in the last 34 years. If the Act was out of date when passed, it became increasingly more so. The exemptions for goods that could be sold on Sundays were drawn from earlier legislation, some of them on the statute book before the First World War.

The well-publicized anomalies are legion. Among the more bizarre are that the Sunday trader can legally sell whisky or gin, but not dried milk for a baby's bottle; postcards but not birthday cards; a razor blade if it is to be used for cutting corns, but not for shaving; fresh vegetables but not tinned ones; fresh cream but not clotted cream, unless tinned.

You can also buy a pornographic magazine but not the Bible, unless the Bible is sold from a bookstall at a designated airport or railway station; spare parts for an aeroplane, but not a pair of shoes; and fish and chips from any take-away food shop except a fish and chip shop, although fish and chip shops are permitted to sell any other form of take-away meal.

The law also makes special provisions for selling partly-baked tripe on Sundays, but fails to take account of the rather more popular garden centre, which has to shut. The most spectacularly outdated provisions of all include a special exemption for selling fodder for horses, mules, ponies and donkeys at any farm, stables or inn, and a clause allowing shops to open after 10am on Sunday mornings "in cases of emergency" to sell shellfish, rolls, fancy bread and flour confectionery among other items.

A court has even ruled that a kipper constitutes a meal and can therefore be sold on Sundays, just as sun-glasses have been held to be a medical appliance. In all a series of 16 exemptions conspire to create anomalies and to make the law incomprehensible not only to the average shopkeeper but to lawyers and judges themselves.

But in more and more areas attempts at evasion have become unnecessary as local authorities abandoned the unequal struggle to apply laws their own officers could neither understand nor sympathize with. While a few councils pursued prosecutions, and some even sought expensive injunctions to stop flagrant flouting of the law, in a dozen counties there have been no prosecutions at all for year after year.

Even with recent increases in the maximum level of fines (up to £1,000 for breach of the Sunday trading restrictions), penalties commonly imposed by magistrates have proved no deterrent to large traders intent upon Sunday opening.

The law is widely disregarded all over the country to the evident satisfaction of Sunday shoppers. This disregard has spread to such an extent that the National Consumer Council collected in a single month nearly 1,700 press advertisements for clearly illegal Sunday trading, and that large national multiples can advertise regular Sunday trading after *consulting the local authority*.

As the Home Affairs Committee of Inquiry report said, the Shops Act is "a public and daily reminder that the law is an ass".

Robin Young

The church that's got you and your ancestors on microfilm

If you want to join the fast-growing sport of tracing your ancestry, you have a choice. You can head for the Registrar of Births, Marriages and Deaths office in Kingsway, London, and from there make the weary trudge around county record offices to search out wills and parish registers.

Or you can go to Salt Lake City in the United States, home of the largest genealogical library in the world. It is open nearly every day from 7.30am until 10pm, scores of assistants are ready to help you, and it won't cost you a penny.

The library is run by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, better known as the Mormons, one of the fastest-growing religious groups in the world with five and a half million members worldwide. Mormons believe that the family is an eternal unit; one of the most important duties for a new convert is to search out their ancestors and perform certain ordinances on their behalf to bring them the heavenly rewards which come from being a church member.

This is why they have established their genealogical library, but they have public-spiritedly and apparently without ulterior motive opened its doors to those who do not share their faith. Last year about 900,000 people used the library, of whom about half were non-Mormons.

It's worth the trip just to see Salt Lake City itself. It is a unique city, whose members account for around 70 per cent of the inhabitants of the state of Utah.

Mormons are not allowed to drink, smoke or take stimulants like tea or coffee. The city is among the cleanest in the world (they don't go in for dropping litter either), and Utah has by far the highest per capita consumption of ice cream in the United States, sugar being one of the few indulgences that the Saints are permitted.

Visitors should be warned, however, that while tea and coffee are generally available for non-Mormons staying in the city's hotels, alcohol is not; and lighting up a cigarette in the street is not calculated to endear you to the natives.

The city skyline, bounded on one side by the imposing mass of the Rocky Mountains, and on the other by the seemingly endless plains which surround the great salt lake which gives the city its name, is dominated by the 27-storey office building of the church which seems much more like the headquarters of a large multinational company than of a religious group. The genealogical library is presently housed on four floors of this building, although it is rapidly outgrowing the space available there and a new purpose-built library is being constructed on the other side of the square (site of the temple and the famous tabernacle which houses the Mormon Tabernacle Choir).

The statistics of the collection are mind boggling. Over one billion names are on file and the index is growing at the rate of seven million names a year. Although the library has a large collection of printed books, the bulk of the genealogical collection is stored on microfilm. The church has more than 100 microfilm cameras at work around the world photographing birth, death and marriage registers, wills and other material. So far, one and a quarter million rolls of microfilm are housed in the library, with 2,000 new rolls coming in every month.

The original films are stored in enormous vaults carved into the granite cliffs of the Rocky Mountains about 10 miles outside the city. In the event of a nuclear holocaust or some other disaster eliminating the world's public record offices, the foresight of the Saints should ensure that at least the names of those who have gone before will survive for whatever posterity that may remain.

The British section of the library is particularly strong, largely because many Mormons have British ancestry. Paul Smart, who runs the section, has a full-time staff of eight plus 45 volunteers, who include in their ranks experts on medieval handwriting and Latin.

Large numbers of parish registers from England, Scotland and Wales have been microfilmed by the church, as has every single British will back to the year 1858, a project which took 10 years with five cameras working for five days a week.

Several of the volunteers who help visitors trace their British ancestors are originally from Britain. Frank Smith and his wife Mollie, who are in the library nearly every day improving the catalogue information, came over to Salt Lake City from Yorkshire 31 years ago. Frank has been working in the library ever since he came to Zion, as the Mormons call their home state.

Those with Welsh ancestry are likely to be referred to Evan Evans, who emigrated from Cardigan 22 years ago and is now supervisor of the indexing unit in the British section.

There is a steady stream of visitors from Britain. I met Dorothy Mills, a civil servant from Suffolk who had given up her job to spend six months researching her ancestors. I met her about halfway through her stay when she had traced her father's family back to the eighteenth century and her mother's back to the 1600s. Sandra Hunter, who works in the accounts department of Harrods, was spending her four weeks' annual holiday in the library. She had got back five generations but was finding further research confusing because of complicated intermarriage within her father's family.

If you decide to do your ancestor hunting in winter, Salt Lake City offers some of the finest skiing in the United States, possibly in the world, on its doorstep. Drive past the mountains which house the Mormon vaults and you come to the resort of Snowbird where the slopes are generally open from November to June.

Up there you can sin in safety. Booze and tobacco are allowed, but try to avoid breathing your nicotine and whisky fumes around when you get back to the library.

Ian Bradley

Confessions of a cat-napper

moreover . . . Miles Kington

Our series: People who do very unusual jobs indeed

No 21 – A man who steals cats in order to return them to the owners

Les Handley entered his profession quite by accident. He trod on a cat one night. It was not badly hurt but it was limping, so he picked it up and then noticed it had a collar with a name and address on.

"Feeling a bit ashamed of myself, I went round to the owner's house to explain how it had got injured. They didn't want to know. As soon as they saw the cat, they fell on my neck, weeping and thanking me. Apparently the blessed thing had been missing for three weeks. But what set me off was the fact that they pressed a fiver on me."

What he got, in fact, was a reward. It was then he started to notice the little signs plastered around London on trees (in middle class areas) and lamp posts (in working class and very posh areas), asking for the tracing and return of Tiddles.

"Now, there's not much point in looking for a missing cat to go and claim the reward with. There's one chance in a thousand you'd ever find it. No, what you've got to do is steal the cat first and *then* wait for the notice to go up. Generally speaking, that means you've got to steal cats with names and addresses on."

Les generally waits a few days before he goes to claim the reward, as over-eagerness looks suspicious. The average reward these days is £10 to £15, and he reckons to clear at least a dozen cats a week, so he's on to £10,000 a year.

"That's not a fortune exactly, but it's tax-free. And I enjoy my work. That's the main thing. I love cats. To be quite honest, when the cats are with me I think they're often better looked after than at home."

At any one time there are two or three dozen cats in his flat. In the early days this almost led to catastrophe.

"Thing was, there was a reward out in Bayswater for a small ginger cat. I had a small ginger cat, so I took it round. No, they said, it wasn't that small. An hour later I was back with another of my ginger cats, a bit bigger. Not that big, they said. I came back with one the right size, but – sadly – the wrong sex. Of course, me turning up with cat after cat made them suspicious, and the next time I turned up there was a police car lurking, so I just let the cat go and scarpered."

Another near-disaster occurred when he found a cat collar lying in the street and matched it to a missing cat sign for a tabby called Channel Four. He put the collar on a tabby at home and took it round.

"Unfortunately, I hadn't noticed when reading the ad that it was a Manx cat; so of course they were dumb-founded to see that their beloved Channel Four had grown a whole tail in four days.

"They knew it wasn't their cat. What they couldn't understand was why it was wearing their collar. Exit in double-quick time again. I'd strongly advise anyone thinking of taking up cat-stealing to read the notice *properly*."

Doesn't Les ever worry about the heartache he brings to families who suddenly lose their familiar pet?

"Heartache? You've got to be joking. They haven't given their cat a second glance for years till it goes missing. Of course, they're a bit distraught when they can't find it, but that's nothing to the joy I bring them when I take it back. I treasure those moments. Some of these families have become firm friends of mine."

A few of Les's cats are never claimed at all, and then he keeps them. He, in turn, puts collars on them with names and addersses and makes them part of the household. Recently a favourite tortoiseshell called Blue Cheese Dressing went missing and Les, somewhat ironically, found himself putting up Cat Missing notices.

"Blue Cheese was brought back inside four hours by a nice young couple, but there was something about the eager way they asked for the reward that alerted me. You rotten lot, I told them, you're just a pair of cat thieves! They shot off into the night. If any of your readers are thinking of becoming cat burglars, so to speak, I'd advise them very strongly *never* to mention the rewards. They'll always cough up."

Les Handley, of all the people interviewed for this series, seemed to enjoy his work the most.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 509)

ACROSS
- 1 Accidie (6)
- 5 Of flowers (6)
- 8 Lion (3)
- 9 Health restorer (6)
- 10 Stand-in king (6)
- 11 Vessel rim (4)
- 12 Religion deserter (8)
- 14 Beehive area (6)
- 17 Cassava (6)
- 19 Police patrol vehicle (5,3)
- 22 Restaurant (4)
- 24 Plumlike fruit (6)
- 25 Observe (6)
- 26 Expire (3)
- 27 Miserly (6)
- 28 Repentant (6)

DOWN
- 2 Comfort (5)
- 3 Insoluble problem (7)
- 4 By now (7)
- 5 Give up (5)
- 6 Should (5)
- 7 Yellow-red dye (7)
- 13 Mineral spring (3)
- 15 Tart tasting (7)
- 16 Clear (3)
- 17 Seafarer (7)
- 18 Tie (7)
- 20 Fire-raising (5)
- 21 Confectionery (5)
- 23 Shawl (5)

SOLUTION TO No 508

ACROSS: 8 Comprehension 9 Res 10 Grotesque 11 Dodge 13 Deflect 16 Leister 19 Manna 22 Yom Kippur 24 Tar 25 Forgetfulness

DOWN: 1 Scared 2 Amused 3 Fragment 4 Shroud 5 Knee 6 Risque 7 Incept 12 Ore 14 Fumarole 15 Con 16 Lay off 17 Immure 18 Rip off 20 Nutmeg 21 Arrest 23 Item

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FRIDAY PAGE

Revealed: The sad secrets of abused children

Like child battering in the 1960s, the scale of the problem of sexual molestation of children is surfacing into public consciousness.

And the reality is less the man in the dirty mac lurking at the school gates than *the familiar step on the* stair which makes the blood run cold. American and British studies both show that a child is three times likely to be molested by a trusted relative or friend as by a stranger, with fathers and stepfathers high on the list. Nor is the problem confined to chaotic, socially deviant families or those at the bottom of the socio-economic heap.

A MORI/Channel 4 poll, commissioned for tomorrow night's programme *Twenty/Twenty Vision, of 2,016 adults shows that one in* ten had been sexually abused under the age of 16. A recent American study states that nearly one in five women and one in ten men reported experiencing sexual abuse which had long-term effects on their self-image and ability to form sexual relationships.

Experts believe the harm done may only come to light in adolescence with suicide attempts, self-mutilation and repeated *attempts to* run away from home.

Ruth and Henry Kempe, two leading American authorities, cite cases involving lawyers and judges in their book, *Child Abuse.* "Around 30 per cent of the aggressors on our books are policemen and similar authority figures," says Richard Johnson of the Incest Crisis Line, a self-help group for victims.

A study of 55 families seen by the Sexual Abuse Treatment Project at Great Ormond Street Hospital, London, showed that 70 per cent of the children had been initiated before the age of ten. The American experience indicates that as awareness of sex abuse increases, the age of initiation in the reported cases goes down: in the US in 1979, the average age was nine; by 1981 it had gone down to seven.

Intimidation is the *powerful* silencer. One little girl, abused from the time she was adopted, aged three, told C4 that her new "father" said: "If you tell, you and your brother will go back to the children's home." The child dared not test the truth of such a threat.

Says Arnon Bentovim, consultant child psychiatrist at Great Ormond Street and head of the UK's only comprehensive treatment programme for sex abuse victims and their families: "Our view is that these families are so often wedded to secrecy as a system that often the rule is that you see nothing, hear nothing, think nothing".

In America, attention is concentrating on early detection and prevention. Classroom workshops teach children how to spot the dangers and speak out.

In Britain, response to the problem is still largely uncoordinated. Co-operation between the police and social services is only beginning. A book published today – *Child Sexual Abuse within the Family* – lays down a blueprint for a community-based response designed to bring cases to light earlier, stop the abuse, and minimize the long-term damage not only for the victim but for the family.

Though the police visit schools to alert children to the risks of accepting rides and sweets from strangers, the authorities in this country have so far shied away from the controversial area of educating children about the danger of molestation from parents, step-parents and relatives.

Parents and teachers feel uneasy about impinging on the innocence of children who will never experience sexual abuse by spelling out the risks *so explicitly. But Carolyn Okell* Jones, senior social worker at the Tavistock Centre, London, and Jessica Skippon plan to start filming in February a video for use in schools.

Carolyn Okell Jones has no doubt that the most effective weapon is to arm children with the means of speaking out and fighting back.

Incest Crisis Line: Richard 01-422 5100, Shirley 01-890 4732.

Child Assault Prevention Programme: Michele Elliott, 30 Windsor Court, Moscow Road, London W2 (01-229 7722).

● "Twenty-Twenty Vision: Child Sex Abuse" – a three-part series – starts on C4 tomorrow at 9.15 pm.

Clare Dyer

A major new factor in mental illness, say doctors

Sexual abuse during childhood is increasingly being identified by medical researchers as a major factor in mental illness – especially among women.

Dr Bob Palmer, a senior lecturer in psychiatry at Leicester University, and Mrs Rhoda Oppenheimer, a senior psychiatric social worker, have for six years run an eating disorders clinic in Leicester.

Their sample of 78 female patients *suffering from anorexia or* buliminia nervosa – the so-called slimmers' disease – found that of 64 per cent who had been sexually abused, 80 per cent were abused as children.

When asked why they had not told their doctor, the usual response was: "He's a man and I couldn't possibly talk to a man about it." In all cases, the anorexia did not respond to treatment until the scars of sexual abuse had been healed.

The Leicester team do not claim *that sexual abuse causes anorexia.* But they do believe it causes great distress which, delayed until maturity, may result in anorexia as a manifestation of the damage.

And in a pilot study on a mixed group of women psychiatric patients, the team found a very high level of previously unnoticed sexual abuse in childhood.

Lucy Berlinner, a specialist in the care of child sexual assault victims at the Harvard New Medical Centre, which treats more than 1,000 patients a year, 75 per cent of them girls, said: "We now assume that sexual abuse as chidren is an important variable for those who end up with serious psychatric conditions."

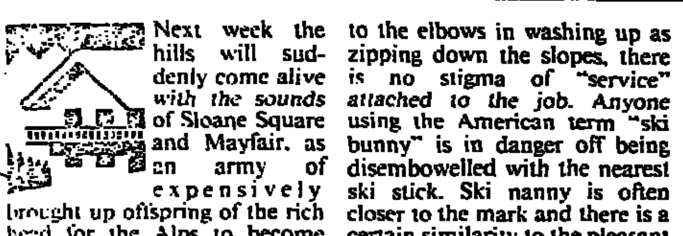
Dr Tony Baker, chairman of Britain's Standing Committee on Sexually Abused Children, said "Child sexual abuse is emerging as a major causative factor in many mental health problems."

Michal Levin

The author will present tomorrow night's programme.

The Snow Rangers

Now the debutante days are over, **Paul Pickering** finds where the Hooray Henriettas slope off to in search of the good life and an ever-so-rich husband



Next week the hills will suddenly come alive *with the sounds* of Sloane Square and Mayfair, as an army of expensively brought up offspring of the rich head for the Alps to become chalet girls. Their braying laughter echoing around the peaks has almost replaced the yodel. The season starts this weekend, and now that being a debutante has died a death it is one way a fashionable young thing can net a well-heeled husband.

A waspish old Sloane offered this scenario: Ffyona Ffrench-Leave achieves a perfect score of zeros in her first year exams at The University. After a year of wrecking the milking parlour on daddy's farm and nearly bankrupting mummy's Fulham dress shop, something must be done. But it's hard to sack your own daughter. Why not suggest she goes where there is lots of snow-padded space and bronzed young men who can afford the breakages . . .

This may once have been true; but today, with cut-throat competition for places, Ffyona has to be far more skilled if not a Cordon Bleu cook. But the job is still an escape. In the mad social whirl of the chalet, broken engagements and apoplectic tutors will soon be forgotten. *"I'm going to be a* chalet girl", cuts all ties. In many ways it is the smart female equivalent of joining the Foreign Legion.

Even though she is likely to spend as much time immersed to the elbows in washing up as zipping down the slopes, there is no stigma of "service" *attached to the job.* Anyone using the American term "ski bunny" is in danger off being disembowelled with the nearest ski stick. Ski nanny is often closer to the mark and there is a certain similarity to the pleasant rounded girls in brown uniforms who push prams round London parks.

But the chalet girl is proud of her job, with good reason. For while she is adjusting the bindings for Sidney, who owns most of Suffolk, there are probably around a thousand girls left bashing away at typewriters at home because their faces did not fit. Also, the wonderful bogus frugality of living off your own cooking and getting around £30 per week spending money, plus accommodation and ski pass, appeals to the upper-class parent. Only the nouveau riche would pay for their daughters to do a season's skiing.

It is increasingly harder to get in and Ffyona might be faced with an exam by the swisher companies. The young British affluent professional considers a chalet holiday the only way to ski and is becoming choosier.

Ski Mac G, if not the Rolls-Royce then certainly the Golf GTi of chalet holidays, asks the girl, who has already been carefully interviewed, to cook a dinner and chat with the type of folk she will find on holiday.

"It helps to weed people out", says co-owner Annie Price. "On one occasion two men were having a carrot fight and started crawling around the floor and making comments about the girl's ankles. She went bright red. *Then they put skis on and* tried demonstrating turns on the sofa. She finally ran away saying we were mad." Chalet girls soon fall into the lingua franca of the slopes where holiday-makers are "punters".

Amanda Dary, aged 21, had no trouble with the carrots or anything else. Educated at Priorsfield, she served the veal and poured the South African white with an attractive shyness. "I'm a bilingual secretary for a cheese firm", she confided. Her family was in wine bars, she added, after cooking the dummy run meal for eight at a house in Fulham. "I have never done this before and just want to get out of town for a bit. I know lots of people who have been.

"My friends think it's great and I haven't got a boyfriend at the moment. As to being swept off my feet by a dashing young ski instructor . . . well, one cannot plan these things." By the time she had served the chocolate mousse Amanda had talked to everyone and given the quiet impression she could cope with everything from an avalanche to a premature baby. She did not fit the stereotype of the disaster-prone Ffyona.

Extremely cool and efficient was Virginia Carr, aged 25, also bound for the slopes for her first season. "I have a good job recruiting for caterers but I want a change from London for a while. I expect it will be hard work cooking and cleaning the chalet, but it won't be the same sort of pressurized work I do at present. I love skiing but the thing I don't like is the green welly image and the reputation of the rather unintelligent good-time girl."

Educated at Cheltenham Ladies' College, the formidable Virginia did her Cordon Bleu training after school and then paid her way through a three-year management course in catering at Oxford, working as a waitress in the Berni Inn there.

"I take my career in catering *seriously*", she said. "I didn't really find that much competition when I applied for chalet girl jobs. I wrote for four and got four offers but that is because I have qualifications. There are also 14 in my family so I'm used to coping with large numbers. My boyfriend is a DJ at Tramps and in the evenings I work as a cocktail waitress in London's Tower Hotel". Before long she could well be running a resort single-handed.





Chalet girls: Lucy Holden and Petra Hampton (left); Virginia Carr (above) and Amanda Dary (right).

'Lots of parties, lots of discos and lots of very late nights . . . it's brilliant'

Girls who have done the "season" stress the fun. "It's brilliant", said Petra Hampton. "Lots of parties, lost of discoing and lots of very late nights. You get to bed at three and have to be up bright and early at seven for the bakers. You have to time the amount of sleep just right to avoid a headache."

She added: "We had lots of things like fancy dress parties and a French evening where everyone had to speak with a French accent and if you forgot you had to take off an article of clothing and people ended up without anything on. One group noticed that in the brochure it said you could ski right back to the chalet and decided it would be much better if you could ski right into it. They built a ski slope in from the garden through the sitting room windows. . .Oh, and lots and lots of water fights and snowballs. It's all fairly Hooray Henry".

After a public school education, Petra went to a hotel management college at Westminster and is now in marketing. "I wouldn't go on a chalet holiday myself. You would probably get a dreadful chalet girl", she joked. "Actually the only problem is when some of the punters expect it to be a hotel. You have to tell people you are the chalet girl and not the maid. The trick is to get the punters to do all the work. . . . but it must be good. I did it for two years on the trot."

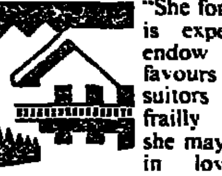
Petra used to share a house in Fulham with another former chalet girl, Lucy Holden, aged 25. "I didn't have the usual public school background. I went to a comprehensive in Harpenden. It is the sort of thing that is great to do once and depends on the type of punter you get. One lot really took me for a ride. They were always getting exceedingly drunk and doing silly things like hiding the loo brush in my bed, nothing terribly exciting.

"*I don't think* you could call the job romantic even though Switzerland is a very beautiful country. I am sure some girls have things with all the men in the chalet but I certainly didn't. Chalet girls have got this reputation for entertaining the punters in more than one way. I *didn't fall for a ski bum either.* I thought they were bums literally. They are usually Australian."

Lucy, who now wants to go into computers, said that the cheaper the chalet holiday, the worse time the chalet girl would have: "On the cheapies the real *Gor Blimeys expect you to wait* on them hand and foot. But if there's a better way of spending a winter I would like to know it."

While Caroline MacGregor, who with Annie Price founded Ski Mac G in 1973 by hiring one chalet, counsels chalet girls against ski bums (one once walked out on her with a ski *bum), a ski "wimp" can be just* as bad. This is the boyfriend who follows his Ffyona to the pistes.

"Unless a chalet girl is particularly hideous or introverted (in which case she won't get the job)", states Caroline, "she is put on a pedestal for the winter to be respected, envied and inevitably chased.



"She for her part is expected to endow equal favours on all suitors but, frailly human, she may well fall in love with someone during the season, which makes the competition all the more fierce. To win a chalet girl's heart is a much sought after prize. But the Ski Stallion Stakes only take place in the mountains. For someone to arrive with a prior claim to a girl: that is against the rules."

Mrs MacGregor, it should be said, is very happily married to the former Captain of HMS Endurance. A straw poll among men who had sampled chalet holidays revealed much boasting, but one comment that had perhaps a kernel of truth. After *the usual list of conquests, one* Hooray Henry said sheepishly: "Well, I really found chalet girls are very like blue (easy) runs. Nice and fast at the top but bloody icy when you get near the bottom and likely to break your leg."

MEDICAL BRIEFING

Warm up for cold finger

Mild autumns are a bonus for people who suffer from Raynaud's phenomenon: but a sudden drop in temperature such as this week's will leave fingers blanched and painful. Some people's toes, ears and noses may also be affected. Cold hands and a warm *heart* – a saying often applied to women – may derive from a mild manifestation of Raynaud's phenomenon. Estimates suggest that about 10 per cent of women are sufferers and the ratio of women to men is 4: 1.

Causes of the reaction are unknown, but a change in temperature constricts the blood vessels supplying the exposed parts of the body, so *that even a simple task like* choosing an item from a deep freezer can be a nightmare. Temperature is not the only trigger: anxiety may play a part and people who work with vibrating drills, for example, may develop similar symptoms.

The Raynaud's Unit at *King's College Hospital,* London, recently analysed questionnaires completed by 500 sufferers. Mr Kevin Lafferty, a surgeon at the unit, says that one of the important *points to* emerge was the large hormonal component in the phenomenon: susceptibility for women reflects different stages in the menstrual cycle.

If the condition develops during a person's teens, the chances are that some other members of the family will also suffer. People with Raynaud's are more likely to have migraines, angina and suffer *from duodenal ulcers – all of* which have clear links with blood circulation.

The only salvation during winter for some is to wear *electrically-heated gloves.* These are available on the NHS as a surgical appliance but they are not always obtainable. Modern *pairs are adaptations* of the gloves worn by bomber pilots during the Second World War. They would make a welcome Christmas present, at about £90, for those sufferers who cannot get hold of them through the NHS.

For further information and support contact Mrs Anne Mawdsley, 40 Bladon Crescent, Alsager, Cheshire ST7 2BG. (09363 5167).

The bypass road to recovery

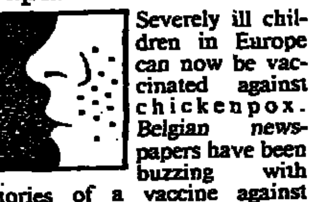
Former TUC general secretary Mr Len Murray's recent coronary artery bypass graft is the sort of operation doctors would like to see more people with heart disease undergo.

A meeting organized last week by the King Edward's Hospital Fund for London recommended that an extra 10,000 sufferers a year should be offered the operation performed on Mr Murray (right).



At present, it is only those with obvious sign of coronary *artery disease,* angina, who are most likely to be offered a bypass after arteries have become *furred* and narrowed by fatty deposits.

Japanese lifesaver



Severely ill children in Europe can now be vaccinated against chickenpox. Belgian newspapers have been buzzing with stories of a vaccine against chickenpox which is commercially available for the first time. A conference in Munich this week launched the vaccine for use in West Germany with licences granted for Luxembourg, Switzerland, Portugal and Austria. There are no plans yet to introduce it in Britain. The vaccine, first developed in Japan, will not be available for all children for some time. It is aimed primarily at children with leukaemia and other cancers, and those in contact *with them.*

Any child whose own immune system is not functioning fully, either because of cancer therapy, because they are waiting for or have *just* had an organ transplant or because they are chronically ill – such as those suffering from cystic fibrosis – will benefit.

Chickenpox is not a harmless disease for these children. The survival rate over five years for children with acute leukaemia is now 70 per cent. If they have the terrible luck to catch chickenpox, there is a 20 per cent mortality rate.

In clinical studies about 10,000 children have been vaccinated throughout the world. Early *indications are that* it is a safe vaccine: a few children suffered mild chickenpox-type symptoms and only one child in a study of 1,000 suffered severe symptoms.

The vaccine did not take in about 10 per cent of children and, in a further group, the immunity apparently wanes over two or three years.

Malaria returns



Twenty years ago the World Health Organization thought it had beaten malaria: a major assault using drugs and insecticides had almost wiped out the disease and its mosquito carrier. Since then, however, the incidence of maleria has soared. Today around 300 million people suffer from it and up to four million die each year.

Unfortunately for the health planners, both the mosquito and the parasite responsible for malaria, *Plasmodium,* have developed resistance to *the* chemicals used against them.

But a new answer may only be a few years away. A US-*coordinated* research programme is seeking a vaccine against malaria. Development will not be easy because *Plasmodium* takes several different forms during its life cycle and a vaccine against one form may not work against another stage.

According to an article in Science, however, some new bioengineering methods have allowed important steps forward to be made.

US scientists have cloned the gene for a protein on the surface of the stage of the parasite which passes from the mosquito *to man as the mosquito bites:* the sporozoite stage. British and American researchers have identified proteins on the surface of the parasite's merozoite stage, the phase which infects red blood cells and destroys them.

A vaccine based on these *findings* might well turn out to be effective against both stages of the parasite's life cycle and therefore offer protection against malaria. If proteins *could be found* common *to the* parasite's sexual stage, the stage transmitted from man to mosquito, a vaccine capable of preventing the spread of the disease would also be in sight.

Flu false alarm



If people start complaining that they have been laid up in bed with flu, they are probably mistaken: chances are they have misdiagnosed a heavy cold. Flu in Europe one winter tends to follow the pattern set up in the southern hemisphere over the winter six months before. This year, like the last, there were few reports from anywhere in Australasia: New Zealand and Australia were particularly quiet.

There has been only one case of flu reported this season in Britain. Dr John Skehel, co-*director of the World Influenza* Centre in North London, is on the look out for more, but he believes there will be only a few isolated cases.

This year's flu vaccination has been geared to provide protection against three virus strains: the Philippines, USSR *and Chile strains.* At the moment, the strains do not seem to be changing: the USSR-type, an influenza B strain first isolated last year, is still around.

There is probably a high level of immunity at the moment.

Olivia Timbs and Lorraine Fraser

THE TIMES DIARY

Inviting trouble

Alan Hart, author of a new biography on Yassir Arafat, flew to the Middle East on a secret trip yesterday, fuelling speculation that the PLO leader may yet visit Britain. Hart refused to tell me exactly where or why he was going. His publisher Sidgwick, which last week withdrew its invitation to Arafat, says Hart has now invited Arafat himself and "he may well just come next week to coincide with the book's publication". Hart, meanwhile, has fallen out with his publisher for withdrawing the invitation on "security grounds". Sidgwick knew the risks when it invited Arafat in 1982, says Hart, a former *Panorama* reporter. He believes Lord Forte, Sidgwick's owner, may have intervened after pressure from "powerful outside forces". Lord Forte was incommunicado yesterday. Sidgwick, which categorically denies being "leant on", claims simply that after two visits from the Anti-Terrorist Branch last week it felt it was being "drawn into Middle Eastern politics rather than pure publishing".

Bowling alley

The excitement of hearing Christopher Cowdrey bowl his first over in test match cricket in Bombay yesterday proved too much for his father, Colin. So engrossed was he with the car radio commentary that he turned the wrong way up a one-way street in London and was flagged down by a policeman. Fortunately, Cowdrey Jnr chose that moment to take his first test wicket. His father wound down the window to a roar from the crowd, and the policeman, recognising the former England captain, joined in the excitement. Cowdrey Snr was sent on his way unbooked – rueing merely the fact that in 114 tests he had *never* taken a wicket.

Closer

Chief Superintendent John Nesbit is not a popular figure among striking South Yorkshire miners. Not only does he regularly organize police operations at picket lines, but in May he arrested Arthur Scargill for alleged obstruction at Orgreave (the case has yet be heard). Back in 1960, however, Nesbitt himself was a miner at Aldwarke Main, near Rotherham. You guessed it: the following year the National Coal Board closed the colliery.

Abridged

Labour councillors in London boroughs threatened by ratecapping are being tempted with a secure future-behind bars. London Bridge, a joint committee of local government trade unions, is asking councillors to pledge themselves to fight any cuts in jobs or services, even though this may involve breaking the law. Those not prepared to be banned from office, surcharged or imprisoned should "honourably resign", says the committee. It has asked Labour groups to identify individuals not prepared to sign the pledge, select new candidates who will, and call all by-elections on one preset day. And if councillors refuse to resign or fight? "Then they would become part of the opposition that we're fighting anyway", says London Bridge secretary Ed Hall.

BARRY FANTONI



'With their rate-capping problems, I'm surprised he wasn't asked to pay'

Action man

After "scooping" *Panorama* by securing Clive Ponting for an exclusive TV programme on his trial the *World in Action* team has been brought to a temporary halt by *The Observer* – the paper which first broke the Ponting story. It emerges that Ponting, the civil servant charged with leaking documents on the Belgrano, has agreed that a book on the trial, which publishers are currently urging him to write should be serialized in *The Observer*. All was well until, as I disclosed last week, *World in Action* also signed up Ponting. This outraged the paper, not because it feared being "scooped", but because of a bitter wrangle currently being fought between the two. Both had apparently agreed to work on a joint TV and newspaper "exclusive" on the former officer who allegedly took documents from the Conqueror after its attack on the Belgrano. Agreements broke down and *The Observer* published last week amidst a slanging match between the two. *World in Action* may now broadcast *its* scoop on the officer on Monday. Yesterday an *Observer* source said: "We have told Ponting that if he appears on *World in Action* it may well affect our interest in his trial experiences."

PHS

Health – on whose authority?

by Michael Meacher

Since 1981 a major change has occurred in the control of the NHS, which will increasingly influence its future direction. Previously all governments, both Tory and Labour, have maintained a broadly bipartisan balance in the composition of the health authorities which administer the service. This is now being radically changed: not by elections, but by political patronage.

At the top of the hierarchy are 14 regional health authorities. Below the regions are the district health authorities; 192 in England, 9 in Wales and 40 in Scotland. The secretary of state directly appoints their chairmen and all of their members, a total of some 550 appointments. Virtually all the chairmen and a majority of the membership are now Tory.

Apart from the chairman, a quarter of the 16 members of each district health authority are appointed by the local council, and the other three-quarters are appointed by the regional health authority. Since the latter members were themselves selected by the secretary of state this gives him indirect patronage over a majority of the membership *of 241 district health authorities*.

Clearly this gives Mr Norman Fowler, the present health minister, enormous power of appointment over the controlling framework of the NHS. There is considerable evidence that the power has been abused.

This might not matter too much if the Government were pursuing, as previous governments have, a broadly bipartisan policy towards the NHS. But it isn't. Major cuts – 193 hospitals have closed and only 35 built since 1979 – and a large-scale privatisation programme are highly contentious politically.

I therefore put down a Parliamentary Question to Mr Fowler asking for full details of the political balance in the composition of health authorities. He refused to give me such information. I have therefore sent a questionnaire direct to members of health authorities requesting information, which should be made known as a matter of public interest.

The questionnaires already returned clearly justify my concern. They show, for example, that South West Thames Regional Health Authority recently appointed to Wandsworth District Authority a Gloucestershire landowner who is a known Tory supporter, overriding the area's Community Health Council's nomination of a local woman who had worked with the local voluntary health services. At Walsall the Labour chairman was recently dropped, despite 20 years' work with local health services, and replaced by a Tory who had no connection with the health service, but who was chairman of the local Tory Party. At Merton, a Labour councillor who opposed attempts to extend privatisation into local hospitals was dropped. In the South-west a Labour county councillor was not reappointed even though he was a nominee of his local Tory council. The secretary of state insisted on a third nomination being made in addition to the two normally submitted, and ended by appointing a local Tory councillor instead.

In the Commons recently I held up a list of people who were not to be reappointed to district authorities in one of the Thames regions and a corresponding list of those who were to be appointed in their stead, all in accordance with party allegiance. It was written in the handwriting of one of the four Tory members of the six-person regional authority selection panel, with a note at the side of each about which of the four was to propose the switch.

Of course the personal quality and merits of individuals, irrespective of politics, is vital. But it is wholly disingenuous to pretend that people are not heavily influenced by their political predispositions in the decisions they make. That is why the drastic changes in the composition and control of health authorities now taking place is a matter for urgent public scrutiny.

The author, Labour MP for Oldham West, is a Shadow spokesman on health and social security.

David Watt

Detente does not mean defeat

Mr Neil Kinnock's visit to Moscow has not achieved very much. How could it? An opposition politician from a second-rank country is unlikely to be the recipient of more than a few crumbs of interest and encouragement (possibly poisoned) from the superpower table. Nevertheless, the publicity and controversy surrounding the excursion is an interesting sign of the times.

What this sign portends may best be defined by asking what would have happened if the Labour leader's circus had turned up in the Kremlin at a different time. Nine months earlier, the chill of the East-West relations was so severe that he would have been accused at best of naive time-wasting, at worst fawning on the Empire of Evil. Three months ago, he would have been told to wait for the result of the American presidential election. Three months hence the arms talks and various other related activities will be under way again and the accepted irrelevance of the British Labour Party to the wider picture would have been painfully apparent.

As things turned out Mr Kinnock hit upon exactly the right moment for the maximum publicity. The deep freeze is beginning to thaw under the influence of Mr Reagan's new peace offensive, and on all sides people are trying to work out what this really means. The right have an awful sinking feeling that their hero may be finally going soft. The left are making hay with the proposition that it all goes to show what can be achieved by the forces of moral example and democratic pressure; one more push and a new era of goodwill will dawn.

Like all abrupt turnings on the international scene this is a dangerous corner. It is fatally easy to overreact to a tide of events. Mr Kinnock himself, for instance, is quite rightly criticised by Conservative commentators for coming out of a single meeting with Mr Chernenko with a silly smile of optimism on his face. If (as is not at all clear) there has really been a change in the Soviet position on medium-range weapons in Europe, it has come about because the western alliance resisted the demands of the Labour Party and proceeded to deploy cruise missiles.

As for more parochial British concerns, the matter is still simpler: either Britain needs a nuclear deterrent in principle for last-resort purposes or she does not. If she does, assurances from the present Soviet leadership about Soviet targeting at some time in the future are far too flimsy to affect the issue. If, on the other hand, she renounces nuclear weapons unilaterally, as Labour has proclaimed, then it is pure self-deception to suppose that the Russians will give up anything valuable in return.

But if the left's position is superficial and credulous, many of the attitudes now visible on the right are just as oversimplified and likely to be just as harmful in a different way. The thesis which is trumpeted in the US by people such as Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick and contributors to *Commentary*, and of which there are echoes here, starts from the familiar proposition that the Soviet Union is an implacably evil adversary.

It goes on to draw conclusions for the present juncture: (a) detente was a disastrous form of appeasement, therefore we cannot return to it; (b) force is the only thing the Russians understand, therefore we must have a clear superiority of military strength over them and use it to challenge their pretensions in every corner of the globe; (d) Ronald Reagan (Mark I) was the boy with the right ideas on these questions and it was these ideas that were endorsed by the Americans three weeks ago; Ronald Reagan (Mark II) is an aberrant figure who, we must hope, will now cast aside the mystery of the campaign and stand revealed in his true colours again.

These views, if adopted, would have as their main consequence the continuation for another four years, without any real remission, of a world-wide confrontation between the two systems. The economic cost of this would be enormous; the psychological cost even higher; and it is extremely doubtful whether western electorates are prepared to pay them.

Nor can our peoples be expected to live for another presidential term at the same pitch of tension and fear that they have supported in the last. They will increasingly rebel if nothing is done to ease matters. In fact they are rebelling now and their rebellion, which has already put the most dangerous strains on the alliance, has only been contained by the president's belated recognition of its significance.

The conservative answer to this is, of course: "So much the worse for us. If the western democracies are so rotten that they cannot face realities, they do not deserve to survive any more than the Greek cities deserved to survive the onslaught of Philip of Macedon." *But this is hardly a* satisfactory conclusion in practice.

We are not remotely in the situation of the Greek states for we, unlike they, have already put an adequate defence in place. We do not need a Demosthenes to urge us to form Nato. Conversely, the Greeks did not need a Jeane Kirkpatrick to waste her eloquence on suggesting that in order to hold Philip at bay the Athenians and their allies must establish a hegemony over the entire Mediterranean basin.

What we do need, however, is a credible and consistent strategy for East-West relations in the next period – one that recognises the realities of Soviet policy and takes the necessary precautions but which at the same time meets the legitimate belief of perfectly staunch and sensible people that abject surrender is not the only alternative to being endlessly locked in a ferocious hand-to-hand struggle with the forces of Soviet communism.

The broad outline of such a policy seems to me to be admirably set out in the Aspen Institute's paper "Managing East-West Conflict" which came out this week. It will not convince the conservatives, of course, not least because it is signed by some of their most eminent *bêtes noires*, but its basic theses are unanswerable.

They are, first, that an adequate defence and detente are not incompatible; secondly, that there are important areas of common interest between East and West – including trade, arms control and the management of Third-World conflict – which should be explored and can safely be expanded; and thirdly, that the process of continuous communication and dialogue is important for its own sake.

It seems to me that the only possible justification for rejecting any of these propositions would be a belief that the democracies cannot be trusted to put them into effect without giving everything away. In spite of Mr Kinnock, I do not believe this is so.

Robert Fisk looks at the realities behind the PLO meeting in Amman

Arafat talks, but Syria is still the hawk

Beirut

Not long before the start of Yassir Arafat's Palestine National Council meeting in Amman, a squad of Israeli Shin Beth intelligence agents took the road through the upper mountains of the Chouf towards the little village of Ain Dara, where Syrian paratroopers hold the ridges above a narrow valley.

It is a broken highway, much of its surface cracked by the tracks of armoured vehicles before the Israeli withdrawal from the area last year. Hebrew signs still lie beside the road and a damaged Syrian T-62 battle tank remains, a mute reminder of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon two years ago.

The Shin Beth mission was a simple one – to liaise with Syrian army officers in Ain Dara and persuade them that it was in the mutual interest of both Syria and Israel to prevent Palestinian guerrillas crossing the frontline from the north to attack Israeli troops in southern Lebanon.

The Israeli agents reached Ain Dara, a smashed hamlet in which some of Colonel Rifaat El Assad's military units guard the frontline. They sat down with men who called themselves "representatives" of the Syrians – they were not Syrian military personnel – but they reached no agreement. Both sides understood the need to prevent a full-scale war in the Bekaa Valley between the Israeli and Syrian armies. Both sides, so the Israelis felt, benefited from the exchange of views on the Palestinians.

The whole affair passed off without comment from representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organisation who were, in any case, far too busy preparing their conference in Amman to worry. When Yassir Arafat was about to be reordained chairman of the PLO in a legally constituted "parliament-in-exile" and members of that "parliament" were about to give their guarded approval to Jordanian-Palestinian negotiations with Israel for the return of the occupied West Bank, why should some trivial Israeli-Syrian contacts be of interest?

In theory, of course, there is no reason why it should. Down in Amman, Arafat and his colleagues have been enjoying the razzamatazz of something approaching a victory celebration, publicly throwing off Syria's influence and aligning themselves – so far as the PLO has ever aligned itself with anyone – with King Husein of Jordan. At last, so we are to believe, the PLO has heeded the voice of moderation and commonsense and is prepared to negotiate for a homeland with the help of the West's faithful Jordanian ally.

Even this pleasant scenario, however, is misleading. Arafat may have regained the prestige he lost by his unexpected visit to Egypt last year – a brief sojourn that itself followed his military humiliation in the northern Lebanese city of Tripoli – but the PLO's executive committee is already laying down rules of its own.

Unlike King Husein, the PLO will not accept UN Resolution 242 as a basis for negotiations, on the grounds that it refers to the Palestinians as refugees rather than a national people and that it makes no reference to the need for a Palestinian homeland.

The problem, although no-one was indiscreet enough to say so in Amman this week, is that 242 does insist on guaranteeing the "political independence of every state in the area" – and this includes not just Israel but Jordan as well – and when 242 was passed by the UN in 1967, there was no doubt in anyone's mind that the West Bank was part of Jordan.

The PLO has pointed out repeatedly that King Husain gave up his claim to the West Bank when he accepted the PLO as the sole legitimate representatives of the Palestinians at the Rabat Arab summit in 1974. But the King's determination to regain the West Bank suggests that the PLO is going to have a difficult time maintaining its independence in the new alliance.

There is also precious little in the alliance to entice the Israelis to do any deals. Trading peace for territory may sound fine in Amman, but in Israel this sort of language has been heard before. If the Israelis are still intent on destroying Arafat – as are the Syrians – then they are going to ignore any peace overtures that King Husain makes, through the UN or anyone else.

In Lebanon – now almost forgotten amid the rhetoric of Amman – the Palestinians are still fighting, together with Lebanese guerrillas.

The Palestinian gunmen who have arrived back in the camps around Beirut are from Syrian-supported PLO groups sent not so much to wage war on Israel but to prevent any manifestations of loyalty to Arafat. Arafat may control a peace initiative but Syria still possesses the sword. Near Tripoli there are no portraits of Arafat on the walls, but of President Assad of Syria. He is called "protector of the Palestinian people" and that is exactly how the Syrians wish him to appear.

Yet Syria is almost as anxious as Israel to prevent the creation of a revolutionary state on its frontier. When the PLO seemed on the point of setting up such a nation in Lebanon in 1976 President Assad sent his army in to crush it, even at the cost of angering Moscow.

Israel understands Syria's fear. It also understands why Syria wishes to control the PLO. The Jordanians may wish to set up a Palestinian fiefdom, nominally independent but actually loyal to Amman. But just now Syria is in no hurry to see any such state at all – not, at least, the sort of Palestine that would include only the West Bank and the Gaza strip. As always, therefore, Syria and Israel have a very common interest. That is why the Shin Beth men went up to talk to the Syrians at Ain Dara, and why Israel will probably prefer to do deals with Damascus rather than Amman.



Arafat: a cause for common understanding between Syria and Israel

First the victory, then the battle

Hawke's expected second term will not be as trouble-free as the first, warns Alan Hamilton

Sydney

Mr James Callaghan would recognise instantly the situation facing Mr Robert Hawke, if he confirms all the opinion polls and is returned for a second term as Australia's Labour prime minister in tomorrow's general election.

Mr Hawke's slogan throughout the inordinately long run-up has been "trust me". He has relied on the electorate's approval of his 20-month record in office, and is asking for a mandate to finish the job. But there are already warning signs that if he wins a second term sooner rather than later he will face a winter of discontent of the very type that was Callaghan's undoing in 1979. The only substantial difference in Hawke's case will be the background of considerably better weather.

His theme throughout has been one of consensus politics, taking a moderate middle road to the distress both of his own left wing and of the Liberal opposition, which claims in private that he has stolen all their policies and left them nothing of substance to say. Certainly the floating of the Australian dollar, approval for foreign banks to operate in the country for the first time, tax cuts, and full support for the Anzus defence treaty, uranium mining and visits by US navy ships, are not the traditional hallmarks of Labour policy.

Having had the very trousers stolen from him to be worn by his opponent, Mr Peacock has been left somewhat naked on the campaign trail. Peacock's personal rating went up after his creditable performance in the televised debate. He would be a credible contender for power if his party could think of more things for him to say.

He has been reduced to preying on fears that continued Labour government will mean punitive and unfair taxes, particulary capital gains tax and death duties. In a country where the standard rate of income tax is already 46 per cent, he has promised income-splitting to working families as a means of claiming greater tax relief, and to return wages and prices to the free-market economy.

Hawke is a small but striking man with an immense mop of iron-grey hair and eyes that shine like diamonds – partly thanks to his contact lenses. He radiates immense energy, is never lost for words or facts to prove a point, and is imbued with a messianic determination to lead Australia to the promised land, wherever that might be.

Confident that the House of Representatives is comfortably in his palm, Hawke has turned his attention in the final days of campaigning to the problem of the Senate, which he has never controlled and where the balance of power is held by minority parties. The Senate has provided Mr Hawke with the one real fright of his campaign, in the shape of Mr Peter Garrett.

Mr Garrett, the shaven-headed lead singer of Sydney rock band Midnight Oil, is standing for the newly formed Nuclear Disarmament Party and according to the polls, which give the new party a surprising degree of support, looks set to be a federal senator for New South Wales by Sunday.

The NDP is a product of the Labour left's disillusionment with Hawke's pro-nuclear policies. Predictably, it wants an end to uranium mining and visits by US nuclear-powered or armed ships, and the removal of US bases.

When the Labour Party was in its long years of opposition to Mr Malcolm Fraser's Liberals policy was in the hands of the left wing, notably on nuclear issues. But last year's party conference changed all that when Hawke got his way for a more appealing outlook that could be marketed to the electorate.

What Hawke fears is that if Garrett enters the Senate he may encourage minority parties, chiefly the Australian Democrats, to block supply in order to force the Government's hand on nuclear issues. Without supply, the government has only four days' money in the bank. If Garrett gets in, he will be there for six years. But Hawke may be worrying too much. The Democrats are also anti-nuclear, but they have not yet used their crucial position to turn off the taps.

The real problem that Hawke will face if returned to power is the maintenance of the accord with the unions, upon which his whole economy strategy is built. For the accord to work, it is estimated that constant growth in excess of 5 per cent will be required.

In a country which relies heavily on primary industry, there are already warning signs that this will not be achieved. The US economy is slowing again, and Australian businessmen have been reporting this week that their own mini-boom is coming to an end. Talks with the Japanese over coal, Australia's primary export and main market, collapsed last week, and 1,000 miners face redundancy within six months. The Queensland sugar cane growers say they face ruin because of a fall in world prices. Australia's livestock farmers say that if their traditional markets in Asia are about to be closed to them by EEC dumping of surplus meat.

Considering that he places so much faith in continuing growth of exports, Hawke cannot be comforted by the US desire to seek bilateral trade agreements to ease its massive foreign debt problem.

On top of all this, he has during the election campaign given a hostage to fortune by a three-part promise for his next term: government spending will not exceed real economic growth; the budget deficit will be reduced as a proportion of gross domestic product; and tax revenue will not rise as a share of GDP. To allay fears about increased taxation, he has promised a tax summit with all sections of the community early in his new term. Summits are a favourite device of Mr Hawke.

He will need more than his share of luck to keep the accord in being. Already members of the Good Preservers' Union are on strike for wage increases above 5 per cent, but the ACTU has significantly disowned them, knowing for the moment that the first priority is to get Bob Hawke back to Canberra.

There is little doubt that he will get there. But his second term in power will be a great deal less charmed than the first.

Philip Howard

Thunderer's role of honour

"Hit them first, and hit them hard, lads", the pack leader used to growl to the huddle with heads down and bottoms out at half time. You may not be aware of it. But from my vantage point I can see descending upon you a tidal wave of celebrations for the bicentenary of the foundation of *The Times*. And good fun they are going to be. Before the wave breaks with a thunder of trumpets and spindrift of purple prose, I think it is worth hitting you first, and getting a word in edgeways on the subject of the aged organ.

1. It was luck as well as good journalism that made *The Times* survive to become the oldest daily newspaper in English, rather than one of the eight rival morning and nine rival London evening newssheets already being published on January 1, 1785. It was originally published as a gimmick to advertise a new printing process. But John Walter was more successful as a newspaper proprietor than as a printer. He was the man who set the robust precedent for newspaper proprietors of going to prison to protect his sources.

2. The view of *The Times* as the mouthpiece of the Establishment is ignorant. Its finest hours have always been when it was attacking the established wisdom of the day, usually, for historical reasons, from a position slightly left of centre. Its traditional political line is the lofty, and sometimes truthful, one that the world would be a better place if it were run from Printing House Square or the Gray's Inn Road.

3. The cure for thinking of *The Times* as stuffy is to read its history. The first big picture on the front page nearly two centuries ago was the plan of a house in which a ghastly murder had taken place. From 1804 it had a fashion column, describing in suitably frilly prose what the well-dressed *Times* reader (or more accurately his wife) was wearing. It got its sobriquet The Thunderer not from its thunder for Reform or the Crimea, but from its vulgar attempts to uncover a sexual scandal in high places.

4. The cure for thinking of *The Times* as the lapdog of Downing Street is to read what the politicians have said about it, from Palmerstone to Churchill and beyond. Lord John Russell wrote: "If England is ever to be England again, this vile tyranny of *The Times* must be cut off." Cobbett called it "the bloody old *Times*", and Prince Albert "that wicked paper". Queen Victoria instructed her ministers to send to Coventry anybody connected with the "execrable publication".

5. There is no particular virtue in age for a newspaper. What matters is Tomorrow's issue, not Yesterday's Sixteen Thousand. The most important thing that *The Times* pioneered was the idea of an independent newspaper that was allied to no party, but spoke for England. At the time this seemed an outrageously revolutionary notion, even though it seems obvious today. The founding fathers of *The Times* led the way to a free-ish press, in the same way and at the same time as Nelson was reinventing the Navy and Arnold the public schools.

6. The editorial independence of *The Times* has always been founded on commercial success. It thundered when it was making profits, often vast profits and a licence to print money. It squeaked when it was making losses. There may be a connection both ways between the two phenomena.

7. The concept of the *Times* man, of Printing House Square theology, is a rum, but real one. They are a mixed lot, from the secretive Barnes to the extrovert Delane, from the gregarious Billy Russell to the amiable rascal Blowitz, from Flora Shaw in her black travelling dress to Sir William Haley, looking like an Old Testament prophet, and not one of your minor ones like Habakkuk. I think that one of the common factors was that they knew that they were working for the greatest newspaper in the world.



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WHO SPEAKS FOR EUROPE?

Who speaks for Europe? Today Chancellor Kohl is in the United States while Mrs Thatcher is with President Mitterrand in France. On Monday in Dublin the ten members of the European Community gather to enlarge their membership by another two, Spain and Portugal. Diplomatic life in the new Europe is corrugated with activity in a variety of multinational groupings, but none has yet developed any greater focus than that which could be applied to the North Atlantic Alliance for many years.

However, as confidence in the Alliance has waned, its legitimacy has been eroded on both sides of the Atlantic. The result is mutual suspicion based on a widening gap of incomprehension which goes beyond the political and military domain.

American policymakers have for some time been alarmed by the evidence of a decline in European public support for the United States. Mr Reagan is almost certainly more popular now in Poland than he is in West Germany. Moreover some sections of West European society unmistakably display a certain unreasoning anti-Americanism which catches Washington on the raw. Americans rightly resent the spectacle of their unpopularity. They measure it against the enormous military support which is still provided for Europe. They take note of the fact that although European governments frequently resent American power and responsibility there is little evidence that they are prepared to shoulder more of it themselves.

The struggle for Europe's soul is not yet won. It is not just that half of Europe's old nations are imprisoned in a system not of their choosing. Even in the West it would not yet be possible to predict with confidence how European society will develop in the future. The Community ideal is to put conflict behind us and to confine national rivalries to the resolution of arguments about dairy quotas and suchlike. But the vision of the future beyond that tends to be more about shape than substance with the European visionaries thinking about a geographical Community, but with only rudimentary ideas about the direction it would take.

The experience of the European Community to date does not suggest that the underlying question – Have Europeans yet chosen a full or only a relative economic freedom? – has yet been put or answered. The economic growth and power of the United States is creating an ever-widening gap of achievement across the Atlantic, from where the view now would be that the struggles and the strikes of Europe indicate that the proximity of East Europe still exercises some baleful influence on the outcome of this argument. Who would have expected Great Britain, after five years of Thatcher government, to be enduring a prolonged coal strike in which sections of society still seem to be undecided in the choice between a liberated economy and one which if violence prevailed, would rapidly assume the characteristic of the controlled economies of East Europe?

There is a task here for European leadership. On this side of the Atlantic it is necessary to recognize that somebody must interpret the Europeans to the Americans as much as vice versa. The Americans need to be reassured that the European societies have sufficient self-confidence and optimism to win the contemporary struggles which Americans never had to fight.

The task for a European leadership is therefore to show the United States that these old cultures and old societies have the capacity to adjust to modernity without being self-conscious about it. Europeans do not need to extol their skills at "problem-solving", but a continent so bred on war is bound to retain a latent fear of war. Societies which are so clustered together and which have so much of their heritage to conserve are bound to anguish about the environment, the depersonalization of life, the encroachments of machines and the disruption of old patterns caused by the galloping pace of change.

These are common concerns of Europeans. Somebody needs to represent them to the United States Administration in a way which reassures the American leadership that this is not just special pleading since it springs from a European readiness to accept full responsibilities in the alliance, about which Americans have had their legitimate doubts.

At the start of a new American Administration there is now an opportunity to repair the erosion of Alliance sentiment. In four years much restoration could be achieved provided that European leaders recognize the opportunity and take advantage of it. Mrs Thatcher has acquired a considerable European personality after five years in office. Has she now the capacity to take up this opportunity to embody the hopes, fears and affinities of the alliance? Can she, in short, speak for Europe?

LIMITS OF THE LAW

The United States and Nicaragua have a Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation. Last April Nicaragua brought suit in the International Court of Justice against the United States for conducting military and paramilitary activity in Nicaragua and in the waters off its coast – for supporting the *Contras* and mining the approaches to Nicaraguan harbours. Last Monday the Court decided in favour of Nicaragua and against the United States that it had jurisdiction in the case and that Nicaragua's case was admissable. On the same day President Reagan received the credentials of a new Nicaraguan Ambassador. An observer from another planet would certainly be perplexed, and the lay earthly reader of the Hague Law Report may be equally in need of guidance.

First, what happened at the Hague? The United States failed to get off this particular hook on a series of arguments. A crude resumé would be that the Court found no critical defect in Nicaragua's earlier acceptances of its jurisdiction, did not agree that other parties in Central America's conflicts had to be represented, did not consider its jurisdiction to be precluded in disputes before the Security Council of the United Nations or the subjects of other negotiations, and did not accept that the United States' declaration of 6 April, 1984, refusing the court's jurisdiction in Central American matters for two years, had been made in time: the United States in the terms of its adherence to the court had been bound to give six months' notice of any such refusal. The voting varied on particular points, but the United States never did better than five votes to eleven. The Court will now proceed to consider the merits of the case, with or without United States participation.

In what general context should one place these judgments? States large and small, East and West, have for many reasons been notoriously reluctant to accept the Court's jurisdiction; The United States' terms of adherence have always contained a longer list of reservations than most.

The vast majority of international conflicts never get near the Court at all, and the Court has nothing beyond moral power to enforce its decisions. It is therefore tempting to dismiss Monday's judgment as another manifestation of the arcane workings of public international law, without consequence in the real world. That would be hasty. The Hague Court is not Unesco. The principles of international law have not been evolved for nothing. They are of particular interest to small states, and most states in the world are small. America, historically the oldest grouping of former colonies in the world, has perhaps the highest regard for this tradition, and has made a substantial contribution to it.

But it would be equally hasty to dismiss on the strength of Monday's judgment the United States' argument that the International Court is not "The proper forum" for resolving the problems of Central America and for safeguarding the legitimate interests of the United States in that region. To the international lawyer, sovereign states must be equal, but to statesmen they cannot be. The notion of spheres of influence appears to admit of no legal formulation, but such spheres are still a powerful fact of international life. It is a rash small state that would base its policies on the Hague's abstract definitions of its rights. International law is not a full substitute for diplomacy, and rather than looking to the learning of the Hague the Nicaraguans should look to the wisdom of Helsinki.

What can make that other than a pious hope? Just as sovereignty in practical international affairs, is a relative principle, so self-determination is a phrase that should be much more closely examined, and Washington's current rhetoric in favour of Latin American democracy deserves more credence than it gets. The present Nicaraguan government has no clear mandate for establishing and then exporting the ideology of a Marxist Nicaragua allied with Cuba and the Soviet Union. President Reagan and, it is worth noting, his congressional critics, have recently given certain limits of United States tolerance clear definition. The legal arguments of the Hague cannot obscure these extra-legal facts of the matter.

IN LIFE THE FIRMEST FRIEND

Dogs are loved, ease human loneliness, bark at burglars, lead the blind, retrieve shot woodcock, round up sheep, catch rats, exercise their owners and brighten things up. The also bite, are neglected, stray, cause car crashes, worry sheep, won't stop barking at night, pass on diseases and defecate at large. Like other contributors to human society, of which they are unquestionably a part, they have their good and bad points; and like others they must submit to be socialized.

If there were a Barbara Woodhouse in every household there would be no problem. But until that happy day an onus will hang about public authority to "do something about it".

The problem may be quantified in the following revolting way (by courtesy of Manchester University's department of community medicine). On the last count in 1976 there were six million dogs in Great Britain. The evidence of one's senses suggests the number has not diminished, least of all wherever one happens to live. Six million dogs deposit on average day four and a half million litres of urine and one million kilograms of faeces.

The same authority estimates 30,000 infected dog bites a year, 16,000 new cases of toxocariasis a year, a complaint that may affect the eyes, and 13,000 cases of enteritis of canine origin. The precision of these ailment figures is of course contested, and cats, which are much too smart ever to be licensed, must shoulder some of the blame.

That measures only part of the case for doing something about dogs, the part that is most acutely experienced in dense urban areas. In other places the nuisance of sheep worrying counts for more. Another part of the case arises from consideration for the welfare of the dogs themselves, the prevalence of abandonment and neglect.

Governments have tiptoed round the question for ten years, uncertain which way the canine vote falls. Meanwhile the cost of collecting the dog licence exceeds the sum pouched by a factor of three. The fee is 37½p, meaningless unless expressed as 7s 6d. The ½p drops out of the coinage on January 1 necessitating the first change in the rate for 106 years. It is to be rounded down, down mark you, to 37p. And, another creep forward, after a working party and two parliamentary committees there is now a consultation paper, the lineaments of which make good sense.

The national licence would be abolished. Local authorities at district level would be empowered, not required, to step in with licensing schemes of their own. There would be certain mandatory exceptions as for working sheepdogs and dogs for the blind, and there would be fee-capping (a figure of £10 is mentioned) lest any manipulative minority with a thing against dogs should get loose in Islington or wherever. Otherwise each council would have discretion to make its own arrangements, or none, for registration, control, dog catchers and wardens.

Since the million kilograms a day is deposited unevenly over the surface of the island, and since different parts experience different aspects of the dog problem in different degrees, regulation is a suitable matter for local option. And it is good to find the environment department still capable of thinking other than centralizing thoughts.

Where there are licences they should be set at a level not to discourage the keeping of a dog, but at a level reflecting the cost of measures deemed necessary to make the place safe and decent against its resident dogs. The polluter pays, and if he pays whether or not the manners of his particular dog give rise to offence, that is just one of those minor injustices of the collective life.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

How World Bank vets loans

From the Director of the European office of the World Bank

Sir, In your leader of November 27 you refer to "World Bank schemes which start, finish and are funded in a miasma of obfuscations". This is a glib phrase but a very inaccurate one.

Before a World Bank loan is presented to the board of executive directors for approval the project it is financing has been extensively appraised by economists and technical and financial specialists to ensure its viability and an acceptable rate of return (or cost/benefit ratio).

The board, at which her Majesty's Government is represented by a permanent executive director, is provided with documents detailing this appraisal and the directors question the staff on loan proposals which they must approve before the project can go ahead.

Following approval of the loan, funds are disbursed only against invoices, most of which are for contracts based on international competitive bidding. During the period of disbursement the bank staff continually supervises the project's implementation.

The staff writes a project completion report and then a separate department, which reports directly to the board of executive directors, conducts an extensive audit. This extremely frank document assesses the qualitative as well as the quantitative results of the project against the expectations at the time of orginal board approval and is given to all the bank's member governments.

This way the lessons of experience are applied to future projects. A synthesis of these reports which details all the things that went wrong in the projects is made public each year.

The latest such report was given to the Editor of *The Times*. It is a pity that the writer of the November 27 leader doesn't appear to have read it.

Yours sincerely,
MAURICE P. BART, Director,
European Office,
World Bank,
66 Avenue d'Iéna,
75116 Paris, France.
November 27.

Research at PNL

From Mr N. C. A. Parry

Sir, I have just seen Digby Anderson's piece, "Thrashing around for invective" (November 14). I cannot think what hidden injuries have been done by Dr Paul Corrigan to Digby Anderson to warrant his acerbic outpourings on the occasion of Dr Corrigan's resignation from the Polytechnic of North London. But that is a matter for them. Personally, I am sorry that he is leaving because he is widely recognised as an excellent teacher and head of department.

However, Digby Anderson also refers disparagingly to the research record of the Department of Applied Social Studies. He does so in rough quantitative terms without giving any comparative data about departments in other polytechnics and universities. I think that such a comparison would be instructive, and by no means to the detriment of PNL.

Her Majesty's Inspectors and the CNAA (Council for National Academic Awards) publicly praised the research record of the department and the research option in our full-time degree in applied social studies. The department has raised more than £750,000 in externally funded research during the past five years. The sources of funding include the Home Office, the DHSS and the Economic and Social Research Council. The research has yielded much useful empirical data and is related to practical and policy-related issues (nothing to do with Marxism).

The Reader in Applied Social Studies estimates that five times as many publications of staff in the department appear in non-Marxist journals as in those which might be labelled as Marxist by Digby Anderson.

The Polytechnic of North London is committed to both academic excellence and to vocational training. It is not surprising that professional tutors in health visiting, district nursing and social work spend more time in professional practice, and in training activities and consultancy, than in the traditional academic pursuit of "publish or perish"; there is some necessary division of labour. The polytechnic publishes research reports on a regular basis which are freely available on request.

Yours faithfully,
NOEL PARRY, Chairman,
Faculty of Social Studies,
The Polytechnic of North London,
Department of Sociology,
Ladbroke House,
Highbury Grove, N5.

Market forces and higher education

From Professor Michael F. Thomas

Sir, Sir Keith Joseph has recently reiterated (BBC Radio 4 UK news, 0800, November 27) the argument that increased funding for important scientific research in Britain's universities must come from savings in the cost of educating undergraduates. Such a premise is manifestly absurd. I am not aware, for instance, that increases in defence spending are to be borne by soldiers or their parents.

If, as Sir Keith argues, university research is deemed vital to the creation of wealth and more broadly to the wellbeing of the nation, then its funding cannot become a question of marginal and arbitrary taxation of education.

To state further, that, after providing a reduced level of grant, the student remains highly subsidised through a low level of fees, also ignores the research role of the universities, which regularly spend a high proportion of their grant on research support.

Springing as it does from a false premise the logic of this observation could also become absurd if, for example, students of physics were to be charged an "economic" fee to cover the costs of their higher education. Such a fee would be astronomical alongside the equivalent for, say, history.

Scrutiny of Government policy for higher education since 1981 offers those involved in its provision little encouragement, marked as it has been by sudden, large and more or less arbitrary shifts in funding of universities and student grants.

The market price for many of the provisions of advanced technology will never be affordable by individuals. Therefore moves by government towards a system of education in which you pay for the product must ultimately be self-defeating.

The danger of the continuing cuts is that they will undermine the *fragile optimism of the young* and compound the hardening cynicism of the middle-aged. Neither, surely, can be the intentional outcome of deliberate policy. Since such dangers are real, that policy should now be urgently reappraised.

Yours,
MICHAEL F. THOMAS,
Department of Environmental Science,
University of Stirling,
Stirling.
November 27.

From Mrs A. B. Franklin

Sir, As a potential victim of the Government's deplorable intention to make some parents liable for their children's university fees I am curious to know how the money is to be extracted from the parental bank account, and whether the universities and local authorities have been consulted on the procedure.

At present parents who know that their income is too large for payment of more than the minimum grant do not declare their income but sign the form provided by the local education authority, which then pays fees to the university and the grant to the student.

Are we now to sign a form authorizing the l.e.a. to bill us for the fees; or will the student be responsible for payment of the fees and rely on parents to refund him or her; or will the university charge parents directly? All of these possibilities seem fraught with difficulties, both legal and practical. What, for example, will happen to those students whose parents refuse to sign the form at all?

This decision has all the signs of being yet another case of the present Government's growing habit of making hasty decisions which are ill-prepared and impractical. This one will save little money and generate much work and more bad feeling. I trust it is not too late for second thoughts.

Yours faithfully,
ANN FRANKLIN,
11 Rowben Close,
Totteridge, N20.

From Professor P. D. J. Weitzman

Sir, A plea of financial hardship ill becomes your correspondent, Mr C. A. Giles (November 23), who complains that his *declining years* are threatened by the Government's proposals to increase parental support to university students. Society is indeed grateful for his war service and his efforts to "establish a better life for all", but please let us *not lose all sense of perspective*.

Mr Giles asserts that he and his wife were "determined" that their son should enjoy the opportunity of a university place. Does not such determination imply a willingness to accept parental responsibility beyond school so that children may enjoy the advantages and long-term benefits of further education?

Sir Keith Joseph's message is that financial pressures on education have made it impossible to continue generous contributions to the personal maintenance of all students. Fairness demands that those parents on high incomes should accept more of the costs for their own children, while those earning less receive additional assistance. This is part of the "better life for all" that Mr Giles espouses.

I trust few readers will consider it unjust that someone who apparently has a residual income of £17,000 should set aside 10 per cent of this to support a son at university, remembering that any other children studying concurrently will receive a substantial grant. Determination should be made of sterner stuff!

Readjustment of grants will also be used to support expenditure on the *hard-pressed research councils* and on scientific equipment, thereby contributing to the excellence of our universities and thus directly benefiting both students and society.

Yours faithfully,
P. D. J. WEITZMAN,
University of Bath,
School of Biological Studies,
Claverton Down,
Bath, Avon.

Violence on TV

From the President of the National Viewers' and Listeners' Association

Sir, I do not think that the very many people who are concerned about the role of television in the *creation of an increasingly violent* society are likely to be reassured by Dr Robert Towler's statement (November 22) that the IBA is about to present us with yet another publication. After all, the previous ones have had little enough effect upon programme standards. Indeed, they have amounted to not much more than public relations exercises.

Dr Towler says we must tackle the question of "what constitutes television violence". Heaven help us! – as if we didn't know.

What is now most urgently needed is less talk and far more action to demonstrate the will and determination of the IBA to put into effect its published codes on the portrayal of violence.

If I may say so, with respect, it would more become Mr John Whitney, Director General of the IBA, if he ceased to defend the indefensible by stating (November 8) that there is "no evidence" of a link between televised and social violence. He could better ensure, on the studio floor and in the film viewing room if need be, that these enlightened codes, within which his staff are supposed to operate, are actually followed.

If he had done so, I doubt if viewers would have been treated, for example, to the spectacle of an innocent man being murdered by having his neck broken on the edge of a toilet in a most brutal and bloody fashion (*The Glory Boys*, October 3). I could go on.

Yours sincerely,
MARY WHITEHOUSE, President,
National Viewers' and Listeners' Association,
Ardleigh,
Colchester, Essex.

Banking procedure

From Sir John Prideaux

Sir, Since early October the name of Johnson Matthey Bankers has been continually in the news, accompanied by criticism of the Bank of England from both banking and political points of view.

Has sufficient thought been given to what would have happened if, during the fateful weekend, the Bank had just allowed market forces to prevail?

Already there had been rumours on the Continent that a London merchant bank was in difficulty. But, at the opening of business on October 1, the news that the Bank of England had decided to organise the support of Johnson Matthey Bankers dispelled the uncertainty.

Maybe that the first plan for the indemnity arrangements needed modification and that the final outcome is preferable, but, as the Governor put it in his Mansion House speech: "One cannot always deliberate over the design of the house when the kitchen is on fire."

Admittedly, the clearing banks appear to be asked to accept a considerable liability - as also do the accepting houses. They have good reason to feel that they are being called upon to put their funds at risk for the public good, particularly when they have recently received harsh treatment at the hands of the Treasury.

Possibly the Bank of England should have taken action earlier, and undoubtedly procedures are now being carefully reviewed, but would it have been better if nothing had been done? My own view, shared by others, is that all would have suffered as a consequence of the failure of a recognised bank.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN PRIDEAUX,
Elderslie,
Ockley,
Dorking, Surrey.

Parole changes

From Dr Julian Candy

Sir, Mr Brittan and his parole policy changes as they affect certain life and long determinate sentence prisoners may have been "vindicated in law" (leader, November 16), but this cannot and does not establish the propriety of those changes. No one, least of all their Lordships, would claim that what is legal is necessarily just.

Setting on one side the manifest and acknowledged injury done to the four prisoners who brought the action, and others who stand behind them, the central issue over which I resigned from the Parole Board almost exactly a year ago remains: to these men justice is not now meeted out impartially according to the individual's deserts and dangerousness, but rather by reference to the category of crime which he has committed.

To introduce for consideration undefined and undefinable "exceptional circumstances" may assist in establishing the legality of the policy, but in practice merely sets up an additional criterion for parole which, because it is hidden, these prisoners cannot make any rational attempt to meet – in itself a fundamental departure from the principles underlying the parole scheme from its inception.

It is precisely because parole is a privilege and not a right that special care is needed to ensure that its operation conforms to the requirement that justice, both in the courtroom and beyond, bears equally and separately on each offender.

Of course the Home Secretary, who claims to be so closely attuned to public concerns in this area, may properly take action if he considers that sentences for certain classes of crime are too short. But to express that concern by influencing, both retrospectively and prospectively, the effective time to be served by particular classes of offenders not only destroys the judicial and public expectation that similar sentences will have similar effects, but also renders the Home Secretary an intrusive third party at the transaction between judge and offender at the time sentence is passed.

This represents a dangerous precedent. What categories of crime may we speculate will be added to or removed from the list of essentially non-parolable offences at future party conferences – a list which, it seems, is wholly within the Home Secretary's personal discretion, not subject to parliamentary scrutiny?

This Administration has stressed its commitment to the advancement of law and order. In its zeal to carry out this laudable aim it here puts at risk this country's high reputation for fairness at all stages of the judicial process, a reputation every administration should strive to maintain.

Yours faithfully,
JULIAN CANDY,
Graffham,
Hardwicke,
Aylesbury,
Buckinghamshire,
November 17.

Challenging voice of authority

From Sir William Hayter

Sir, Mrs Thatcher speaks with disapproval of the minority, by manipulating the democratic system, effectively coercing the majority (report, November 27).

Since only a minority of the voters supported her party at the last election, perhaps she ought to be a little more careful about imposing her "conviction politics" on the rest of us.

Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM HAYTER, Warden,
New College,
Oxford.
November 27.

From Mr Robert Bromage

Sir, Perhaps the fashionable disrespect for the views of the majority, of so much concern to the Prime Minister, is related to the fashion of the current Government. On the "mandate" of barely one third of the electoral vote it chooses increasingly to ignore opposing views in the Commons, the Lords, and the Church.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT BROMAGE,
7a Manor Park Drive,
Yateley,
Camberley,
Surrey.
November 28.

Miners at war

From Mr W. Williams

Sir, *Tempora mutantur*... The Earl of Stockton says (report, November 14) "a terrible strike is being carried on by the best men in the world. They beat the Kaiser's army and they beat Hitler's army. They never gave in."

Apart from being in a reserved occupation (many admittedly volunteered in 1914-15) the miners' contribution to the national effort was, in both wars, regarded at the time as somewhat short of whole-hearted.

In March, 1944, *Punch* published, over the caption, "Striking in the West", a political cartoon of a British soldier saying to an idle miner: "When are you going to put up your Iron Cross?"

Yours faithfully,
W. WILLIAMS,
3 London Wall Buildings, EC2.
November 22.

Family money

From Mr H. J. Blumenthal

Sir, Many of the Commonwealth citizens who visit the United Kingdom do so as the children and grandchildren, brothers and sisters, of the people of this country. It is monstrous that one should be taxed £10 for visiting one's grandmother – and double if one brings one's spouse!

Thus does the Prime Minister's obsessive desire to make us pay for everything expose the real value of her commitment to the family.

Yours faithfully,
H. J. BLUMENTHAL,
25 Ashburton Road,
Birkenhead,
Merseyside.
November 23.

Printing hieroglyphs

From Mr T. G. H. James

Sir, In his entertaining article on recent research in Egyptology (November 22) Mr John Ray failed to do full justice to recent developments in the printing of hieroglyphs by computer.

If he had been at the Paris colloquium, which he reports, he would have heard a paper in which an account was given of the recent completion of the computerization, by the Oxford University Press, of the finest modern hot-metal hieroglyphic fount, namely that associated with the late Sir Alan Gardiner.

The resulting system can reproduce the old hot-metal forms precisely and it in every way shows itself potentially to be superior to any other system devised elsewhere.

In carrying through this development, the OUP has performed a service of great value to the discipline of Egyptology and also to the history of printing.

Yours faithfully,
T. G. H. JAMES, Chairman,
Egypt Exploration Society,
3 Doughty Mews, WC1.
November 23.

Fair exchange

From Professor L. S. Pressnell

Sir, With the greatest precision, the Vice-President of American Express Europe has revealed his belief (November 9) that his institution "invented the traveller's cheque" on a wet Wednesday in Leipzig in 1891. Did he mean to have written "reinvented"?

It was Robert Herries who seems first to have devised the traveller's cheque, in 1769 or 1770. He set up The London Exchange Banking Company, with offices, in 1772 in St James's Street, London, to issue these useful instruments (R. S. Sayers, *Lloyds Bank in the History of English Banking*, 1957, pp 193-8).

Yours sincerely,
L. S. PRESSNELL,
Boundary House,
St Stephen's Hill,
Canterbury,
Kent.
November 10.

A wash-out

From Mr James Luckhurst

Sir, Mindful, as a student always is, of future employment, I was rather taken by the following information in a graduate employment register: "National Water Council – the National Water Council was dissolved in September, 1983."

Yours faithfully,
JAMES LUCKHURST,
St David's University College,
Lampeter,
Dyfed.

COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

November 29: His Excellency Mr Yousef Sharara was received in audience by The Queen and presented the Letters of Recall of his predecessor and his own Letters of credence as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the Arab Republic of Egypt to the Court of St James's.

His Excellency was accompanied by the following members of the Embassy, who had the honour of being presented to Her Majesty: Major General Nabil Morsy Ahmed Salah (Military Attaché), Mr Ahmed Moukhtar El-Gammal (Minister Plenipotentiary [Political Affairs]), Mrs Hemat Mostafa El-Khawas (Head of Press and Information Affairs), Mr Mahmoud Hassan El-Falaky (Minister Plenipotentiary [Commercial Affairs]), Dr Ibrahim Abdel Rehim Hamimy (Counsellor [Cultural Affairs]), Mr Sameh Mahmoud Seif (Counsellor [Political Affairs]), Mr Mahmoud Soliman Osman (Counsellor [Consular Affairs]) and Mr Salah Abd-El-Razek Ibrahim Halima (Counsellor [Political Affairs]).

Mrs Sharara had the honour of being received by The Queen.

Mr Ewen Fergusson (Deputy Under-Secretary of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office) who had the honour of being received by Her Majesty was present, and the Gentlemen of the Household in Waiting were in attendance.

The Lord Maclean had an audience of The Queen, delivered up his Wand and Insignia of Office as Lord Chamberlain and the Badge of Chancellor of the Royal Victorian Order, and took leave upon relinquishing his appointment as Lord Chamberlain, when Her Majesty invested him with the Royal Victorian Chain.

The Earl of Airlie had an audience of The Queen, kissed hands upon his appointment as Lord Chamberlain and received from Her Majesty the Wand and Insignia of Office and the Badge of Chancellor of the Royal Victorian Order, when The Queen invested him with the Insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order.

Mr Ronald Sanders was received in audience by The Queen upon his appointment as High Commissioner for Antigua and Barbuda in London.

Mrs Sanders had the honour of being received by Her Majesty.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips visited Liverpool today.

Her Royal Highness travelled in the Royal Train and was received at Liverpool Lime Street Station by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Merseyside (Wing Commander K. M. Stoddart).

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips subsequently opened the British Rail Liverpool Lime Street Redevelopment.

Her Royal Highness then drove to the Royal Seaforth Docks, opened the Liverpool Freeport, toured the Docks, and afterwards was entertained at luncheon by the Chairman of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Company (Mr J. Fitzpatrick) at the Port of Liverpool Building.

In the afternoon The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips opened the Abingdon Youth Training Centre (Chairman, Mr J. Connor) and was received by the Chairman, Liverpool City Council (Councillor H. Dalton).

Her Royal Highness then visited Alder Hay Children's Hospital (Director of Nursing Services, Miss Elizabeth Hall) and, escorted by the Chairman of Liverpool Health Authority (Mr L. Pocock), toured the wards.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, Patron, the Home Farm Trust, this evening attended the "Not the Last Night of the Proms 1984" Concert given by the Liverpool Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, in aid of the Trust, at the Liverpool Royal Philharmonic Hall.

Her Royal Highness was received on arrival by the Chairman of Merseyside County Council (Councillor B. Shaw), the Chairman of the Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Society (Councillor J. Riley) and the Director (Mr S. Gray).

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips later returned to Heathrow Airport, London in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

Mrs Malcolm Innes was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE

November 29: The Princess of Wales, Patron, the Pre-School Playgroups Association, this evening attended a Reception at the Hyatt Carlton Tower, Cadogan Place, SW1.

Miss Anne Beckwith-Smith and Lieutenant-Commander Peter Eberle, RN were in attendance.

November 29: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, as Grand President of the St John Association and Brigade, this afternoon attended the Grand Prior's Trophy Competitions at the Fairfield Halls, Croydon, and presented the Awards to the prizewinners.

The Hon Mrs Wills was in attendance.

November 29: The Duke of Gloucester today carried out engagements in Basingstoke and Deane (Councillor R. B. Gaiger) at the Civic Offices.

Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Bland was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE

November 29: The Duke of Kent, Vice-Chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, today visited Elco Power Plant Limited and Portakabin Limited at Sherburn in Elmet and later visited Vickers Instruments, Huntingdon, North Yorkshire.

His Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Sir Richard Buckley.

The Duchess of Kent, Controller Commandant, today visited the WRAC Centre, Guildford.

Mrs Alan Henderson was in attendance.

A memorial service of Ron Blass, former vice-chairman of Penguin Books, will be held at 11am on Thursday, December 13, at the parish church of St Luke, Sydney Street, Chelsea. All friends and colleagues are warmly invited.

A thanksgiving service for the lives of Benno and Milly Schotz will be held at Queen's Park Synagogue, Glasgow, on Sunday December 9, at 2.30pm.

The night sky in December

By Our Astronomy Correspondent

Mercury will be in inferior conjunction on the 14th and will not be seen this month.

Venus is a bright object in the south-west, although only about 8° above the horizon at sunset. It will become more prominent and by Christmas will not set until nearly 20h. The Moon will be not far from it on the 25th.

Mars still retains its position in our sky and its setting time of approximately 20h30m, in spite of its motion through 2h of right ascension from Capricornus into Aquarius. Moon near it on the 26th.

Jupiter, being a bright object, will still be observable after sunset at the beginning of the month, when it will set at about 18h.

Saturn is now a morning star in Libra, rising at about 05h, magnitude 0.7. Moon approaching it on the 19th.

Uranus will be in conjunction with the Sun on the 5th and Neptune in conjunction on the 22nd.

The Moon: full 8d11h; last quarter 15d15h; new, 22d12h; first quarter, 30d05h.

Algol: approximate times of evening minima are 19d22h and 22d18½h.

The winter solstice will be at 21d16h, nominally the shortest day. However, evenings will begin to lengthen from the 14th and the mornings continue to darken until the new year.

Christmas Day has little of astronomical note; there will be no Moon to light worshippers home after the midnight service as there was last year. Before daybreak Saturn, one of the planets some authorities associate with the Star of Bethlehem, will be up in the south-east.

After sunset Venus will be prominent in the south-west, with a thin crescent Moon 13° to the west of it and Mars, much less bright, 11° to the east.

Also on Christmas Day at noon local mean time (GMT corrected for longitude) will agree with sundial time to within a few seconds.

It has been pointed out before that this is the time of year to introduce children to the night sky, though admittedly difficult for dwellers in a large town. At the beginning of December the October map (apart from the Moon) will be applicable before bed-time, and at the end of the month the November one.

When facing north Ursa Major, the Great Bear, will be seen in the position normally drawn, the seven brightest stars looking rather like a saucepan on the stove. This group is commonly called the Plough in the United Kingdom and the Kipper in the United States. If a fully outstretched hand be held at arms length it subtends an angle of about 20 degrees.

Of course the child has smaller hands, but also shorter arms and the same rule applies. The length of the Plough is a little greater than a handspan.

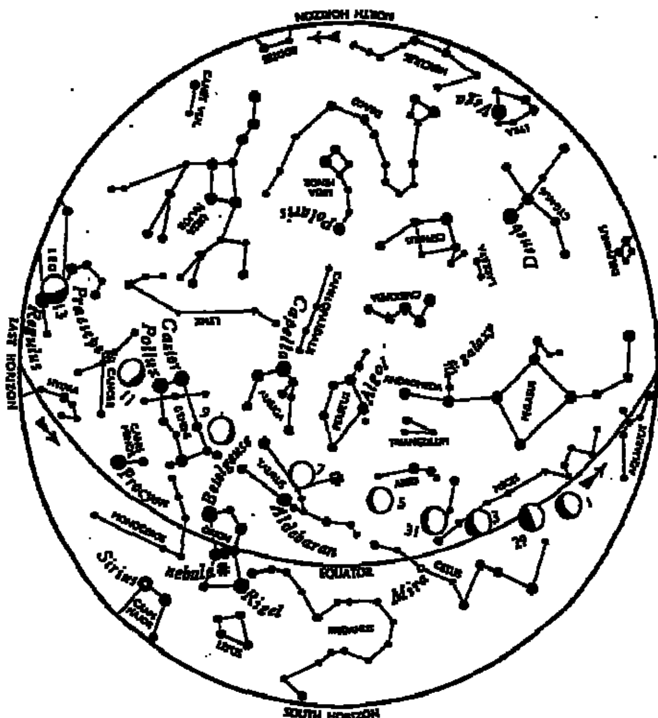
Now facing south there is a somewhat similar shape but larger, Pegasus and Andromeda.

The "square" of Pegasus looks squarer in the sky than on our map, and the length of the sides is rather less than a handspan. Between the far end of Andromeda and the eastern horizon is a little group also slightly similar to the Plough, the Pleiades, but this time the length is hardly more than the width of a finger at arms length.

When trying to get children to pick out what you are describing it always helps to indicate how big a pattern he or she is looking for.

If binoculars are available the first thing to show them is the Pleiades. How many stars can they count without optical aid? Can they count them with aid? Another test of their eyesight is the middle star of the handle of the Plough: can they see that Mizar has a close companion, Alcor? Try the binoculars on that.

It is just possible that during the second week of the month a "shooting star" may be seen moving from the east. This will be a Geminid meteor, coming from the direction of the star Castor. There will be a lot of moonlight in that week so the event may not be noticed.



The diagram shows the brighter stars that will be above the horizon in the latitude of London at 23h (11pm) at the beginning, 22h (10pm) in the middle and 21h (9pm) at the end of the month, local mean time. At places away from the Greenwich meridian the Greenwich times at which the diagram applies are later than the above by one hour for each 15 deg west of Greenwich and earlier by a like amount if the place be east. The map should be turned so that the horizon the observer is facing (shown by the words around the circle) is at the bottom, the zenith being at the centre. Greenwich Mean Time, known to astronomers as universal time and expressed in 24-hour notation, is used in the accompanying notes unless otherwise stated.

● *The Night Sky 1985*, published by Times Books, is available from bookshops, price £1.50.

OBITUARY

GENERAL HANS SPEIDEL

Foundation of West Germany's armed forces

General Hans Speidel, who died in Bad Honnef, near Bonn, on November 28 at the age of 87, was a surviving member of the 1944 plot to assassinate Hitler who became one of the founders of the new armed forces of the Federal Republic in the 1950s. From 1957 to 1963 he held the Nato appointment of Commander, Allied Land Forces, Central Europe, the first German officer to do so.

A man of unusual breadth of interests and ability, he was an able staff officer and planner of operations. But he possibly achieved more for his country through the high regard in which he was held in political and military circles outside Germany, at a time of considerable resistance to West Germany's new military role.

Speidel was born at Metzingen, in Württemberg, on October 28, 1897. He entered the Army in 1914, and served on the Western Front in the First World War. He then pursued university studies at Berlin, Tübingen and Stuttgart, and was awarded a doctorate in 1925. In 1934 he was appointed assistant to the German military attaché in Paris, where he remained until 1937.

He developed contacts with the French Army and did much to pave the way for the improvement in relations between the French and German Armies, which culminated in the visit of General Beck, Chief of the German General Staff, to Paris in June 1937. Speidel's military capabilities were then exploited by assigning him to a number of staff appointments.

After the collapse of France, he was an obvious choice for the position of Chief of Staff to the German military governor of Paris. Six weeks later, on August 1, 1940, he became Chief of Staff to the German Military Commander in France until the spring of 1942, when he went off to the Russian front as Chief of Staff to the Eighth Italian Army. His war service reached its climax when he was appointed Chief of Staff to Rommel in April 1944.

Rommel commanded Army Group B, which was responsible for the northern area of France. Speidel by this time had become a member of the resistance group which was plotting to remove Hitler and bring the war to a rapid end. The plotters had enlisted the suppport of Rommel in order to balance the comparative anonymity of their leaders, Beck, Goerdeler and Witzleben, with the name of Germany's most famous soldier of the Second World War, and once Speidel was made his Chief of Staff, much more rapid progress with planning became possible.

Despite this, the intricacies of the situation, personality differences and Rommel's entry into hospital with severe injuries after his car had been badly damaged by British fighter aircraft on July 17, combined to produce merely confusion amongst the plotters in France when the attempt was made on Hitler's life on July 20 1944. After one of the members of the conspiracy had broken down under the torture of the Gestapo and named Rommel, Speidel, and others as being party to the plot. Speidel was arrested and interrogated by the Gestapo for some weeks.

However, Speidel's intelligence was equal to the persuasive powers of the Gestapo. He could not be faulted on his denials, and so he escaped the horrifying fate which those who were handed over to the People's Courts met.

Shortly after the foundation of the Federal German Republic, Speidel's new life as a member of the Faculty of History at the University of Tübingen was disturbed by government requests for his advice on the defence of



Western Germany and on the possible formation of new German Armed Forces.

This latter subject was a particularly vexed question for a nation which was still suffering greatly from the direct effects of losing one world war, and from the indirect effects of the loss of the previous one. Allied attempts to educate militarism out of the German way of life had been effective, even to the degree that some said that the baby had been thrown out with the bath water.

To establish an atmosphere of confidence amongst the many elements of the nation required to participate in the German re-armament was a task of the greatest difficulty, to which Speidel, who became a Lieutenant General and Commander-in-Chief of the new armed forces in 1955, made a unique contribution. With his qualifications and background he was a living refutation of many of the worst things which were being said about the German generals. Furthermore, these very qualifications gave him the status and contacts needed by the unborn Armed Forces High Command to be given opportunity to prove itself on its own merits and not on the defects of its predecessors.

Once the Bundeswehr had become established as a living entity, Speidel's next major task was to repeat his previous achievements on the international scene. He became Commander of Nato Land Forces, Central Europe, in 1957, with the rank of General, and set out to win the trust and confidence of soldiers and politicians of many nations who had been the bitterest enemies of the Nazi Germany for which he had fought. The success he had in this was shown by the speed with which West Germany rose to be one of the most vital forces within the Nato alliance.

Speidel's success was based upon a combination of many differing abilities, but there was also an element of indecision in his makeup, perhaps resulting from the need to reconcile too many different points of view. While there may have been no German soldier of the Nato era who was as adept at international negotiations as Speidel, there have been other German commanders at Fontainebleau, and then Casteau, whose headquarters were enveloped in less confusion.

Speidel's order of priorities was probably the best for the complexities of the military direction of peace-time alliances, but nonetheless this does not save him from criticism for the deficiencies which such an order of priorities produced.

After his retirement in 1963 he became a special counsellor to the West German government for a year. He then became president of the Foundation of Science and Politics, a position he held until 1978. He published his memoirs, *Aus unserer Zeit*, in 1977.

He married Ruth Stahl in 1925, and they had a son and two daughters.

Service dinners

Benders' and Drivers' Society
The annual dinner of the Benders' and Drivers' Society was held at Roberts Hall, Royal Military College of Science, last night. Captain R. I. Webb-Bowen, Army Air Corps, presided and Captain A. A. L. Watson, the Black Watch, was the guest speaker. Mr D. P. Apple was the guest of honour.

Army Legal Corps
The annual dinner of the Army Legal Corps was held at Tournai Mess, Aldershot, last night. Lieutenant-General Sir David Mostyn presided. The principal guests were Mr James Stuart-Smith, Major-General R. M. Pearson, Major-General J. N. S. Arthur, Air Vice-Marshal G. N. Forman, Brigadier J. P. Foley, and Brigadier B. Thomas.

Royal Engineers Corps
The Corps of Royal Engineers held an RE Corps guest night in the RE Headquarter Mess, Brompton, yesterday. The Chief Royal Engineer, General Sir Hugh Beach, presided and guests included Lord Trefgarne, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Armed Forces, Lord Nelson of Stafford, Vice-Admiral Sir Peter Stanford, and the Dean of Windsor.

TAVR Association for Greater London
The Territorial Auxiliary and Volunteer Reserve Association for Greater London held a dinner at the Duke of York's Headquarters, Chelsea, last night. Colonel G. S. P. Carden presided and among those present were Brigadier D. M. Pontifex, Commander M. Haller, Mr R. Goodyer and officers commanding TA units.

Presentation

Chartered Surveyors' Company
The Lord Mayor was presented with a copy of *The Halls of the Livery Companies of the City of London* by the Master and Wardens of the Chartered Surveyors' Company at the Mansion House yesterday.

Meeting

Asthma Society and Friends of the Asthma Research Council
The annual general meeting of the Asthma Society and Friends of the Asthma Research Council was held at the National Liberal Club yesterday. Mr Michael Foot, MP, was the guest speaker.

Cavaliere Ufficiale

The Italian Ambassador yesterday granted the rank of Cavaliere Ufficiale dell'Ordine al merito della Repubblica Italiana to Gaia Servadio Mostyn-Owen, at the Italian Embassy.

Memorial service

Mrs N. Smallwood
A memorial service for Mrs Norah Smallwood was held at St Martin-in-the-Fields yesterday. The Rev Austen Williams officiated. Mr James MacGibbon read "Come Death", by Stevie Smith, and Miss Jill Balcon read an extract from T.S. Eliot's "Little Gidding". Sir Laurens van der Post gave an address. Among those present were:
Mr and Mrs Geoffrey Walford (brother and sister-in-law), Mrs Winifred Wilson (sister), Mrs William Walford and Mrs Fraser Smallwood (sisters-in-law), Mr and Mrs Michael Walford, Mr and Mrs Peter Walford, Mr and Mrs John Boyle, Mrs Maurice Hobden, Mrs Susan Dunn, Mr and Mrs Timothy Walford, Mr and Mrs Russell Smallwood.
The Marchioness of Normanby, Lord and Lady Moyne, Lady Peronel Phipps, Lady Mary Gore, the Hon Betty Askwith, the Hon Toby Eady, Lady van der Post, Lady Batsford, Lady (Compton) Mackenzie, Lady (John) Balfour, Sir Victor and Lady Pritchett, Sir Robert and Lady Lusty, Sir Trenchard Cox, Lady Berkeley, Lady (Elaine) Greene, Sir John and Lady Brown, Mr R W and Baroness David, Mr and the Hon Mrs David Roberts.
Mr Hugo Brunner (chairman, Chatto and Windus) with Miss Carmen Callil (managing director) and Mr John Charlton; Mr Graham C Greene and Mr Max Rienhardt (Chatto, Bodley Head and Jonathan Cape), Mrs James MacGibbon, Mr Chaim Raphael, Mr A H Walton, Mr and Mrs John Goldsmith, Miss Iris Murdoch, Mr Laurie Lee, Mrs Christopher Hussey, Mr Peter Calvocoressi, Mrs J B Priestley, Mr Geoffrey Burgess, Mr Douglas Foulis, Mr and Mrs Richard Hough, Mr John Boon, Mr Humphrey Whitbread, Mr and Mrs Patric Dickinson, Mr Philip Ziegler (London Library) Mr John Murray, Mr D J Enright, Mrs Deborah Owen, Mr Philip Attenborough, Mr John Attenborough (Hodder and Stoughton), Mr and Mrs John Hadfield, Mr T G Rosenthal, Mr and Mrs Walter Bell, Mr Elliott Viney, Mr Kenneth Harrison, Mr Arthur Crook (president, Royal Literary Fund), Mr and Mrs Michael Thomas, Mrs Claire Tomalin ("The Sunday Times"), Mr Antony Howard, Mr James Lees-Milne, Miss Isabel Quigley, Mr D A Lockhart, Mr Michael Sissons (A D Peters and Company), Mr James Hale (Macmillan), Mr Tom Maschler, Mrs Reynolds Stone, Mr Humphrey Stone.
Mrs Elspeth Huxley, Mrs Charles Huxley, Mr Charles Pick, Mr Anthony Swetenham, Miss Diana Farr, Mr John Mercer, Mr Thomas Joy (Hatchards), Mr Alan Martin (Charleston Trust), Mr Paul Marks (Constable and Company), Miss Julia MacRae, Miss Mary Hocking, Miss L Trevor and Miss C Michel (Hutchinson's), Professor J F Smith, Mr R Veron-Hunt, Miss Diana Athill, Mrs Alan Wilson, Mr Mark Le Fanu (Society of Authors), Miss Barbara Noble (Doubledays), Mrs Gloria Farris, Mr Bruce Hunter (David Higham Associates), Miss Gwenda David (Viking Press), Miss Livia Gollancz, Mr Derwent May ("The Listener"), Miss Kaye Webb, Mr Gordon Winter ("Coutry Life"), Miss Judith Elliott (Heinemann), Mr Peter Phelan (Publishers Association), Mr Nigel Nicholson, Mr Charles Monteith (Faber and Faber) and Mr Michale Shaw (Curtis Brown).

Birthdays today

Mr Ivor Bulmer-Thomas, 79; Sir John Burder, 84; Mr W. H. Carr, 68; Sir Walter Coutts, 72; Mr George Duffield, 38; Mr D. W. Fry, 74; Sir Victor Goodhew, 65; Mr Charles Hawtrey, 70; Mr Geoffrey Household, 84; Mr Louis Kirby, 56; Mr Radu Lupu, 39; Mr W. G. D. Morgan, 49; Lord Parry, 59; Miss Marguerite Porter, 36; Sir Stanley Rees, 77; Mr Max Reinhardt, 69; Colonel Sir Watkin Williams-Wynn, 80.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Mr David Woodhead, aged 41, senior press officer for the Inner London Education Authority, to be director of the Independent Schools Information Service from January in succession Mr Tim Devlin.
Surgeon Commodore J. B. Drinkwater, QHS, Royal Navy, to be promoted Surgeon Rear-Admiral and to be Surgeon Rear-Admiral (Operational Medical Services) in succession to Surgeon Rear-Admiral G. L. Milton-Thompson, QHP, in January.
Mr Michael Taylor, Lake District National Park officer, to be director of the Countryside Commission for Scotland in succession to Mr John Foster.
Mr John Scott to be sub-organist and assistant director of music at St Paul's Cathedral from February 1.
Lady Gibberd, Professor Peter Green, Mr David Maitland, Ms Annette Meech, Mr David Mlinaric and **Mr Martin Rewcastle** are to be members of the Crafts Council.

Legal

Judge Thomas Herbert Pigot, QC, to be Common Serjeant in the City of London in succession to Judge Tudor Price.

Haberdashers' Company

The following have been installed as officers of the Haberdashers' Company for the ensuing year:
Master: Mr G. L. Bourne; Wardens: Mr M. W. D. Northcott, Mr G. R. Fox, Mr P. W. Bedford, and Mrs B. E. Shawcross.

Annual Fulbright Address

Professor John Kenneth Galbraith will address members of the British Fulbright Scholars Association and their guests this evening at 7.0pm at the Royal Geographical Society.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr M. V. Lloyd and Miss B. Sinclair
The engagement is announced between Vaughan, elder son of Dr and Mrs Peter Lloyd, of Bangor, Gwynedd, and Belinda, daughter of Sir Clive and Lady Sinclair, of Cambridge.

Mr A. K. Barraclough and Miss J. L. M. Drake
The engagement is announced and the marriage will take place in March, 1985, between Andrew, son of Mrs J. Barraclough and the late Mr F. Barraclough, of Farnley Tyas, Yorkshire, and Juliet, daughter of Mr and Mrs W. Drake, of Rockbourne, Hampshire.

Captain J. M. T. Hilton, RN, and Mrs C. M. C. Seddon-Brown
The engagement is announced between John Millard Thomas Hilton, of Little Down, Hambledon, Hampshire, and Cynthia Mary Caroline Seddon-Brown (née Hargreave), of Whittingstall Road, London SW6.

Mr A. G. Hancock and Miss X. F. Carr
The engagement is announced between Anthony, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Norman Hancock, of Haywards Heath, Sussex, and Frances, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Andrew Carr, of Alfold, Surrey.

Mr D. Holmes and Miss S. Wells
The engagement is announced between David, younger son of Mr and Mrs Robert Holmes, of East Finchley, and Sue, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs John Wells, of Langley, Berkshire.

Mr C. J. Nicholas and Miss A. A. Bunn
The engagement is announced between Christopher, son of Mr and Mrs M. E. Nicholas, of Coventry, and Adrienne, daughter of Mr and Mrs L. J. Bunn, of St Albans.

Lieutenant P. D. Jones, RN, and Miss E. J. Mathias
The engagement is announced between Peter, son of Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs A. R. E. Jones, of Swansea, and Jane, daughter of Surgeon Rear-Admiral and Mrs F. R. B. Mathias, of Fareham, Hampshire.

Mr E. J. Llewellyn-Lloyd and Miss E. K. Westbrook
The engagement is announced between Edward John, son of Mr and Mrs T. Llewellyn-Lloyd, of Kingston, Surrey, and Elizabeth Kathryn, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. Westbrook, of Maidenhead, Berkshire.

Mr H. R. Percy and Mrs S. P. S. Sherwin
The engagement is announced between Humphrey, son of Mr and Mrs A. J. Percy, of Wadhurst, Sussex, and Suzanne, daughter of Major and Mrs B. E. Holford-Walker, of Chelsea, London.

Mr G. N. G. Tingey and Miss R. F. Neil
The engagement is announced between Gregory Nicholas Gascoine Tingey and Rhona Ferguson Neil.

Mr R. R. J. Wakeford and Miss S. L. C. Wittekind
The engagement is announced between Roderick, eldest son of Mr and Mrs R. J. Wakeford, of Knole, Sevenoaks, Kent, and Sara, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs G. F. K. Wittekind, of 5 Albany Close, London, SW14.

Lieutenant A. C. Wilson, RM, and Miss M. P. H. Borer
The engagement is announced between Charles, only son of Lieutenant-Commander R. T. Wilson, RN, of The Old Rectory, Fishbourne, Chichester, and the late Mrs R. T. Wilson, and Marianne, elder daughter of Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs M. P. H. Borer, of Shirrell Heath, Southampton.

Latest wills

Mrs Marjorie Oxnard **Schwab**, of Hastings, left estate valued at £125,837 net. After a bequest of her personal chattels she left the residue of her estate equally between the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, Dr Barnardo's and the RSPCA.

Captain John Newman **Gilbey** (retd), of Harlow, Essex, left £1,144,907 net.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):
Bugbee, Mr Richard, of East Grinstead £202,421
Sharman-Golding, Mrs Zita Marie, of Gerrards Cross £304,273
Hurst, Mrs Sittah, of Westminster, London £323,705
Levy, Gladys Norgrave, of Fuengirola, Spain, estate in England and Wales £277,214
Macdonald, Mr Arhur Elwyn, of Deganwy, Gwynedd £298,073

Luncheons

Imperial Society of Knights Bachelor
Sir Colin Cole, Garter Principal King of Arms, presided at a council meeting of the Imperial Society of Knights Bachelor held at the Athenaeum Club on Wednesday. Sir Gilbert Inglefield was host at a luncheon after the meeting. Those present included:
Lord Fraser of Kilmorack, Lord Harvington, Sir Arthur Driver, Sir John Howard, Sir Robert Crichton-Brown, Sir Alexander Durie, Sir Eric Cheadle, Sir Roger Falk, Sir David Napley, Sir Rex Niven, Sir John Tilney and Mr Robert Esden (clerk).

Mayfair, Piccadilly and St James's Association
Mr W. R. L. Addison, Chairman of the Mayfair, Piccadilly and St James's Association, was host at a luncheon given at the Arts Club yesterday in honour of Sir Hugh Casson.

Commonwealth Parliamentary Association
Mr Ernest Armstrong, MP, and Miss Betty Boothroyd, MP, were hosts at a luncheon given in the House of Commons yesterday by the executive committee of the United Kingdom branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association in honour of the High Commissioner for Sri Lanka, Mr A C Goonasekera, Mr William Shelton, MP, and Mr Peter Cobb were also present.

Receptions

Electronic Engineering Association
The President and Council of the Electronic Engineering Association held a reception at the Hotel Inter-Continental yesterday evening for members of the Government, members of Parliament, and representatives of the Civil Service and industry. Mr Peter Brighton, president, received the guests.

National Council for Voluntary Organisations
Mr Peter Jay, chairman of the National Council for Voluntary Organizations, was host at a reception given at Stationers' Hall yesterday evening to bid farewell to the director of the organization, Mr Nicholas Hinton, who is to join the Save the Children Fund as director general.

Dinners

Speaker
The Speaker and Mrs Bernard Weatherill were hosts at a dinner given in the Speaker's House yesterday evening for the appeal for St Margaret's Church, Westminster, of which the Speaker is both president and chairman. Those present were:
Lord Home of the Hirsel, Mr William Benyon, MP, Mr Patrick Cormack, MP, Mr Tim Rathbone, MP, the Hon Tim Sainsbury, MP, Mr Bernard Ashford, Mr Simon Ayre, Canon Trevor Beeson, Mr Clifford Boulton, Mr C J S Brearley, Mr John Carr, Mr Nigel Clutton, Mr J M C Cox, Mr Clifford Dann, Mr Geoffrey Edwards, Mr Peter Hambro, Lord Hartwell, Mr Frederick Hetherington-Sims, Mr Anthony Howitt, Mrs Patricia Jennings-Bramly, Mrs Ernest Kleinwort, Mr Oliver Longley, Mr D G McDonald, Mr Robert Maxwell, Mr Ronald Shaw, Mr David Shepherd, Mr John Smith, Mr Keith Smith, Mr M H R Thompson, Mr Richard Tharpe, and Mr Colin Webb.

Caledonian Club
The annual St Andrew's Day dinner was held at the Caledonian Club last night. Mr Ian M Bowie, a senior vice-president, was in the chair and the Hon William Douglas-Home was the guest of honour.

Glazier's Company
Colonel M H Seys-Phillips was installed as Master of the Glaziers' Company and Sir William Carter and Mr Jack Stone as Upper Warden and Renter Warden at a livery dinner held at Glaziers' Hall yesterday. Vice-Admiral Sir Lancelot Bell Davies replied to the toast of the guests who included:
The Mayor of Southwark, the Provost and Vice-Provost of Southwark, Sir Ian McTaggart, Mr Hal Miller, MP, Judge Machin, QC, Captain J B Leworthy, RNR, Colonel D A H Sime, Mr J Stokes, MP, and the Masters of the Bakers', Painter-Stainers', Glass Sellers', Tobacco Pipe Makers', Scientific Instrument Makers' and Launderers' companies.

Paviors' Company
The Paviors' Company held a livery dinner at Goldsmiths' Hall yesterday, at which the speakers were Mr P H L Yonge, Lord Ezra, Commander and Alderman Sir Robin Gillett, and the Master, Mr Hugh Olson.

Service reunion

The annual reunion of the Royal College of Defence Studies was held at Seaford House yesterday evening. The Commandant, General Sir Michael Gow, presided.

Science report

The chemistry of hibernating bears

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

The ability of some animals to hibernate is fascinating for reasons other than pure scientific curiosity. Understanding the changes taking place in their bodies could help research into the control of human obesity.

Members of the bear family are regarded as the most successful mammals at starving. They can sustain near-normal body temperatures of 35°C, burning about 4,000 kilocalories a day, for three months or longer without food or water. They do not urinate or defecate.

Under similar conditions, the humanbeing can live only for a few days before succumbing to a combination of starvation and self-poisoning.

Investigations into the physiology and biochemical adaptation of bears during hibernation have shown the importance of the urea level in their blood, so that poisoning from uremia and dehydration do not occur.

Studies of bears in captivity have shown that the urea concentration in the blood declines in winter. The change is associated with the rise in the proportion of another vital biochemical creatinine. The combined effect of those alterations is that the ratio of urea to creatinine falls from a normal value of above 25, as it is in all mammals during active periods, to less than 10 in hibernation.

Hibernation is believed to be the only occasion when the ratio for those two crucial agents falls to such a low number.

Moreover, since bears which cannot hibernate fail to achieve that low ratio, the winter balance of those two biochemicals must reflect the state of hibernation. Preliminary studies of the physiology of bears in the wild indicate the same conditions as for bears in captivity.

The results of a three-year study of wild bears, which began in the winter of 1981, has confirmed those findings, but also produced more intriguing discoveries about their physiology.

The results reported in the current *Science* show that bears begin their physiological preparation for hibernation up to three months before they retreat to their dens. They also begin where there is still plenty of food available.

The work done by Dr Ralph Nelson and Dr Dianne Steiger, of the Carle Foundation Hospital and College of Medicine, Illinois University, and Thomas Beck, of the department of Natural Resources, Denver, Colorado, involved capturing bears during the summer and entering their dens during the winter.

They were immobilized in the summer by anaesthetics and located in the winter by radio signals from transmitters on collars. Values of the ratio of the biochemicals were measured in the summer, the beginning of autumn, and during winter.

In all three years, the bears began to change their behaviour, and their biochemistry, in the last week of September. They entered dens at the same time in all three years (the end of October and beginning of November), with no noticeable difference related to the area in which they were living.

Since not all bears who obtained new values for the ratio of urea and creatinine of 10 in winter did so in early autumn, the adaptation required for successful hibernation is regarded as a slow-developing process.

FERNANDO CORENA

Fernando Corena, the operatic bass, has died at Lugano aged 67. For about 20 years, from the mid 1950s to the mid 1970s, he was the leading interpreter of Buffo roles in Italian opera. The possessor of a strong, malleable voice, and an appreciable acting ability, he gave these parts a vivid and enjoyable character, conveying to his audiences his own enthusiasm in performing them.

Corena was Swiss, born in Geneva of Turkish parents in 1916. He had intended to take Holy Orders, but after winning an amateur contest went to study singing at Freiburg University.

He made his debut at Geneva in the 1937-38 season, then – encouraged by Vittorio Gui, the eminent conductor – studied in Milan with Enrico Romani. During the war years, he returned to Switzerland and began to build up his repertoire at the Zurich opera before making his Italian debut at Trieste in 1947, as Varlaam in *Boris Godunov*. He then sang a wide range of dramatic baritone parts, such as Scarpia and Escamillo, throughout Italy.

His big break came when he was engaged by the Metropolitan Opera New York, in 1953, as Leporello. From then on, he became the obvious successor to Baccaloni in the Buffo parts at that theatre, making no less than 359 appearances up to 1971.

He tackled most successfully the roles of Bartolo in *The Barber of Seville*, Don Pasquale, Melitone Dulcamara, and Falstaff, with which he made his British debut at the Edinburgh Festival in 1955.

His Covent Garden debut took place in 1960, as Bartolo. At the Salzburg Festival, he sang Osmin in the famous Strehler production. His skill as a vivid, improvisatory interpreter are happily preserved in the very many records he made for the Decca Record company.

Dr Ronald William Riddell, who died on November 21 at the age of 71, was consultant bacteriologist at the Brompton Hospital, the National Heart Hospital and St John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin. He took a particular interest in fungal diseases of the lungs and in tuberculosis, on both of which he published textbooks.

Sir Dugald Leslie Lorn Stewart of Appin, KCVO, CMG, who died on November 22 at the age of 63, was Ambassador to Yugoslavia from 1971 to 1977.

Mr James Vincent Bailey, who died on November 26 at the age of 76, was an executive director of the Bank of England from 1964 to 1969.

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THE ARTS

Television

From closet to superloo

For the sake of **Forty Minutes (On The Throne, BBC 2)**, Lucinda Lambton was brave enough to go where no woman has gone before – not only into the general theme of lavatories and their history, but also into those particular places where gentlemen congregate to "strain their greens", as she put it.

She has seen the inside of as many lavatories as Jean Genet, and is even more lyrical on their behalf. The subject does indeed have its romantic side – even the phrase, "sanitary arrangements", strikes a plangent chord in those who have been desperate for them, and those porcelain or metal bowls sometimes have the resonance of a Henry Moore.

The Romans and early Cistercians "did it" in them – but few others, before the last century. "One simply cannot imagine" Lucinda Lambton exclaimed in a characteristic blend of public knowledge and private emphasis, "the degree of filth that abounded". And, until certain attractive articles of sanitary ware were manufactured in the nineteenth century, one simply does not know how people managed. Perhaps there were more scavengers.

Last night's documentary demonstrated how much there is to see, how much to understand: all those levers and seats, valves and cisterns. But Lucinda Lambton was, one might say, on top of it all – she wore black throughout the programme, not in mourning but in homage to the seriousness of her subject.

Theoretically, perhaps, the water closet is the great leveller. Even the crowned heads of Europe were forced to patronize something known as the "closet of the century" – but she brought to the subject a degree of grandeur previously unsuspected by those who merely "spend a penny".

Even the names of these articles have a sombre ring – the Adamant, the Deluge, the Diamond – were the repositories of what was once apparently known as "kidney juice" – but the solemnity of the subject has not prevented either the attentions of any number of subfusc English comedians or the coining of several jocular nicknames such as jakes, privy, little boys' room and, worst of all, convenience.

Last night's programme ended with the new name of "superloo", in front of which even Lucinda Lambton was (practically) speechless.

Peter Ackroyd

Cinema

The seething hostilities of ordinary life

A Private Function (15)
Odeon, Haymarket

Le Bal (PG)
Lumiere, Notting Hill Gate

The Pope of Greenwich Village (15)
Plaza

The Brother from Another Planet (15)
Classics, Tottenham Court Road and Chelsea

Metropolis (PG)
Screen-on-the Hill, Hampstead

Give My Regards to Broad Street (PG)
Empire, Leicester Square

A Private Function is, once and for all, a classic of British comedy. It moreover confirms that Alan Bennett is this country's best screenwriter, though that was clear enough as long ago as his collaboration with Stephen Frears on *A Day Out* – one of the most perfect British films, despite its relegation to the television ghetto. Ironically, this is Bennett's first script for the cinema.

Like all the best comedy, *A Private Function* is firmly founded in reality. It is set in 1947 when the royal wedding provided a happy distraction from austerity even worse than wartime, when the black market flourished and food shopkeepers became tyrants, tyrannised in their turn by the Ministry of Food inspectors. A small Yorkshire town – the film was shot in Ilkley, Barnoldswick and Wharfedale – provides a perfect microcosm of English middle-class society facing the onset of the welfare state.

The plot is pure farce – but then so were many of the carryings-on of the black market. "Though the central incident of the theft of the pig may nowadays seem far-fetched", writes Bennett in his introduction to the published script, "I don't think it would have done then".

The pig in question is a cheerful but incontinent soul called Betty, who is being fattened up clandestinely for a banquet to celebrate the royal wedding. This private function is organized by the ruling aristocracy of the town – the solicitor, doctor and accountant.

Betty is stolen by two new arrivals in the community, Chilvers the chiropodist and his aspiring wife, who vaguely see the animal as a means to the social acceptance that has so far eluded them. "It's not just pork", says Mrs Chilvers (Maggie Smith). "It's power."

The entangled relationships and seething hostilities of this small town irresistibly recall provincial life as seen, admittedly in darker aspects, in the thrillers of Claude Chabrol. Bennett, with his fine ear for the comedy of ordinary speech, has the singular ability to create characters of rumbustious farce, who can still reveal, in a word or action, flashes of awful or touching truth.

There is the butcher's wife who solicitously gives the young bobby hauling off an illegal side of pork a cloth to keep his uniform clean, else "*your mam'll play pop*"; or Mrs Chilvers' tiresome, greedy mother, terrified of being put in a home and anxious lest every unaccounted smell may be herself; the lady whose husband is missing in Burma and who dutifully murmurs, "Nothing from Kuala Lumpur", before yielding herself offhandedly to the black-market butcher; the corrupt and odious Dr Swaby (Bennett has a Dickensian touch with names), who deplores a socialist England where "the scum" are coming to the top, morals and breeding are abandoned and, thanks to the NHS, "any little poorly pillock is henceforth going to be able to knock on my door and say, 'I'm ill – treat me'. Anbody!"

The screenplay was co-written by Malcolm Mowbray, for whom *A Private Function* is a debut as feature director, though he and Bennett previously collaborated on *Our Winnie* for BBC TV.

His dexterity at comedy is proven by the long-sustained climactic sequence in which the irrepressible Betty, afflicted with a quite dramatic "tummy upset", runs amok in the house-proud Mrs Chilvers' home, where not so much as a crumb has hitherto sullied the linoleum.

The cast is led by Michael Palin, Maggie Smith and Denholm Elliott, all masterly observers of the pretensions of the English middleclass; Mrs Chilvers' mother is the marvellous Liz Smith; Richard Griffiths and Alison Steadman play the slow-thinking accountant and his superior wife; Bill Paterson is the ferrety inspector.

All respect the special requirement of Bennett's writing, which is to play it straight, never self-consciously admitting the comedy of the lines. What makes Bennett characters funny is the unvarying seriousness with which they cope with life's trials.

Depending on age, audiences will respond with archaeological curiosity or wry nostalgia to the affectionate recreation of period detail: knitted string discloths, archaic and monstrous contraceptive devices, and the simulation of nylon stockings by painting the legs with gravy browning.

By strange coincidence, this last peculiarity of social history turns up again in **Le Bal**, Ettore Scola's musical *tour de force*, which has been one of the year's top box-office successes in France.

The film is adapted from a stage musical hit, which began as a collective creation by the Theatre de Campagnol under the direction of Jean-Claude Penchenat. Entirely set in a slightly down-at-heel ballroom, the film, like the original stage presentation, sets out to interpret four decades of French social and political history through the succession of waltzes, tangos, foxtrots, boogies, bepops, two-steps and cha-chas that reflect the shifts of manners and sentiments.

For the film Scola has extended the time scale by adding a sequence from the period of the Front Populaire. This gives him extra opportunity for pastiche of French film styles and idols over the years.

These movie references, along with some of the socio-historical relevance of the various set-pieces – they comprise the occupation, the liberation, Saint-Germain-des-Prés, the 1950s and Algeria, *les événements* of 1968 and the present day – may be lost on British audiences; but the verve, the ingenuity of the conception, the nostalgia of the music and the humour of the characterizations (many of the protean performers are from the original Campagnol cast) remain.

The Pope of Greenwich Village, directed by Stuart Rosenberg, is too close for comfort to Martin Scorsese's *Mean Streets*. There is a similar New York-Italian community, and the same pair of devoted cousins who become entangled with big-time crime through a half-baked caper devised by the crazy one of the couple.

The script is adapted by Vincent Patrick from his own novel, but instead of reducing the overload of character and activity, he has removed the underpinning of motivation, psychological and social, in the principal figures.

Required to build their characters from the outside, Eric Roberts and Mickey Rourke, ordinarily two of the best young Hollywood actors, are forced into extravagant mannerism – Roberts all nervy activity and Rourke forever painfully punching the furniture.

Written and directed by John Sayles, **The Brother from Another Planet** is a modest, cheerful, intelligent, rough-sawn entertainment. It takes off from a perfunctory science-fiction premise: a gentle, speechless alien of black human form lands in Harlem, whither he is pursued by a pair of white bounty-hunters from outer space.

The fun of the thing resides in the brother's encounters with the society of O'Dell's Bar and the various other pleasures and perils of New York; the more serious side is the stranger's illumination of different aspects of racial and social alienation in the people he meets.

There is a lot of pleasure in Sayles's brisk, revealing dialogue, though the major attraction of the film is Joe Morton's endearing performance as the brother, all mute astonishment at terrestrial folly.

In 1927 Luis Bunuel was earning a little money by writing film criticism, and he reviewed Fritz Lang's Metropolis. There is no reason to revise his opinion: "What it tells us is trivial, pedantic, hackneyed romanticism. But if we put before the story the plastic photogenic basis of the film, then *Metropolis* will come up to any standards, will overwhelm us as the most marvellous picture book imaginable."

Bunuel accurately indicted Lang's then wife, the trashy writer Thea Von Harbou, as the perpetrator of the story.

The composer Giorgio Moroder has now magnificently restored Lang's incomparable Expressionist vision of the twenty-first century, assembling old prints of the film, and using stills to make up the sections eliminated and destroyed by the commercial distributors of the time. Both the new colour-tinting and Moroder's own electronic rock music seem – despite the 57-year time distance – perfectly in harmony with Lang's creation.

Only the songs, by Pat Benstar, Loverboy, Adam Ant *et al*, with their banal lyrical commentary, revert to the kitschy spirit of Von Harbou.

In **Give My Regards to Broad Street** Paul McCartney tries vainly to recall the dear, dead days. This is essentially a record album – only three indifferent numbers out of twelve are new – flimsily wrapped in a tattered, silly plot about some mislaid master tapes.

The film has Mr and Mrs McCartney and Mr and Mrs Ringo. It digs up old tricks of the 1960s such as dream sequences and fast motion and it fails entirely to recapture the vitality of the old Beatles pictures and generally must be the worst film that ever cost $9m and two years of work.

● *In last week's film column the cost of* The Killing Fields *was misprinted as £14.5m. This should have read $14.5m.*

David Robinson


Two of the stars of *A Private Function*, screenwriter Alan Bennett and Betty the pig

Concert

With style and spirit

ASM/Marriner
Festival Hall

To be half an hour late after 25 years, as Neville Marriner put it in his platform apology on Wednesday night, was forgiveable in the circumstances, with some of the orchestra and many of the audience trapped in surrounding traffic chaos. Time does not just fly, it accelerates. Otherwise how could it be possible that what was once the quaintly named Academy of St Martin in the Fields is now entering its jubilee season as one of the world's most renowned chamber orchestras?

Once it started, this anniversary concert was a jubilant occassion. Only *Pulcinella* was missing, for was it not Stravinsky, at Paris in 1920, who began the rise of the chamber orchestra in this century, followed swiftly by Anthony Bernard and the London Chamber Orchestra, the first of its kind here? Instead we heard Wagner and the *Siegfried Idyll* between Rossini and Mozart, a nicely shaded and smooth flowing performance, in the later passages more than at the start.

Thanks to Stravinsky and those who followed him, however, the chamber orchestra today has a far richer repertory available to it. Sir Michael Tippett's beautiful *Corelli Fantasia* is but one example, so much more supple and compelling from a string ensemble on this scale, and with the co-leaders Iona Brown and Kenneth Sillito, plus the cellist Denis Vigay, to do justice to the prodigality of the *concertino* writing.

Its baroque extrapolations made an ideal bridge as well as contrast between two early tributes to next year's tercentenaries which brought in the academy's associated chorus trained by Laszlo Heltay. Some 60 voices in strength, they gave a buoyant account of Bach's brief but intense Cantato No. 50 *Nun ist das Heil*, and invested one of Handel's Coronation anthems, *The King Shall Rejoice*, with the requisite style and spirit, as we may hope the academy's next 25 years will be no less favoured.

Noël Goodwin

● *Dr Mosco Carner, the critic and biographer, was awarded the Premio Puccini, on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the composer's death yesterday. The award was made in recognition of Dr Carner's critical work on Puccini. This is the first time an Englishman has been given this particular prize.*

Opera

The Italian Girl in Algiers / A Masked Ball
Opera 80 Tour

Opera 80's rescue from last spring's funding crisis with an 18.5 per cent increase in grant has enabled them to stage not one but two new productions for this year's nationwide tour, and the rise in morale certainly shows. Both Rossini and Verdi receive confident, consistently thought-through updatings; both musical and dramatic profiles are strong.

In Robert Carsen's ingenious new staging of Rossini, this Italian Girl, a film actress with a truculent and possessive director (Taddeo) in tow, finds herself – or so it seems – not in Algiers but in heart-beguiling Araby, in the Emirates whither her oil-prospecting true love Lindoro is coincidentally drawn. Tied up in a wife-swopping plot with the resident Sheikh Mustafa, she turns the tables, dupes him into submission and an eventual return to his humiliated wife, Elvira.

Within the world of Richard Bullwinkle's gold and silver Islam, Mr Carsen delights in exploiting every spare second of possible dramatic *longueur* for camping and vamping for the arrival of Isabella and Taddeo in tricolour boat and dress; for Mustafa's decking out of the elevated Taddeo; for the central Act II seduction quartet, which gurgles along like the cocktails being shaken and stirred.

Thanks to the meticulous preparation in staging, nothing – so far, anyway – quite goes over the top. Neither is there a single weak performance. Under Opera 80's musical director, David Parry (who also provides a racy new translation), equal care has gone into the vocal stagings. Rossini's young, inventive arias are imaginatively decorated, ensembles minutely calculated, and the orchestra turns in admirable Rossini playing. Janine Roebuck, of course, steals the show as Isabella, though Maria Bovino's Elvira is an equal *tour de force*. Brian Parsons's *Lindoro*, with his almost *haut-contre* tenor, provides some quite deliciously lovelorn pyrotechnics; Phillip Guy-Bromley's Mustafa and Adrian Clarke's Taddeo is each in its own way a fine piece of comic character acting.

It requires perhaps superhuman self-control on the part of any director now not to update Verdi's *Ballo*. With its private and public intrigues, its razzmatazz, its Bostonians, all it needs – and all it gets – in Declan Donnellan's staging and Nick Ormerod's sets is stars, stripes and a battery of television monitors. And the masks. Mr Donnellan's decision to provide everyone with staring eye-masks from the start, creating a formalized set of waxy Dallas/White House prototypes, immediately establishes a gloss of cynicism and hypocrisy.

The notion, though beguiling, lacks final potency in execution. Verdi does matter – particularly on tour. As one audience member sadly murmured: "... and this is the only Verdi we'll have here for years". Philippa Dames-Longworth struggles valiantly as Amelia. Neville Williams as the Governor is helped by more muscular vocal equipment; Christopher Thornton-Holmes, though constricted, is allowed all but remorse as Renato; while Rosa Mannion as Oscar is blissfully free to bubble with the champagne. Stephen Barlow conducts with a dramatic élan which needs just one final coat of polish.

Hilary Finch

Theatre

Thirty Pieces of Silver
Bridge Lane

Now receiving its British professional premiere, this 1948 play has never been seen in America, belonging as it does to Howard Fast's period as a loyal Communist Party member before he resigned in disgust at Russian censorship of writers. Its date, then, is just before McCarthy and indeed just before Fast himself spent a while in jail for keeping his mouth shut before the Committee on Un-American Activities.

What he does in this play, passionately but none too subtly, is take an all-American family man, a government statistician, have him testify against the war comrade with Russian parentage who was instrumental in getting his job, and then watch him squirm as he is tarred with the Red brush. But this, unfortunately, is the sort of well-made play that plods from one contrived shouting-match to another.

He does manage to depict a dead Washington society of suspicion and bridge, broken marriages and afternoon whiskies, and to tie crudely together paranoia about Reds, Jews and Blacks (these last not allowed in through the front door); and the conclusion, with black maid and white wife jointly abandoning the tainted Judas, is marvellous.

But the wooden dialogue is an ungrateful subject for this promising new company (called simply The Group) partly dedicated to unknown plays, Roland Jacquarello's direction, elegant with a nice touch of the abstract, and intelligent performances: Patrick Drury's white Anglo-Saxon telling his troubled wife (Sharon Holm, very impressive) that only Reds treat their black servants as friends, Jay Byrd asserting her rights as a black in service uniform, and the heavyweight Lloyd Lamble settling into an interrogation to inflict "well, shall we say, suffering".

Anthony Masters

THE TIMES **Portfolio**

From your Portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page.

If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card.

You must always have your card available when claiming.

No.	Company	Your gain or loss
	DRAPERY AND STORES	
1	Fine Art Dev	
2	Raybeck	
3	Bentalls	
4	Ratners (Jewellers)	
5	Ellis & Goldstein	
6	Etam	
7	Preedy (Alfred)	
8	Dixons	
9	Home Charm	
10	Stanley (AG)	
	ELECTRICALS	
11	Oxford Instruments	
12	Western Selection	
13	Crystalate	
14	Energy Serv	
15	Lec Refrigeration	
16	Memec	
17	Cambridge Elec	
18	Philcom	
19	Suter	
20	Ferranti	
	BANKS DISCOUNT HP	
21	Brown Shipley	
22	Guinness Peat	
23	Aus New Z	
24	Provident	
25	Royl Bnk of Scot	
26	Bank Of Scotland	
27	Barclays	
28	Hill Samuel	
29	Chart J Rthschld	
30	Stand Chart	
	FOODS	
31	Bassett Foods	
32	Rowntree Mac	
33	Hillards	
34	Argyll	
35	Dee	
36	Assoc Fisheries	
37	Tesco	
38	Sainsbury (J)	
39	Fisher (Albert)	
40	Unigate	

 Your Daily Total

Weekly Dividend

Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £40,000 in Saturday's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	Weekly Total

Claimants should ring 0254-53272

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Equities firm again

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Nov 26. Dealings End, Dec 7. § Contango Day, Dec 10. Settlement Day, Dec 17.
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

THE TIMES **Portfolio**

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DAILY DIVIDEND £2,000

Claims required for +43 points

Claimants should ring 0254-53272

BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS (Under Five Years)

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

UNDATED

INDEX-LINKED

BREWERIES

BANKS DISCOUNT HP

1984 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
349	250	Gerrard Nat	327	● ..	17.1	5.2	9.7
65	45	Guinness Peat	57	+2	0.9	1.5	21.0
165	121	Hambros	158	−4	8.3	5.3	16.3
16	9	Do (50p)	£15	..	82.9	6.4	15.8
350	235	Hill Samuel	316	● −2	15.4	4.9	8.9
79½	48½	HK Shanghai	77½	..	..	..	..
313	225	Joseph (Leopold)	263	..	18.1	6.9	12.2
178	124	King & Shaxson	172	● ..	11.8	6.9	14.6
480	320	Kleinwort Benson	395	..	17.9	4.5	10.0
542	422	Lloyds	519	−10	34.9	6.7	4.4
63	48	Lon Scot Fin	56	..	3.6	6.6	18.9
42	24	Manson	25	..	1.4	5.7	9.8
418	408	Mercury Secs	418	..	18.4	3.9	8.8
429	277	Midland	349	−5	38.4	10.4	5.8
280	193	Nat Aust Bk	280	● ..	..	..	..
595	429	Nat West	572	−7	36.2	6.3	4.5
72	57	Ottoman	£70½	..	450	6.4	10.8
195	144	Provident	185	−1	12.8	7.0	8.2
100	72½	Rea Bros	81	..	1.8	2.2	28.2
20⅞	14	Royl Bnk Of Can	£17⅞	..	..	..	..
249	184	Royl Bnk Of Scot	240	+8	11.0	4.6	8.5
908	625	Schroders	713	..	28.8	3.3	12.0
370	260	Seccombe M	330	● −5	28.6	8.7	10.0
71	46	Smith St Aubyn	66	● ..	6.4	9.7	6.0
579	442	Stand Chart	459	+5	40.0	8.7	6.4
763	612	Union	733	..	48.6	6.6	12.0
57	42	Wagon	57	..	3.9	6.8	15.4
35⅞	23⅞	Wells Fargo	£37⅞	+⅛	..	..	..
256	195	Wintrust	220	..	6.1	2.8	14.8

BUILDING AND ROADS

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

CINEMAS AND TV

DRAPERY AND STORES

ELECTRICALS

FINANCE AND LAND

FOODS

HOTELS AND CATERERS

INDUSTRIALS A–D

E–K

L–R

S–Z

INSURANCE

LEISURE

MINING

MOTORS AND AIRCRAFT

NEWSPAPERS AND PUBLISHERS

OIL

OVERSEAS TRADERS

PAPER, PRINTING, ADVERT'G

PROPERTY

SHIPPING

SHOES AND LEATHER

TEXTILES

TOBACCOS

THE TIMES
FINANCE AND INDUSTRY
Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Triumphant Telecom now looks overseas

Mr Geoffrey Pattie, the Minister for Information Technology, probably had mixed feelings yesterday when he visited one of the City banks counting of British Telecom share applications. The counting process itself is all fingers and thumbs; a hard manual slog for those involved. But neither he nor the Government can have any complaint about the result of the banking clerks' labour. Not only has British Telecom been successfully transferred to the private sector, it will start its new life with the wide cast of shareowners – many of them first-time investors in the stock market – which ministers have been so keen to achieve.

Counting was still going on last night, but the indications are that the final tally when it is announced this weekend will show that about two million people have applied for a stake in the business. Allowing for the likely wave of early sellers and the fact that some "stags" have inevitably slipped through the tight security net, there is no doubt that the cause of wider share ownership has taken a significant step forward.

If marketing surveys carried out by Mori turn out to be correct, many of those who have bought shares for the first time intend to hold their BT stake as long-term investment. The Government and Kleinwort, Benson can help the cause by ensuring that the small investor gets preferential treatment when the allocations are decided.

With the British institutional placing and the public offering both out of the way, attention now turns to the third leg of the three part BT deal – the overseas offering. Just under 14 per cent of the three billion BT shares for sale have been reserved for three foreign centres – the United States, Canada and Japan. The split of the 415 million shares available between New York, Toronto and Tokyo will be decided on tomorrow and announced on Sunday, paving the way for trading in BT's shares to begin simultaneously on both sides of the Atlantic on Monday (at 3 pm British time unless there is a last minute hitch).

The expectation is that the Americans led by Morgan Stanley, will receive 180 million shares, the Japanese, led by Nomura Securities, a similr number, and the Canadians, 55 million. In all three places demand for stock has been running ahead of the amount on offer – underlining the skilful way in which Kleinworth has underpinned the competitive pricing of the BT issue by engineering shortage of stock in three competing markets.

There is a price to pay for this, needless to say. The North American underwriters will be paid handsomely for their part in the exercise, receiving roughly double the British underwriting commission without having to hold the shares on risk for anything like as long or having to undertake the keen marketing which normally justifies higher underwriting fees in the United States.

Once the overseas exercise is completed, all eyes will turn to the Stock Exchange on Monday and the start of trading. BT shares will clearly open a premium, with many brokers talking happily of 20p or even 30p over the 130p issue price. Experience and political reality suggests that these hopes may be exaggerated, at least initially. Too large an immediate premium would inevitably lead to political accusations that the issue has been underpriced. Kleinwort is likely to pull out all the stops to ensure that the opening premium is kept within "acceptable" bounds. As was shown with the Jaguar flotation in the summer, the City has its mysterious ways of keeping control of the market.

On this basis a premium of 15p to 17p – a margin of 13-14 per cent over the 130p issue price – is a sound bet, and would not be unreasonable on fundamental grounds.

For the first few days there will not be that much stock around. Many investors are prudently waiting to hear precisely how many shares they stand to receive. The basis of allocation should be known on Monday morning but formal letters of acceptance are not being posted until December 6th, three days after dealings start.

The Stock Exchange has, meanwhile, sensibly relented on its decision – reported in *The Times* this week – to close the public gallery on Monday afternoon. A handful of the public will now be able to squeeze in alongside the press and various dignitaries to see BT's arrival on the floor. Trading hours are being extended to 6pm. Although only BT shares will be traded after 3.30pm.

Bank attacked on loan stock

Some of the new proposals from the Bank of England on the vexed question of subordinated loan capital are meeting with horrified reactions from senior bankers; "ill-conceived" and "impractical" were some of the politer epithets applied yesterday to its most unpopular aspects. There is little doubt that strong representations will shortly be on the way to the Bank of England, in an attempt to make it rethink a number of its ideas.

Loan stock has become an increasingly popular source of capital for the banks in recent years, because it is cheap to raise compared with equity, especially when bank shares are trading at large discounts to assets. The new innovation this year was the perpetual floating rate note, which bankers claim should be viewed more as equity than as debt, since it never has to be repaid.

Both Barclays and NatWest have already issued fairly similar perpetual floaters, but neither would count as primary capital under the proposed regulations. These stipulate, among other things, that there would have to be automatic conversion of perpetual debt into equity if a bank runs into trouble in order for it to count as primary capital.

This looks certain to ensure that no other banks will now bother to issue perpetual floaters even if the market would accept such modified instruments. But more worrying for the banks are the new proposals to emerge covering traditional subordinated debt. Although existing loan issues would not be affected, the Bank is now proposing that future issues should be free of any early repayment or default clauses which are now quite common.

Furthermore, it wants clauses in the documentation saying early repayment can only be made with the Bank of England's consent, and it wants the loan conditions made subject to English law. Bankers believe this last proposal could shut them off from the important overseas domestic markets such as New York and Switzerland, while arguing that the Bank's proposals generally are likely to push up the cost of debt issues.

Dunlop capital reconstruction concentrates on sports goods

By Ian Griffiths

The announcement of the capital reconstruction at Dunlop Holdings, the ailing tyres group now headed by Sir Michael Edwardes, is planned for December 19. The announcement will contain bad news for shareholders, who could see up to 90 per cent dilution in their equity investment.

Last night, however, informed sources revealed that although December 19 was the target date for sending out details of the new financial package, which is essential for Dunlop's survival, the complexity of obtaining agreement from the 47 banks involved could result in a delay until early January.

The package will be in three parts. The banks are to convert around £70 million of Dunlop's debt to them into equity. A further £100 million will be raised by the disposal of Dunlop assets, and shareholders and other investors will be asked to contribute an additional £70 million of new capital.

Financial advisers to the company have already been urging institutional investors to invest in Dunlop. The company is unusual in that it has very little institutional investment. With its small shareholders unlikely to subscribe enthusiastically to the rights issue, the City's support is important.

The sales approach is that Dunlop should be viewed almost as a venture capital investment. Its shape will be substantially different, with much more attention paid to sports equipment and diversified products. The response to the suggestion has so far been described as favourable.

The sale of Dunlop assets will not, however, be as rapid as had first been thought. Sir Michael will be allowed to carry out an orderly divestment programme which will mean Dunlop can hold on to its higher quality assets.


Sir Michael: may sell US tyre interests

The group last week agreed in principle to sell its 51 per cent stake in Dunlop Malaysian Industries to Sime Darby, which would remove about £50 million from the group's total debts of £380 million. There has also been a lot of interest in Dunlop's Indian operations, although no firm buyer has yet been found.

It is still unclear whether Sir Michael will decide to sell the group's US tyre interests. When he announced the reorganization of the group's structure earlier this month, the US tyre business was established as a separate profit centre, fuelling speculation that it might be sold.

A complete withdrawal from the tyre market – the European tyre business has already been sold to Sumitomo of Japan – would leave the group free to concentrate on its other products. The US tyre business is profitable, which makes it attractive to Dunlop and also to potential purchasers.

While Dunlop's small shareholders will be upset by the dilution of their investment, by far the biggest loser will be the Malaysian Pegi Corporation. It has a 26 per cent stake

US leading economic indicators fall sharply

From Bailey Morris, Washington

US economic activity fell sharply last month, raising fears, that the economy is heading for a sustained downturn early next year.

The Government's index of 10 leading indicators fell 0.7 per cent last month, its third decline in five months after a steady period of solid growth lasting 21 months.

Although some economists said the recent series of declines point to another recession by the middle of next year, most believe the American economy is heading for a period of "growth recession" in which unemployment rises while growth remains steady but weak, at between 2 per cent and 3 per cent.

Mr Malcolm Baldrige, the US Commerce Secretary, yesterday described the October decline as "very disappointing" but he said he expected an improvement in the November-December results.

Much will depend on the strength of consumer spending during the Christmas season. "We are not heading into another recession", Mr Baldrige said.

Stock prices moved lower yesterday in early trading continuing the downward trend of Wednesday when prices fell almost 15 points.

Analysts said markets were becoming increasingly nervous for various reasons including strong signs of a slowdown; anxiety over the massive tax reform plan proposed by the US Treasury and the lack of action to reduce record federal budget deficits.

President Reagan met his budget advisers and congressional leaders at the White House yesterday. They were briefed on the latest deficit-reduction proposal which calls for big cuts in federal spending of about $235 billion (£196 billion) over three years.

After a meeting with Mr Reagan and cabinet members, Republican leaders in Congress said the budget proposals would not be approved unless they included significant cuts in defence spending.

BAT to spend £99m on Canadian stake

By Jeremy Warner

BAT Industries, the tobacco, retailing and insurance group, is to spend £99 million increasing its shareholding in Imasco, its publicly quoted Canadian associate.

BAT once had majority control of Imasco, a fast-growing company with interests in tobacco, fast food and chemist stores, but it has allowed this to decline and it now owns only 40 per cent of the group.

Imasco will issue 3.4 million new shares to BAT at C$46.25 (£29.08) each. The issue will increase the company's share capital by 6.6 per cent and raise BAT's stake to 44 per cent. Imasco intends to seek shareholders' permission to issue about 5.5 million additional shares for spending on acquisitions.

BAT said there was a growing climate of confidence in Canada and the proposed relaxation of investment controls made the country an appropriate place for such a large investment.

Imasco's attempts to expand by acquisition in Canada have been obstructed by the Federal Investment Review Agency, the Canadian regulatory authority, because of its association with a foreign company.

But BAT believes there will now be a relaxation of the way in which regulations are applied.

The group last week announced the sale of the 380-shop International Stores chain for £180 million.

£24m takeover by S & N

Moray Firth Maltings, the Inverness malt manufacturer, has agreed to a £24 million takeover bid from Scottish & Newcastle Breweries, less than a year after being floated on the Unlisted Securities Market.

The terms are 11 Scottish & Newcastle shares for every four Moray Firth shares and 175p in cash for each Moray Firth cumulative preference share.

There will be a cash alternative offer for the ordinary shares, worth 350p.

Scottish & Newcastle is to use Moray for most of its maltings requirement.

Industry sources said they doubted whether Moray Firth would now be able to keep all its existing British customers.

Dixons confident of victory

By Christopher Dunn

Dixon's £245 million cliff-hanger bid for Currys inched closer to victory yesterday, with the High Street stores chain claiming support for its offer from 50.5 per cent of Currys shareholders, 24 hours before the offer is due to close.

But the Currys camp refused to accept defeat, thereby maintaining the bitter tone of the bid battle. Mr Terry Curry, managing director of Currys, claimed that the offer had not gone unconditional, since withdrawals, plus stock held by Dixons but not registered (2 per cent), took the total of acceptances below 50 per cent

Mr Roger Seelig, of Morgan Grenfell, Dixons' merchant bankers, said last night that he was extremely confident of closing the offer completely this morning.

At noon yesterday, the Dixons camp announced that holders of about 16 million shares, or 34.1 per cent of Currys' equity, had accepted the Dixons bid. A further 4 per cent of Currys shareholders had also accepted the offer, subject to registration, taking the total over the 50 per cent mark, after adding in Dixons' 12.3 per cent

Gold steady at $331

Gold held steady in London yesterday closing at $331.25 an ounce, after falling £2.50 on Wednesday to its lowest point in two and a half years.

Trading was thin, and dealers said that the unexpected strength of the dollar was the main cause of gold's decline.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index: 1187.0 up 0.5 (high: 1188.0; low: 1181.2)
FT Index: 925.8 down 3.4
FT Gilts: 83.12 up 0.16
FT All Share: N/A
Bargains: 20,114
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 105.88 up 0.37
New York: Dow Jones Industrial Average: (latest) 1197.65 down 7.73
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 11,366.64 up 118.56
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 1136.11 up 17.48
Amsterdam: 177.8 down 1.6
Sydney: AO Index 745.3 down 5.9
Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index 1084.9 down 6.7
Brussels: General Index 157.99 down 0.24
Paris: CAC Index 181.3 down 0.2

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling
Index 74.3 up 0.1 (range 74.5-74.4)
$1.1995 down 30pts
DM 3.7000 up 0.0150
FrF 11.3050 up 0.0225
Yen 295 unchanged
Dollar
Index 142.3 down 0.1
DM 3.0800 up 0.0190
NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling $1.2010
Dollar DM 3.0812
INTERNATIONAL
ECU £0.603058
SDR £0.828835

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 9¾-9½
Finance houses base rate 11
Discount market loans week fixed 9½
3 month interbank 9 13/16

Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 9 1/16-8 15/16
3 month DM 5 11/16-5 9/16
3 month Fr F11-10¾

US rates
Bank prime rate 11.25-11.50
Fed funds 8 9/16
Treasury long bond 102 13/32-102 21/32

ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period October 3 to November 6, 1984, inclusive: 10.616 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am $331.75 pm $330.60
close $331-331.50 (£276.00–276.50)
New York (latest): $331.00
Krugerrand* (per coin): $340.50–342.00 (£283.75–285.25)
Sovereigns* (new): $77.50–78.50 (£64.50–65.50)
**Excludes VAT*

NEWS IN BRIEF

Du Cann steps up at Lonrho

Mr Edward du Cann, former chairman of the Conservative back-benchers' influential 1922 Committee, yesterday became chairman of Lonrho, the overseas trading group where Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland is chief executive. He succeeds Lord Duncan-Sandys, now in his mid-70s, who has been chairman for 12 years. Lord Duncan-Sandys has been made Lonrho's first life president.

THE ACCOUNTANCY profession's latest attempt to produce a standard for the way companies allow for the impact of inflation in their books has been vetoed by the Chartered Association of Certified Accountants.

● THE ROYAL BANK of Sotland's pretax profits for the year to the end of September rose 37 per cent to £131 million.

Tempus, page 18

● HABITAT MOTHERCARE, the retail group, has increased pretax profits for the 26 weeks to September 23 from £10.5 million to £12.6 million. Turnover rose from £176 million to £198 million. The interim dividend of 2.4p is up from 2p last time.

Tempus, page 18

● REDLAND, the builders supplies group, is increasing its interim dividend by 7.5 per cent to 3.575p, after pretax profits rose from £42 million to £48.7 million during the six months' trading to September 29.

Tempus, page 18

Utilities face 'final demand' curbs

By Philip Robinson

Gas, electricity, water and telephone companies are to be stopped from jumping the creditors' queue when a company collapses.

The utilities had been threatening to cut off services if arrears went unpaid, effectively moving themselves to the top of a priority list of those wanting money.

Mr Alex Fletcher, under secretary for corporate and consumer affairs, told the Commons yesterday that the Government had decided that the monopoly utilities "should not be able to secure more favourable treatment than other creditors on the insolvency of a customer by threatening to discontinue supplies".

The Government intends to introduce the necessary legislation into the Insolvency Bill, which is due out next week and erected to go before the House of Lords by Friday.

Getting the Bill through likely to be a battle for the Government. It contains sections which have been sharply criticized by the Institute of Directors.

The main concern is that a director of a company which is compulsorily wound up will be automatically disqualified from holding a directorship unless he can convince a court of his innocence within three months of the winding up date.

It is thought the Lords will want a full debate on the constitutional point of a man being guilty until proved innocent.

Late flurry of criticism on portable pension proposals

By Richard Thomson

Today is the last date on which Mr Norman Fowler, the Social Services Secretary, will accept replies to his consultative document on personal portable pensions published in July.

There has been a last minute flurry of submissions from institutions including the Prudential, the Institute of Chartered Accountants, Save & Prosper and the Equal Opportunities Commission.

The portable pensions debate which has raged since July has produced sharp differences of opinion, but it has also revealed two basic areas of agreement.

One is that some solution to the present problems of those who change jobs must be found soon. More than 80 per cent of the working population change jobs at least once during their working lives and face severe reductions in their pension benefits as a result.

The other area of agreement is that the proposals in Mr Fowler's document are virtually unworkable.

Criticism of the proposals centres round the idea that the new personal pensions should be contracted out of the state pensions scheme.

Many of the submissions object that this causes administrative problems because people would be entitled to a National Insurance rebate calculated on a complicated sliding scale related to age and sex. But who would make these payments and keep track of hundreds of thousands of personal pensions schemes?

Many in the pensions industry agree that the idea of a central pensions clearing house would be far too expensive. Save & Prosper, among others, believes the Department of Health and Social Security should operate the clearing system.

Many institutions, including the Institute of Chartered Accountants, also object to contracting out because it would not protect the guaranteed minimum pension.

Much of the industry appears to believe, moreover, that Mr Fowler's emphasis on contracting-out stems mainly from the Government's desire to take the weight off the state earnings related pensions scheme.

This is expected to become increasingly expensive and costs could be kept down if more pensions were run purely by the private sector.

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Glaxo soars on 'wonder drug' talk

By Derek Pain and Pam Spooner

Speculation that the Glaxo Group is developing another wonder drug was rife in the City yesterday, driving the shares to a new £10.50 peak. It was being suggested that the drug, described as a potential blockbuster, could boost earnings almost as much as the money-spinning anti-ulcer drug Zantac, which has transformed the group.

The rumours stem from a visit to the United States and Canada by a group of analysts. One, Mrs Lindsay Jenkins, of Fielding, Newson-Smith, the broker, believes Glaxo has given high priority to the therapeutic drug for the nervous system.

She believes Glaxo might be within three years of launching the new product. "Our certainty that there is another new drug of high potential is enchanced by the very bullish tone of both the US and Canadian managements." Both operations expect to grow at what Mrs Jenkins thinks is an unrealistic rate uuless an important new product is in the pipeline.

Glaxo said last night that it did not understand the basis of the market rumours and an announcement is not contemplated.

The drug group's shares have been as low as 700p this year.

Equities, after a hesitant start, touched a new peak, as measured by the FTSE 100 share index. It reached 1,188.0 points, up 0.5, before closing a touch lower.

But the much narrower, but still more widely quoted, FT 30 share index finished 3.4 points down at 925.8. At one stage, it was nursing a 6.9 point fall.

Government stocks had another quiet session. Gains were at one stage up to £¾, helped by the Chancellor's talk of cheaper money and a moderately firmer pound.

Circulars from leading broking firms encouraged buyers of **British & Commonwealth Shipping** and the shares rose 5p to 219p, making a gain of 14p in two days.

Market men are enthusiastic about B & C after news this week from Telerate, the US information services company in which B & C has a directly-held 13.2 per cent stake and another 11 per cent through its 21.7 per cent holding in Exco International

Telerate increased third-quarter profits by nearly 62 per cent and upped the quarterly dividend from five to eight cents.

the bid battle developing around **East Lancashire paper**, in which B & C has 16.1 per cent, also does B & C shares no harm at this time.

At Laurence, Prust, the stockbroker, analyst Mr Dan White takes a positive line on the shares, saying "neither the prospective p/e, nor the discount to assets, is very demanding". He is a buyer of the stock, and notes that the assets are now worth around 329p a share.

The Liverpool stockbroker Tilney & Co also has a "buy" tag on B & C.

Exco continues too enjoy the Telerate results, too, rising another 5p to 543p, making a 23p rise in two days.

Caledonia Investments, which owns 49 per cent of B & C, is trading close to its yearly high at 207p, up 6p.

Johnson Group Cleaners rose 3p to 455p as the first closing day for **Nottingham Manufacturing's** 410p a share cash bid passed. The bid has attracted only a small level of acceptances and Nottingham is expected to extend its offer this morning. Under takeover rules, Johnson has to release details of its defence, including the profits forecast and asset revaluation it has been preparing, by this weekend.

Thomas Borthwick & Sons closed unchanged at 24p as the meat trading group announced that it had increased its pretax profits from £3.8 million to £4.2 million in the year to the end of September, despite plunging seriously into the red during the first half of the year.

Eurotherm International, the electronics group, held steady at 280p, having risen strongly during the week. The shares gained 25p during Tuesday and Wednesday, following the presence of an institutional investor in the market. He wanted to buy 250,000 shares, but found the jobbers short of stick and had to spread his buying over the two days.

A B Eelctronics saw profit-taking, losing 10p to 519p. Wednesday's 25p price for the shares pre-empted yesterday's publication of a "buy" circular from Phillips & Drew, the stockbroker.

Rowntree Mackingtosh, the chocolate maker, went 8p higher to 364p and the company's reorganisation plan for Britain. Two factories will close, at Edinburgh and Egrement.

Barratt Developments, the housebuilder which has been hurt by worries about timber frame structures rose 2p to 90p as the Norwich Union Insurance Group declared a 5.3 per cent stake.

Guest Keen and Nettlefolds fell 8p to 180p at one time before closing at 185p. A broker, believed to be Rowe and Pitman, has downgraded profit expectations. A broker's downward revision also lowered **Woolworth Holdings**.

British Telecom remained a dominating influence on the market. Lower interest rate expectations were also strong. With the spot price much steadier, oils were also in better shape, shrugging off an early markdown.

John Waddington rose 10p to 520p on an order for 1,000 shares. Yesterday was the last day on which Mr Robert Maxwell's **British Printing and Communication Corporation** was allowed to raise its 500p-a-share cash bid. The Maxwell hope will be that disillusioned Waddington investors will sell, bringing the price back to the bid level. But one or two institutions have said they intend to ignore the BPCC offer.

Figures up to expectation left **Habitat** 12p down at 376p and **Currys Groep** closed 2p higher (after 10p) on the **Dixons Group** victory claim.

The licensed dealer Harvard Securities is expecting to make £200,000 out of the British Telecom flotation and double its client base to 60,000 in the process. Meanwhile, with a suitable splash, it is launching Waterslides on its over the counter market. The company plans to develop roller coaster waterslides, the first at Richmond, Surrey. Nearly two million shares are being sold at 26p.

Growth conscious Saatchi & Saatchi may well move soon to plug a gap in its activities – market research. AGB Research, which has had talks with Saatchi, is the obvious candidate. Highy rated AGB shares were unchanged at 240p yesterday, with Saatchi near its peak at 900p.

TEMPUS

Royal Bank's 37% rise outstrips forecasts

Royal Bank of Scotland Group is showing every sign of having shaken off its slough. Yesterday it unveiled a lively profit performance and an innovative move into car insurance. There are increasing signs that uncertainty and lack of direction are becoming a thing of the past.

In the five years to end-September 1983 group pretax profits bobbed up and down around £100m while shareholders' funds nearly doubled. However, the latest figures to September 30 show a 37 per cent gain in pretax profits to £131.3m. This was above the best market estimates and together with a 5.2p net final dividend, giving a 15 per cent increase to 8.5p for the year, helped to push the shares up 8p to 240p.

The bank ran into funding problems in the early part of the previous year so there is an element of recovery in the latest figures. But against that profits on property disposals are lower this time. Furthermore, the group is beginning to see the benefit of past management action.

Costs have been kept well under control, with staff costs only 4 per cent higher. Increases here have been broadly covered by higher fee income, leaving growth in net interest income to work through to profits.

Free banking has been paying off, with current accounts up by 11 per cent (20 per cent at Williams & Glyn's). The group is having to resort increasingly to market-related deposits to fund its lending, but growth, particulalrly on the domestic side, seems to have compensated.

The international performance was sluggish, partly reflecting the level of bad debt provisions, but the overall bad debt charge was slightly down from £39.8m to £38.5m.

Despite the £177.7m lost from the capital base because of Budget measures, the capital gearing ratio is a relatively healthy 4.8 per cent. Although this year's profit performance will not be repeated, there should be benefits to come from the internal merger of the Royal Bank and Williams & Glyn's.

Redland

Redland has manoeuvred itself into a neat position. Britain's tight fiscal policy is taking a heavy toll of demand in taking a heaby toll of demand in the construction sector. Tile volumes are falling, and demand for bricks and aggregates is only reasonable.

Redland, however, is insulated from the worst effects of the slowdown by its favourable location in the South. Cost savings from its £20 million capital spending programme come via better energy usage better raw material mixes, and higher wages output ratios. These help to offset the impact of volume declines, this boosting profits. Meanwhile the cost benefits from the spending programme keep out the competition by raising the capital cost of entry. British interim trading profits rose by 14 per cent.

The final leg of Redland's defensive strategy takes in the overseas side. A buoyant Australia has generated more than doubled profits at the Monier division, while returns from the Texas quarries will improve on last year $10 million (£8.3 million).

A 7½ per cent rise in the interim divident is accompanied by a confident statement about second half trading, which suggests full-year pretax profits of about £107 million (£92 million). A 292p, the target p/e is an undermanding 11.

Habitat Mothercare

Habitat Mothercare is becoming predictable with its results. Steady growth and good increases in sales make it difficult to find much wrong with the company.

However, there are still a sufficient number of cynical institutional investors to prevent the company becoming too complacent about its performance: it faces a continuing battle to convince the City that the growth can be maintained.

Yesterday's interim pretax profits of £12.6 million were a comfortable £2 million ahead of last year. After stripping out the profit on property sales the growth looks even better. The share price dipped, however, by 12p to 376p, reflecting an element of profit-taking, but also, and more significantly, a lingering doubt over whether the group will be able to maintain its momentum.

The judgment seems a little harsh. Certainly in the short term there is not too much to excite in the shares

The improvements, though, will come in the US and to a lesser extent Europe. There is the added bonus of the Richard Shops revamp, which will be in place within the next two years.

The first store in the chain bearing the distinctive Conran look has been opened, with encouraging results.

There is still some remaining growth to be squeezed out of the British market and the group is still improving itmargins. On a long-term view the shares are solid, although the time is not yet right to buy.

MONEY MARKETS

Clearing Banks Base Rate $9\frac{1}{2}$-$9\frac{3}{4}$

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High $9\frac{1}{2}$ Low 3
Week Fixed: $9\frac{1}{2}$

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	[illegible]	2 months	[illegible]
3 months	[illegible]	3 months	[illegible]

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

1 month	[illegible]	1 month	[illegible]
2 months	[illegible]	2 months	[illegible]
3 months	[illegible]	3 months	[illegible]
6 months	[illegible]	6 months	[illegible]

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	[illegible]	7 months	[illegible]
2 months	[illegible]-10	8 months	[illegible]
3 months	[illegible]-10	9 months	[illegible]-10
4 months	[illegible]-10	10 months	[illegible]-10
5 months	[illegible]-10	11 months	[illegible]-10
6 months	[illegible]	12 months	[illegible]-10

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%) [illegible]

Local Authority Market (%) [illegible]

Interbank Market (%) [illegible]

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Bills%) [illegible]

Finance House Base Rate 11

COMMODITIES

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES
Rubber in £'s per tonne; Coffee, cocoa, sugar in £'s per metric ton; Gasoil in US$ per metric ton.

RUBBER	
Dec	636-95
Jan	628-68
Feb	635-15
Mar	645-25
Apr	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

COCOA [illegible]

COFFEE

[illegible]	[illegible]
Mar	2249-2247
May	2227-2225
Jul	2226-2223
Sep	2217-2216
Nov	2225-2215
Vol:	3,049

GAS OIL	
Nov	224.50-25.00
Dec	227.00-26.75
Jan	229.00-28.75
Feb	228.75-28.50
Mar	226.25-25.75
Apl	223.50-22.00
May	222.00-20.00
Jun	223.00-18.00
Jul	224.00-18.00

LONDON INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL FUTURES
Rudolf Wolff Financial Services Ltd.

Mnth	Vol	Setlmt
YEN		
Dec'84	2	4071
Mar'85	–	4099
Comment: Stable		
STERLING		
Dec'84	260	1.1990
Mar'85	270	1.1978
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jun'85	79	9027
Sep'85	125	9006
Dec'85	10	8982
Comment: Slightly better.		
T-BONDS		
Dec'84	2060	7217
Mar'85	530	7127
Comment: Weaker.		
GILTS		
Dec'84	2444	10918
Mar'85	165	10826
Jun'85	–	10811
Sep'85	–	11106
Comment: Firmer.		
FTSE		
Dec'84	153	11825
Mar'85	9	11835
Jun'85	–	11875
Comment: Consolidating.		

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

1984 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
160	119	Aberdeen	153	● –1	7.5	4.9	..
86	58	Atlas	85	..	1.9	2.2	..
570	438	Alliance	570	..	20.7	3.6	..
115	89½	Amer	111	–1	3.6	3.3	..
268	218	Ang Amer Sec	265	–1	7.8	2.9	..
70	53½	Ang Int	55	● ..	9.3	16.9	..
600	384	Ang Int Ass	475	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
175	120	GT Japan	167	+4	2.0	1.2	..
536	430	General Funds	536	..	12.9	2.4	..
235	184	General Cons	229	..	12.0	5.2	..
104	77	Glasgow Stock	102	..	2.6	2.6	..
247	197	Globe	245	–1	12.9	5.2	..
215	176	Greenfriar	202	..	1.9	1.0	..
250	187½	Gresham House	225	..	5.7	2.5	..
141	114	Hambros	137	● ..	5.4	4.0	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
245	170	First Un Gen	200	● +20	8.7	4.4	..
448	342	Fleming American	438	..	6.1	1.4	..
235	185	Fleming Claver	222	+2	11.1	5.0	..
224	180	Fleming Enterprise	222	+2	10.4	4.7	..
315	225	Fleming Far East	300	● +2	2.9	1.0	..
526	360	Fleming Japan	525	+5	4.3	0.8	..
108	90	Fleming Mercantile	107	–1	4.0	3.7	..
110	82	Fleming Overseas	105	..	3.3	3.2	..
150	119½	Fleming Tech	140	+1	3.1	2.2	..
271	216	Fleming Universal	271	● +1	9.6	3.5	..
127	99	For Col	127	+1	3.6b	2.8	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
68	51	Smaller Cos	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3.5	..
38	32½	Stewart Enterp	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1.5	..
117	93	Stockholders	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3.0	..
111	75	Tr Australia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2.0	..
76	59	Tr City Of Lon Dfd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5.8	..
143	121	Tr Ind & Gen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3.3	..
280	201	Tr Natural Res	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.5	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eng Assoc	93	–2	4.3	4.6	13.2
Exco	536	..	11.8	2.2	20.4
Exploration	60	..	4.5	7.5	9.8
First Charlotte	10½	..	0.1	0.7	65.5
Frost (JJ & D)	78	● ..	4.0	5.1	11.5
Goode (D & M)	44	..	1.8	4.1	7.3
Henderson Admin	500	–5	15.7	3.1	10.6
M & G	667	+5	31.4	4.7	18.4
Martin (RP)	310	● +20	17.9	5.8	7.0
Mercantile House	279	+5	17.1	6.1	7.1
Mills & Allen	300	..	20.0	6.7	9.2
Smith Brothers	104	..	7.1	6.9	4.5
Yule Catto	196	..	7.9	4.0	9.0

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

STERLING SPOT and FORWARD RATES

	Market rates day's range November 29	Market rates close November 29	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.1970-1.2035	$1.1990-1.2000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montreal	$1.5850-1.5930	$1.5855-1.5865	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amsterdam	4.1589-4.1800fl	4.1625-4.1725fl	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brussels	74.16-74.50f	74.30-74.40f	[illegible]	[illegible]
Copenhagen	13.2800-13.3300k	13.2825-13.2925k	[illegible]	[illegible]
Frankfurt	3.6846-3.7050m	3.6950-3.7050m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lisbon	197.00-200.50e	197.05-199.65e	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madrid	205.80-206.85p	205.80-206.00p	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milan	2282.30-2295.50lr	2284.75-2286.75lr	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oslo	10.66-10.71k	10.66-10.67k	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paris	11.2840-11.3360f	11.3000-11.3100f	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stockholm	10.5000-10.5500k	10.5075-10.5175k	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tokyo	294.04-296.00y	294.75-295.25y	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vienna	25.90-26.04sch	25.91-25.96sch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Zurich	3.0274-3.0475f	3.0325-3.0425f	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dublin	1.1876-1.1933p	1.1884-1.1894p	[illegible]	[illegible]

Sterling index compared with 1975 was up 0.1 at 74.3 (day's range 74.5-74.4).

OTHER £ RATES

Australia	[illegible]
Bahrain	[illegible]
Finland	[illegible]
Greece	[illegible]
Hongkong	[illegible]
Iran	[illegible]
Kuwait	[illegible]
Malaysia	[illegible]
Mexico	[illegible]
New Zealand	[illegible]
Saudi Arabia	[illegible]
Singapore	[illegible]
South Africa	[illegible]

DOLLAR SPOT RATES

Ireland	[illegible]
Singapore	[illegible]
Malaysia	[illegible]
Australia	[illegible]
Canada	[illegible]
Sweden	[illegible]
Norway	[illegible]
Denmark	[illegible]
West Germany	[illegible]
Switzerland	[illegible]
Netherlands	[illegible]
France	[illegible]
Japan	[illegible]
Italy	[illegible]
Belgium (Comm)	[illegible]
Hongkong	[illegible]
Portugal	[illegible]
Spain	[illegible]
Austria	[illegible]

EURO-$ DEPOSITS

[illegible]

Rates supplied by Barclays Bank HOFEX and Extel.

RECENT ISSUES

[illegible]

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

● **MOORGATE MERCANTILE HOLDINGS:** The group is paying an interim dividend of 0.45p (0.4p). Results for the six months to September 30 last (figures in £000) show a turnover of 11,718 (9,451). Group profit before tax was 401 (320) with tax at 160 (33) and extra debts at 16 (6). Prfit attributable totalled 225 (281). Earnings per share were (1.05p or 1.00p restated). Shares slipped to 27½ down ½.

● **HOWARD AND WYNDHAM:** The group is paying no dividend on ordinary and non-voting ordinary shares (same). Group sales for this six moths to June 30 last (figures in £000) totalled 1409 (2261) with trading profit at 14 (loss 55), interest at 105 (89) and associated company profits at 68 (loss 86). Pretax loss was 23 (230). Loss was 23 (230). Loss per ordinary and non-voting ordinary shares was 0.3p (3.1p); and after provision for dividend on preferred shares loss was 1.1p (loss 3.9p). Shares rose to 4p up ½p.

● **CRONITE GROUP:** Results for the year to September 30 last show (figures in £000) a turnover of 14,377 (10,832) and pretax profit of 202 (1023 loss) after exceptional credit of 65 (211 debt) and interest charge of 347 (328) but before extraordinary credit of 200 (606 debt). The divident was missed as last time. Earnings per share were 3.6p (21.9p loss). Shares rose to 25p up ½p.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9½%
Adam & Company	9½%
Barclays	9¾%
BCCI	9½%
Citibank Savings †	11½%
Consolidated Crds	10½%
Continental Trust	9½%
C. Hoare & Co *	9½%
Lloyds Bank	9½%
Midland Bank	9½%
Nat Westminster	9½%
TSB	9½%
Williams & Glyn's	9½%
Citibank NA	9½%

† Mortgage Base Rate.

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 6¼%; £10,000 up to £50,000, 7¼%; £50,000 and over, 8%.

Gordon Pepper, a radical among the Square Mile's reformers

Taking the gilt out of the Exchange

Mr Gordon Pepper, joint senior partner of the stockbrokers W Greenwell & Co, has long been the guru of the gilt-edged market. He is now emerging as the City's chief revolutionary, advocating the removal of the gilt edged market from the Stock Exchange.

This suggestion has gone down like a lead balloon on the 23rd floor of the Stock Exchange and it is unlikely to fare better at the Bank of England; it runs counter to what has become the conventional wisdom. But Mr Pepper has ploughed lonely furrows before, and he has a habit of being right more often than he is wrong.

A Cambridge economist, he joined Greenwell's in 1960, after 2½ years with Equity & Law as an actuarial student. He entered stockbroking without any previous City connections, forming part of what he describes as "the technocrat revolution," with contemporaries such as Mr John Brew, now chief executive at Grieveson Grant.

That revolution has been most dramatic in the back offices of stockbroking firms, and the move to rigorous, detailed research. "Until the mid to late 1950s, modern investment analysis did not exist," Mr Pepper says. "Company research consisted of lunch with the chairman."

First for life assurance shares and then for gilt-edged securities, he took research by the scruff of the neck. He draws a parallel between his own career and that of Dr Henry Kaufman, the best-known of the present breed of Wall Street economists. Both developed their reputations, not by just producing interest rate or market predictions, but by providing convincing theories of price or rate movements.

Four or five players are likely to dominate the market

In Mr Pepper's case he pioneered many of the mathematical and statistical techniques used in the gilt market. He seized on the more readily avaiable financial and economic statistics.

His particular strength, and one in which Greenwell's maintains its lead, is in analysis of the gilt market via banking sector flows.

One of his early initiatives was to accumulate detailed banking returns going back to the 1920s. In 1967, when the Bank of England decided it needed a little more monetary history, a couple of officials were despatched to Greenwell's to photocopy the figures.

Mr Pepper admits that without the help of his longtime, recently-retired colleague, Mr Charles Frappell, his reputation as the gilt market's *resident guru may never have* come about.

"Charles sniffed and knew whether the market was going up or down," he says. "Research in isolation can lose a lot of money, when the research and the initiative are moving in the same direction, that is the time to act."

As one of the luminaries of the gilt market as it is currently constitued, he is not viewing its passing with any joy. "I shall always remember August 1983 as the time when the death sentence of the gilt-edged market was confirmed," he says. "I was emotionally distressed for about a week."

He was quick to see the development of the gilt market along the lines of the American treasury bond market, with primary government bond dealers with direct access to the Bank of England, inter-dealer borkers to deal between the primary dealers, and agent brokers.

He says now: "The Bank has probably had 40 or 50 serious inquiries about primary dealership. Some 20 or 25 of these are likely to put in firm applications. Within five years of the change I would expect the market to be dominated by four or five players, with 10 other primary dealers in business.

"We will be running our operation on the basis that we will survive after the shake-out. Our guiding principle will be the preservation of capital. Sally's (Salomon Brothers) and Goldman-Sachs are expert at hedging risk".

Greenwell's has entered into a partnership with Samuel Montagu, the merchant banking arm of the Midland Bank. The two have been operating an international dealership together since June of this year, and the intention is to become a primary government bond dealer under the new system. Samuel Montagu has taken the maximum 29.9 per cent presently allowed in Greenwell's, with the stake to rise eventually to 50 per cent.

Mr Pepper says: "We chose a merchant bank because of access to a large balance sheet, but it was important to choose someone with a strong trading tradition. Samuel Montagu has over 100 years of trading experience. We are very confident that we have got it right."



Montagu's trading experience has sidestepped the need to take a firm of jobbers on board, he says. It also avoids the "different cultures" problem of many other link-ups which has been announced for the Stock Exchange's new era, he says.

Greenwell's has also attempted to avoid the problem whereby staff below partnership level will be without incentive by retaining 50 per cent of the equity and by ensuring that one third of profits made will be retained within the business.

'Our guiding principle will be the preservation of capital'

The Greenwell-Montagu primary government bond dealer, which Mr Pepper clearly expects to become one of the four or five leading players in the new gilt market will, he suggests, avoid many of the potential conflicts of interest inherent in other groupings.

There are two main potential areas of conflict, he maintains.

He adds: **"One problem arises when you get a stockbroker who is a discretionary fund manager acting as a primary government bond dealer. As soon as the broker starts acting as a principal, the clash of interest could be blatant.**

"The appropriate short-run constraint is that any discretionary fund manager executing a transaction with a related broker acting as principal must accept the onus of being able to prove that his client's business could not have been transacted on better terms elsewhere. The operational rule in many US houses is that the price must be checked with three alternative market makers before business is transacted in house and that a record muste kept, including the precise time.

"In a fast-moving market, as the gilt market will be, it may be that you will not be able to do this. It may be that in practice, discretionary fund managers should not deal with primary government bond dealers with whom they are linked."

Mr David Hopkinson, the chairman of unit trust group M & G, has, on several occasions, raised the question of potential conflicts of interest in the City's new era.

Mr Pepper says: "I agree with most of David Hopkinson's doubts. David's worries are valid, there are problems. There has been a lack of clarity of thought on the changes."

The second area of conflict peculiar to the gilt market is that between primary government bond dealers and inter-dealer brokers, who will deal between the primary dealers.

Mr Pepper is concerned that some financial conglomerates will seek to become both primary dealers and inter-dealer brokers.

The difficulty will arise, he says, because inter-dealer brokers will have access to confidential information about all the primary dealers with whom they deal. If an IDB is linked up with one particular primary dealer, then other primary dealers may steer clear of it for fear that such information is passed on to a competitor.

An IDB which is associated with a primary dealer will have difficulty convincing the Bank of England of a broadly-based demand for its services, he suggested, implying that the best solution may by to withhold IDB licences from companies setting up primary dealerships.

Important though these two areas of difficulty are, they pale into insignificance besides Mr Pepper's bombshell suggestion that the gilt market be taken out of the Stock Exchange.

There are three arguments for merging bond and bill markets

He admits that his view has only recently changed on this subject. In May, when he delivered a speech on the future structure of the gilt market to a City University audience, the vision was of a market in which the majority of business would be conducted via telephone and television screen, but one which would remain under the Stock Exchange's auspices.

This speech looks like a blueprint for the Stock Exchange's own discussion document on the gilt market, published in August, and the Bank of England's gilt market "green paper," published in early November.

In the past six months, however, Mr Pepper's view on the central question of whether the gilt market should be within the Stock Exchange has changed.

He explains the change as follows: "There is no fundamental difference between a three-month Treasury bill and a gilt-edged stock which is three months away for redemption. Separation of bills from bonds is far harder to justify than separation of a gilt-edged jobber from a gilt-edged broker, which is to be scrapped."

There are three main arguments for merging the bill and bond markets and allowing primary government bond dealers to act as discount houses, Mr Pepper says.

The first is that a single unit combining the two roles would be able to take advantage of substantial economies of scale in the use of capital. The second is one of simplicity. As presently envisaged, every purchase of gilts by a primary dealer from the Bank will involve a complex roundabout of transactions between primary dealer, Bank and discount house.

If the discount house and primary dealer were to be merged, a simple two-way transaction would result, together with balance sheet adjustments in the discount house/primary dealer.

The third argument advanced by Mr Pepper is one of fairness. Discount houses are to be offered the opportunity of becoming primary dealers, but stockbrokers are not to be given the chance of operating as discount houses.

This could give discount houses an unfair advantage, he says, because they will be given a chance to operate right along the maturity range from bills to long gilts. The average maturity range from bills to long gilts. The average maturity on which a primary dealer is operating, if restricted from operating in bills, will clearly be longer.

Insistence that the gilt market remain under the Stock Exchange's auspices, Mr Pepper says, provides a convenient excuse for the continued separation of bill and bond markets. In practice, the Bank will be regulating the market. "The industrial logic of merging the markets in bills and bonds should be given priority over the gilt-edged market remaining within the Stock Exchange."

All of which could leave the Stock Exchange feeling rather like the Greenwell's client a few years ago who was caught out when Mr Pepper turned bearish on gilts.

"I'm perfectly happy to take the Bank on," he says plaintively. "I'm perfectly happy to take the market on. But I'm blowed if I'm going to take Gordon Pepper on as well.

David Smith

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

● **INTERNATIONAL THOMSON ORGANISATION:** Sales £1,300,300 (£1,142,800), for nine months to September 30. Pretax profit £130,500 (£120,500). Earnings per share 25.8p (20.9p). Shares 489p, up 7p.

● **BPB INDUSTRIES:** results for half year to September 30. Interim dividend 3.1p (2.8p). Turnover £285.9 million. Operating profit £37.6 million (£34.9 million). Pretax profit £40.4 million (£36.7 million). Earnings per share 12.6p (12.9p). Shares 290p, down 5p.

● **CARLESS CAPEL & LEONARD** has announced an interim dividend of 1p (1p). Results for the half-year to September 30 last (figures in £000 show a tunover of 53301 (40410) and gross profit of 7792 (5218). Pretax profit totalled 3060 (1360) and shares were unchanged at 183p.

● **MOUNTVIEW ESTATES:** An interim dividend of 1.0p (1.0p), payable on March 25, has been announced. The chairman reports that profits for the full year are expected to be comparable with those for 1983-84. Shares were 343p up 3p.

● **BRICKHOUSE DUDLEY:** The company has announced an interim dividend of 0.95p (0.95p). Results (figures in £000) show sales of 18,269 (19,150) for six months to September 30 last. Trading profit was 983 (467) with pretax profit at 765 (279). Earnings per share were 2.7p (1.18p) and shares rose to 66p

● **MONKS INVESTMENT TRUST:** An interim dividend of 1.1p (1.1p) has been declared. Results for the six months to October 30 (figures in £000) reveal gross investment income of 2089 (2265). Earnings per ordinary share were 1.03p (1.18p) with asset value per ordinary share of 190.1p (184.8p at April 30 last).

● **EVANS OF LEEDS:** The company is paying an interim dividend of 1.375p (1.25p). Results for the six months to September 30 last (figures in £000) show gross rents receivable at 3,170 (3,020), pretax profit at 2,010 (1,828), including interest receivable at 109 (220) and other operating income of 10 (30) but after interest charges and other expenses of 1,279 (1,442).

● **RENWICK GROUP:** Results for the half-year to June 30 last show (figures in £000) a turnover of 20,348 against 57,581 for the nine months to December 31 last. Pretax profit was 243 (1,021) with tax at 48 (56) and extraordinary credit at 190 (1,550). Earnings per share were 1.7p. The interim dividend was passed (also nil last time).

● **BARBICAN HOLDINGS:** Results for the 15 months to June 30 last (12 months to March 31 last year) with figures in £000 show a turnover of 748 (6,896). Loss on discontinued activities totalled 513 (nil). Interest payable was 40 (177). Pretax loss amounted to 956 (783). Loss per share was 0.85p (1.95p).

WALL STREET

	Nov 26	Nov 27
AMF Inc	14¼	15
AMR	32	34
Allied Corp	35½	35¾
Allied Stores	46½	49¼
Allis Chalmers	7½	7½
Alcoa	36½	37¼
Amax Inc	17¼	17½
Amerada Hess	25¾	25½
Am Brands	62¾	63
Am Broadcast	60¼	60¾
Am Can	49¼	49¾
Am Cyanamid	47¾	48
Am Elec Power	20½	20¾
Am Home	51	51
Am Motors	3¾	3¾
Am Nat Res	37¾	37¾
Am Standard	32¾	32¾
Am Telephone	18¾	18¾
Armco Steel	9¼	10
Asarco	21¼	22¾
Ashland Oil	26¼	26½
Atlantic Richfield	45	45½
Avco	40	41
Avon Products	20¾	21¾
Bankers Tst NY	52½	52¾
Bank of America	17½	17¼
Bank of Boston	34½	34¼
Bank of NY	32¾	32¾
Beatrice Foods	30¾	30¾
Bethlehem Steel	16¼	17¼
Boeing	55½	57
Boise Cascade	40¾	39
Borden	60½	60¼
Borg Warner	21½	21¾
Bristol Myers	49	49¾
BP	23½	23¾
Burlington Ind	26	25¾
Burlington Nthn	47¾	46¼
Burroughs	54¼	56
Campbell Soup	69¾	70
Canadian Pacific	37	37¾
Caterpillar	31	31¼
Celanese	78¼	79¼
Central Soya	14¼	14¼
Chase Manhat	44¼	44
Chem Bank NY	33	32¾
Chevron	33¼	33¼
Chrysler	27	28¼
Citicorp	35¼	35¼
Clark Equip	26¼	26¼
Coca Cola	62¾	63
Colgate	25¼	25¼
CBS	74½	73¾
Columbia Gas	31¾	32
Combustion Eng	31½	31¾
Commwlth Edison	29½	28¾
Cons Edison	28¼	28¾
Cons Foods	32¼	32½
Cons Power	4¾	5¼
Continental Grp	58¼	58¾
Control Data	34¾	35¼
Corning Glass	67½	67
CPC Intl	41½	41¾
Crane	34¼	34½
Crocker Int	25¾	25¾
Crown Zeller	30½	30¾
Dart & Kraft	83¾	84¾
Deere	28¼	29¼
Delta Air	39	40¼
Detroit Edison	15¾	15¼
Digital Equip	105¼	107
Disney	59	57¼
Dow Chemical	29¾	29¾
Dresser Ind	20¼	20¼
Duke Power	25¼	29¾
Du Pont	46¼	47¼
Eastern Air	4¼	4¾
Eastman Kodak	71¼	72¼
Eaton Corp	50¾	50¾
Emerson Elect	67	67
Evans Prod	3¾	3¾
Exxon Corp	42¼	43¾

	Nov 26	Nov 27
Fed Dept Stores	49¼	49¼
Firestone	16¼	16¼
Fst Chicago	19¼	20½
Fst Intst Bncp	42¾	42¼
Fst Penn Corp	5¾	5¾
Ford	46	47
GAF Corp	23¼	24
GTE Corp	39¾	39¼
Gen Corp	32¾	33¼
Gen Dynamics	66¼	66¼
Gen Electric	56¾	57¼
Gen Foods	54¼	54¼
Gen Mills	49¼	50¼
Gen Motors	76¼	78
Gen Pub Util NY	11¾	11¾
Genesco	3¾	3¾
Georgia Pacific	24½	25
Gillette	56	55¼
Goodrich	26	26¾
Goodyear	25½	25¾
Gould Inc	21¾	21¾
Grace	41¾	42¾
Gt Atlc & Pacific	16¼	16½
Greyhound	23¾	23¾
Grumman Corp	25¾	25¾
Gulf & West	27¼	27¼
Heinz H J.	43¾	43¾
Hercules	33¾	33½
Honeywell	57¼	56½
IC Inds	28	28¼
Ingersoll	42	41¾
Inland Steel	21¾	21¾
IBM	123	124¾
Int Harvester	8¾	8¼
INCO	10¾	10¾
Int Paper	51¾	52¼
Int Tel Tel	27¾	27¾
Irving Bank	31¼	30¼
Jewel Co	71	71
Jim Walter	30¼	30½
Johnson & John	34¼	34¼
Kaiser Alumin	13¾	13¾
Kerr McGee	27¼	28¼
Kimberly Clark	47	47¾
K Mart	35	35¼
Kroger	38¼	38
L.T.V. Corp	11	10¼
Litton	65¼	64¼
Lockheed	42¾	43¾
Lucky Stores	17¼	17½
Manuf Hanover	31½	31¼
Manville Cp	6¼	6¼
Mapco	29¼	26
Marine Midland	26	26¼
Martin Marietta	42¼	42½
McDonnell	68¼	69¾
Mead	33½	33¾
Merck	89½	91¼
Minnesota Mng	84¼	82¼
Mobil Oil	29¼	29¼
Monsanto	42¼	42¼
Morgan J. P.	75¼	76¼
Motorola	31¼	32¼
NCR Corp	25¼	26¼
NL Industries	11	11¼
Nabisco	52¾	52½
Nat Distillers	25¾	25¾
Nat Med Ent	22¼	22¼
Norfolk South	55¼	56¾
NW Bancorp	22¾	23¼
Occidental Pet	29¼	30¼
Ogden	27¾	27¾
Olin Corp	30½	30¼
Owens-Illinois	39¾	40
Pacific Gas Elec	16½	16½
Pan Am	4¾	4¾
Penney J C.	50¾	51¼
Pennzoil	42¾	42¼
Pepsico	43½	44
Pfizer	39½	40¼
Phelps Dodge	14¼	14¾
Philip Morris	81¼	82¼

	Nov 26	Nov 27
Phillips Petrol	43¾	43¾
Polaroid	27¼	29¼
PPG Ind	33¾	33¼
Procter Gamble	57¼	56¼
Pub Ser El & Gas	29½	29
Raytheon	38¼	39½
RCA Corp	35¾	36½
Reynolds Ind	71½	72
Reynolds Metal	32¾	33¼
Rockwell Int	29¾	29¼
Royal Dutch	45¼	47
Safeways	26¼	26¼
St Regis Paper	54¾	54¾
SFE Sopac	24¼	25
SCM	42¼	43¾
Schlumberger	39½	38½
Scott Paper	37¾	37
Seagram	35¼	36¼
Sears Roebuck	31¼	32¾
Shell Oil	54¼	54¾
Shell Trans	29½	30¾
Signal Co	32¼	33¼
Singer	29¼	28¼
Smithkline Beck	51¼	51¼
Sony	15	15¾
Sth Cal Edison	22¼	22¾
Sperry Corp	37¼	36¼
Std Oil Indiana	55	54
Std Oil Ohio	42	42¼
Sterling Drug	27¼	28¾
Stevens J. P.	16¼	16¼
Sun Comp	48¼	48¾
Teledyne	265	269¾
Tenneco	35	35¾
Texaco	33¾	33½
Texas East Corp	29	28¾
Texas Inst	115¾	120
Texas Utilities	26¼	26¼
Textron	35¾	35¾
TWA	20¾	21
Travelers Corp	35¼	36¾
TRW Inc	70¼	71¾
UAL Inc	41	43¼
Union Carbide	49¼	50¾
Unocal	39	40
Un Pacific Corp	36¼	38¼
Uniroyal	13¾	13½
United Brands	10¼	10½
US Steel	25½	25½
Utd Technol	36¼	36½
Wachovia	27¾	27
Warner Comms	21¼	21¼
Warner Lambert	33½	33¾
Wells Fargo	45¼	45¼
Westnghse Elec	25¼	26
Weyerhauser	29¼	29¼
Whirlpool	43¾	43¾
Woolworth	37¾	37½
Xerox Corp	37¾	38¼
Zenith	22¾	23

Canadian Prices

	Nov 26	Nov 27
Abitibi	29¼	28¼
Alcan Alumin	36¼	37¾
Algoma Steel	17½	18
Bell Telephone	35¾	34¼
Can Pacific	48¼	49¾
Cominco	13½	13¼
Cons Bathurst	16	15¼
Gulf Oil	16¾	17
Hawker Sid Can	17¼	18
Hudson Bay Mng	6¼	5¼
Imasco	45¼	44¼
Imperial Oil	42½	43
Int Pipe	31¼	31¼
Mass-Fergsn	1.45	1.40
Royal Trustco	17¼	17¾
Seagram	50¾	51¾
Steel Co	19¾	19¾
Thomson N 'A'	47½	47¾
Walker Hiram	25	25¾
WCT	14½	14¾

● Ex div. a Asked. e Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

YOUR OWN BUSINESS

Mr Trippier's £40m question

By John Lawless

The Small Businesses Minister, David Trippier, asked a £40 million question this week: are companies in some of England's most industrially-depressed areas prepared to cough up cash for consultants to advise them on how to run things more efficiently? That is the amount set aside for small firms under a new scheme, Business Improvement Services (BIS), which will consume two-fifths of a new aid programme, mostly funded by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF).

Mr Trippier insists that when subsidised hand-holding services are used, only one in 15 small firms goes to the wall in its first year. Otherwise, one in three fails. However, when cash was set aside from the last ERDF programme (for regions losing jobs through declining activities in steel and shipbuilding), only £4 million of £6 million was taken up.

To be putting up almost seven times as much is a big gamble for the Government. Experience elsewhere has shown that though firms are attracted by the idea of getting 55 per cent of their consultancy costs paid for, they swallow hard at the prospect of paying out the rest. That was the case with the Financial Management Advisory Service Experiment, conducted in the West Midlands since June with £100,000 in the kitty. However, it is due to close for applications today and a last-minute rush of potential customers has defeated early fears of failure.

The BIS has been extended to areas traditionally dominated by textiles. It is designed to provide grants (sometimes up to 70 per cent) to develop things fully, such as marketing strategies and financial management systems. Trippier admits that he cribbed the idea from the Better Business Services scheme which has been run in Strathclyde and Tayside during the past year (with Scotland now due to get £10m for an extension of the ERDF package elsewhere).

If its results are anything to go on, he is on to a winner. It has given grants to 3,500 firms – having had 500 laid down as its benchmark for success.

A broader canvas

By Ross Davies

The Mary Rose is not the only treasure the Solent has yielded. For Bill Bishop, the man the Mary Rose Trust commissioned to paint the wreck, the waters around his native Portsmouth are providing the raw material for a new livelihood as a marine artist.

It is four years since Bishop, then 38, decided to sell his archery supplies business in order to paint. Now while he spends hours developing his technique as an artist he also applies techniques he learnt as a businessman in order to market his oils and watercolours.

Take the prints of his originals. Prints of his Mary Rose watercolour, for instance, are sold by the trust to help defray the £800,000 it costs each year to maintain the wreck – but Bishop retains copyright to the prints.

Two years ago, Bishop tried an ambitious watercolour of the aircraft-carrier HMS Hermes, returning to Portsmouth from the Falklands. He then contacted a print publisher, who offered £50 for the copyright – and nothing further. Mr Bishop said it could cost £25 in travel to see the publisher, so he decided to risk some of his own capital and asked a printer to run off 2,000 copies of his Hermes original.

Next Bishop secured permission to sell the prints aboard Hermes, then shrinkwrapped the remainder and hawked them around Portsmouth's stores on a sale-or-return basis. He told me: "I got £400 for the original and £10,000 for the prints."

Mr Bishop's choice of genre, his talent and his hard work both for painting and promotion mean that already he can sell all he produces. However, much of his sales are what he calls "potboilers", often painted from photographs of boats and ships which their owners and crews send him, rather than original paintings of subjects that caught Bishop's own eyes.

Now Mr Bishop wants to develop as an artist, and in particular is aiming beyond his present, immensely detailed style towards a more-impressionistic presentation.

Bill Bishop, and one of the ships that launched a small business

Enterprise in the forest

☐ Just opened in the Forest of Dean, courtesy of Rank Xerox, are the Mitcheldean Enterprise Workshops. They aim to offer facilities for 82 small firms in a self-contained "business village" of 62,000 square feet. The centre was initiated by the company on a five-acre site at its main British copier-production plant on a non-profit making basis. It has a full range of commercial facilities for firms wanting anything from 200 to 3,000 square feet – with free business-advisory services available.

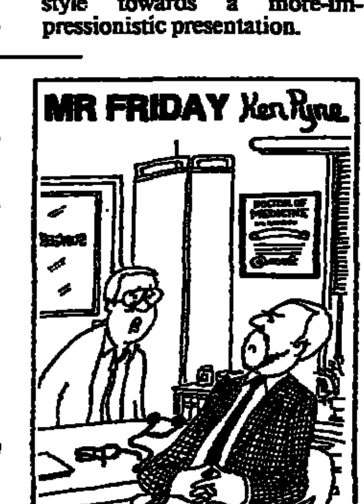
● Contact: *Bernard Morris, Rank Xerox, Mitcheldean, Gloucester GL17 0DD (telephone 0594 542421).*

☐ A clothing buyer form mid Wales visited the "rag trade" centre of London's West End last week – and ended up buying knitwear made just 10 miles away from his own head office. He had, by chance, come across the products in the Mid Wales Development Centre's new offices cum-exhibition centre in Berners Street, W1. The centre provides inexpensive promotional, conference and straightforward office facilities for companies from Mid Wales (and allows part-use of them to any Welsh firms). The first firm to stage an exclusive display of its products, Towyn Pottery, came in this week and has already secured a "substantial" export order for its bone china giftware.

● Contact: *James Grafton, London Executive, Mid Wales Development Centre, 58-59 Berners Street, London W1 (01-636 3916/9).*

☐ Exporters are bad form-fillers, especially when filing letters of credit (which should guarantee payment) and completing insurance claims (when foreign buyers fail to pay). The Export Credits Guarantee Department, however, has just updated three of its Action Guides. In layman's language, they explain about *Cutting your Losses, Sizing up the Buyer Risk* and *Using the Credit Limit Service.*

● Contact: *Publicity Branch, ECGD, Aldermanbury House, Aldermanbury, London EC2P 2EL (01-382 7777).*





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LEGAL NOTICES

PHILIP GREEN FASHION WEAR LIMITED
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a MEETING of the creditors of the above named Company will be held at the offices of Leonard Curtis & Co., situated at 30 Eastbourne Terrace (2nd floor) London W2 6LF on Friday the 7th day of December 1984 at 12.00 o'clock midday for the purpose provided for in Sections 294 and 295.
Dated the 22nd day of November 1984
P GREEN
Director

To the Clerk to the Licensing Justices for the Licensing District of South Westminster to the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis to the proper office of the City of Westminster to the Fire Authority the Greater London Council and to all whom it may concern

TAKE NOTICE that we JOHN PETER ZUCCONI of 24 Woodlands Close London NW11 9QR and LUCIANO BECCARELLI of 60 Crowndale Road London NW1 and SERGIO DELLANZO of 119 St John's Way London N19 having each during the past six months carried on the trade or calling of restaurateurs at Val Taro Restaurant 32 Orange Street St Martin's Lane London WC2 INTEND to apply at the Licensing Sessions to be held at Central Hall Storeys Gate Westminster London SW1 on the 18th day of December 1984 for the grant of a new Justices' On Licence with the following conditions:

1. Intoxicating liquor shall not be sold or supplied on the premises otherwise than to persons taking table meals there and for consumption by any such persons as an ancillary to his meal;
2. Suitable beverages other than intoxicating liquor including drinking water shall be equally available for consumption with or otherwise as an ancillary to meals served on the licensed premises;
3. Notwithstanding condition No. 1 wine and spirits may be sold or supplied without food in the lower ground floor;
4. Substantial food shall be available at all times;
5. No off sales.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that if such Licence is granted both paragraphs of Section 68 of the Licensing Act 1964 will continue to apply from the Eighteenth day of December next and the said John Peter Zucconi the said Luciano Beccarelli and the said Sergio Dellanzo INTEND to apply for a Supper Hour Certificate.
Dated this 26th day of November 1984.
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Authorised Agent on behalf of the Applicants.

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Dated this 20th day of November 1984
By order of the board
M ALDER
Director

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CRICKET: STRUGGLING ENGLAND FIND LIFE TOUGH IN THE FAST LANE

Speedy Indians drive away

From Richard Streeton
Bombay

After two days, this fascinating first Test match is moving inexorably away from a draw. India, with four wickets left, hold a first innings lead of 73 runs following an unexpectedly spirited display of batting more suited to a limited overs contest. India, scoring twice as fast as England, reached 268 for six by the close in reply to England's 195. Today is a rest day.

India passed 150 before their run-rate dropped below five an over, and their first 100 runs contained 20 boundaries. All five recognized Indian batsmen drove and pulled with extraordinary freedom, and in their first 12 overs. Cowans was hit for 14 fours and Ellison for 12.

England's meagre total assumed a more promising complexion in mid-afternoon, when India were 156 for five and Edmonds, a model of control and skill throughout, and Pocock were bowling together. Shastri, with his innate feel for the game's tactics, then dropped anchor and helped in turn by Kapil Dev and Kirmani, restored a modicum of normal thinking to India's approach. Shastri, who has been in nearly two hours and a half, has played an invaluable innings, although we did have one let-off near the close when Downton missed a chance to stump him.

England were sensibly handled by Gower and, overall, they maintained an aggressive approach in the field, with Fowler and Robinson earning frequent plaudits from the crowd for their whole-hearted chasing in the deep.

The third Test will go ahead at Calcutta from December 31 to January 5, despite the fact that it coincides with India's general election. However, the rest day will be brought forward to January 2.

Meanwhile, the Kanpur ground authorities have been given three days to confirm their willingness to stage the fifth Test from January 31 to February 5.

It took India, who spurned the new ball, another half an hour to take England's last two wickets and Sivaramakrishnan claimed both, to finish with six for 64. In his fourth over he had Pocock caught behind – the batsman walking as the umpire dithered – and in his next over induced Cowans to slice a high catch to deep point.



Running out of luck: Gaekwad (left) fails to make his ground

Ellison, given the new ball for the first time this tour, opened the bowling. In the first over Gavaskar off drove the best ball Ellison bowled for four, a sprightly beginning that was to set the tone for India's innings. Gaekwad followed suit, as Ellison and Cowans initially bowled a variable line, and India were 33 after four overs. It was too hectic to last of course, and Cowans, working up a torrid pace, applied the brake.

India, though, were already 47 when the last ball of Cowans's fifth over scuttled through low and Gavaskar, playing forward, snicked a low catch that Downton clung to right-handed. England's second success before lunch was fortunate. Ellison rapped Gaekwad on the pads, the ball rolled towards mid-on and Vengsarkar called for a run. He then changed his mind and Gaekwad was unable to get back as Ellison returned the ball underarm to Downton.

This lucky breakthrogh made no difference to India's approach. A further spate of boundaries opened the afternoon session, togetheer with two vehement appeasals from Ellison against Amarnath that had the bowler showing acute disappointment though never dissent. In one over, Vengsarkar hit Cowans for four fours in five balls, two of them classical shots past extra cover, a square cut and one off his legs. Vengsarkar had just glanced Cowans fof four when he edged a catch to second slip, leaving India 116 for three after only 22 overs.

Cowans bowled five overs after lunch that cost 43 runs as Patil and Amarnath went for their shots. A drinks break gave everyone a respite, and to the second ball on resumption, Amarnath pushed forward at Pocock and dollied a simple catch to Cowdrey.

Colin Cowdrey was driving his car the wrong way down a one-way street when he heard on the radio that his son, Chris, had taken his first Test wicket. Cowdrey senior had been so nervous when his son had come onto bowl, he had not realized his driving error – although a policeman had. "Luckily he was a cricket fan and he let me off with a warning", Cowdrey said.

For the first time in the innings, India's scoring rate dropped below five runs an over and 10 minutes later they lost another wicket. Patil, who had threatened to get after Pocock, pushed forward against Edmonds, and Gower held a sharp, low catch at silly point.

After tea, with India 217 for five from 51 overs, Gower brought Cowdrey into the attack and Kapil Dev edged his fourth ball into the stumps as he attempted a drive. It enabled Cowdrey to become the nineteenth English bowler to take a wicket in his first Test match.

ENGLAND: First innings

G Fowler c and b Sivaramakrishnan	28
R T Robinson c Kirmani b Sivaramakrishnan	22
M W Gatting c and b Sivaramakrishnan	15
*D I Gower b Kapil Dev	13
A J Lamb c Shastri b Kapil Dev	9
C J Cowdrey c Kirmani b Yadav	13
R M Ellison b Sivaramakrishnan	1
†P R Downton not out	37
P H Edmonds c Gaekwad b Shastri	48
P Pocock c Kirmani b Sivaramakrishnan	8
N G Cowans c Shastri b Sivaramakrishnan	0
Extras (b 1)	1
Total	195

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-46, 2-51, 3-78, 4-78, 5-93, 6-84, 7-114, 8-175, 9-193, 10-195.

BOWLING: Kapil Dev 22-8-44-2; Sharma 11-4-28-0; Shastri 17-8-23-1; Amarnath 3-2-1-0; Sivaramakrishnan 31.2-10-64-6; Yadav 12-2-34-1.

INDIA: First innings

*S M Gavaskar c Downton b Cowans	27
A D Gaekwad run out	24
D B Vengsarkar c Lamb b Cowans	34
M Amarnath c Cowdrey c Pocock	49
S M Patil c Gower b Edmonds	20
R J Shastri not out	45
Kapil Dev b Cowdrey	42
†S M H Kirmani not out	20
Extras (b 4, l-b 2, n-b 1)	7
Total (6 wickets)	268

Sivaramakrishnan, N S Yadav and C Sharma to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-47, 2-58, 3-116, 4-156, 5-155, 6-218.

BOWLING: Ellison 12-2-62-0; Cowans 16-4-77-2; Edmonds 17-4-41-1; Pocock 24-7-74-1; Cowdrey 2-0-8-1.

Umpires: Swarup S Kishen and B Ganguli.

Second win gives Pakistan series

Hyderabad (Reuter) – Centuries by Mudassar Nazar and the man of the match, Javed Miandad, steered Pakistan to a seven-wicket win over New Zealand in the second Test here yesterday, giving them an unbeatable 2-0 lead in the three-match series. The pair added 212 for the third wicket, with Mudassar scoring 106 and Miandad 103 not out, sealing victory with half an hour and a day to spare.

Pakistan were rattled yesterday by the loss of Mohsin Khan, the opening batsman, and the No 3, Qasim Omar, from successive balls by the medium-fast seam bowler, Martin Crowe, with only 14 runs on the board. But Mudassar and the first innings century-maker, Miandad, dispelled all hopes of a New Zealand victory with a masterly batting display.

Earlier, New Zealand took their overnight score of 158 for eight to 189 all out, with Jeff Crowe finishing top scorer on 57.

Mudassar was the first to complete his century, with 12 fours in 220 minutes, before he played a loose shot off the left-arm spinner, Boock, and hit a simple catch to the captain, Coney, at silly point. Earlier, Miandad had recorded his second century of the match in 236 minutes, with 13 fours and one towering six off Boock.

Coney later accused the umpire of bias. Talking to Pakistani television, he made it plain he was referring to the same umpire whose judgements provoked the Indian captain, Sunil Gavaskar, to issue a strongly worded statement during India's recent tour.

A report from Karachi said a two-member committee had been set up to look into allegations of bias in the decisions of Khizar Hayat, on the instructions of the president of the board of control

NEW ZEALAND: First innings 267 (J F Reid 106; Abdul Qadir 5 for 108).

(Second innings (overnight 158 for eight)

J G Wright c Dalpat b Iqbal Qasim	22
P A Edgar l-b-w b Mudassar	1
J F Reid l-b-w b Qadir	21
M D Crowe st Dalpat b Iqbal Qasim	21
*J V Coney b Iqbal Qasim	5
J J Crowe l-b-w b Iqbal Qasim	57
†T D S Smith c Mudassar b Azeem	34
E J Gray c Qasim Omar b Iqbal Qasim	5
J G Bracewell c and b Qadir	0
D R Stirling b Qadir	11
S L Boock not out	4
Extras (b 1, l-b 4, n-b 3)	8
Total	189

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-34, 3-58, 4-71, 5-80, 6-125, 7-149, 8-149, 9-167.

BOWLING: Mudassar 5-2-8-1; Azeem 8-3-33-1; Iqbal Qasim 24-1-7-79-5; Zaheer 1-0-5-0.

PAKISTAN: First innings 230 (Javed Miandad 104; S L Boock 7 for 87, J G Bracewell 3 for 44).

Second innings

Mudassar Nazar c Coney b Boock	106
Mohsin Khan b M Crowe	2
Qasim Omar l-b-w b M Crowe	0
Javed Miandad not out	103
Manzoor Elahi not out	4
Extras (b 5, l-b 7, n-b 3)	15
Total (3 wks)	230

*Zaheer Abbas, †Anil Dalpat, Saleem Malik, Abdul Qadir, Iqbal Quasim and Azeem Hafeez did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-14, 2-14, 3-226.

BOWLING: Stirling 4-0-26-0; M Crowe 8-1-29-2; Boock 23-4-4-69-1; Gray 11-0-49-0; Bracewell 13-2-36-0; Coney 4-1-9-0.

Errors end challenge from Miss Reeves

By Lewine Mair

Sally Reeves had her ups and downs in the semi-final of the LTA's $10,000 event at Teesside Airport yesterday and ultimately came out on the losing side against Elizabeth Ekblom, of Sweden, 6-4, 3-6, 6-4.

The bad patch which more or less put an end to Miss Reeves' chances came midway through the final set. Having worked with great spirit to haul herself back from 1-3, to 3-3, she played two games littered with ground-stroke errors to find herself trailing 3-5. Her next game was a riveting affair as she saved two match points in a row on her way to getting back to 4-5, but Miss Ekblom, a tall, rangy girl who is singularly wide awake for one who gives an odd impression of not having slept for nights, went on to snatch her service for the loss of only one point.

The other semi-final, between Patricia Hy, of Hongkong, and Kirsten Dreyer, the 15-year-old holder of America's 16-and-under indoor title, was a little disappointing. Miss Dreyer won 6-1, 6-4, but Miss Hy was without her usual gleam and glow, later confessing that her lack of tournament play over the past year has been such that she is as yet, not fit enough to take more than a couple of competitive weeks in a row.

SEMI-FINAL: K Dreyer (US) bt P Hy (Hongkong), 6-1, 6-4; E Ekblom (Swe) bt S Reeves (Kent), 6-4, 3-6, 6-4.

TENNIS

Miss Durie beaten by French teenager

Melbourne (AFP) – Jo Durie, the British No 1, was beaten by the French teenager Pascale Paradis in the second round of the Australian open championship's here yesterday. Miss Paradis, the world's top junior last year, beat Miss Durie, the thirteenth seed, 5-7, 6-3, 6-4 to move into the third round. She now meets Chris Lloyd of the United States, a former champion and the second seed.

Miss Paradis, using an aggressive and natural serve and volley game, rallied from 1-3 down in the final set to win five of the next six games with two service breaks to beat her more experienced opponent. Miss Paradis, who has never played Mrs Lloyd before, paid tribute to Miss Durie's compatriot, Virginia Wade, who has been assisting her for the last year.

"Virginia told me that I must serve and volley to win on grass. Virginia is an aggressive player so being with her it is easy for me to practise", she said.

Mrs Lloyd, who needs one more victory to become the First player to win a 1,000 tournament singles contests, beat Miriam Schropp, of West Germany, 6-1, 6-0 in 42 minutes. John Lloyd, her husband, became another notable British casualty. Lloyd, a former finalist and the No 10 seed, was beaten 6-4, 3-6, 4-6, 7-6, 6-3, by John Sadri.

Lloyd had a chance to win the match in the tie-break game of the fourth set, but he failed to put away some relatively easy volleys.

Mats Wilander, the defending champion, was made to struggle against David Mustard, of New Zealand, losing the opening set 6-1.

Mustard also led 5-2 with a service break in the third set before the Swede, seeded second, got his game together in the windy conditions and won 1-6, 6-3, 7-5, 6-3.

Pat Cash, the home favourite and a Wimbledon and US semi-finalist this year, showed moments of brilliance, but then lapsed into unforced errors before beating Andy Andrews of the United States 7-5, 7-6, 6-1 in his opening match.

Mark Edmondson, the last Australian to triumph here, eight years ago, went out to Dale Houston, who was born in Australia, but for the last four years have been on a tennis scholarship in the United States. The 23-year-old Houston won 6-3, 6-4, 6-4.

MEN'S SINGLES: First round: F Gonzalez (Para) bt B Dyke (Aus) 6-4, 6-3, 6-4.
Second round: J Kriek (US) bt B Drewett (Aus) 6-4, 6-3, 7-6; M Wilander (Swe) bt D Mustard (NZ) 1-6, 6-3, 7-5, 6-3; Tom Gullikson (US) bt S Youl (Aus) 6-4, 6-1, 6-3; D Houston (Aus) bt M Edmondson (Aus) 6-3, 6-4, 6-4; R Seguso (US) bt R Bathman (Swe) 7-5, 4-6, 6-2, 6-2; M Bauer (US) bt T Cain (US) 6-2, 4-6, 7-6, 7-5; J Hlasek (Switz) bt P Fegl (Aus) 6-2, 5-2, ret; P Cash (Aus) bt A Andrews (US) 7-5, 7-6, 6-1; S Edberg (Swe) bt M Davis (US) 6-2, 6-7, 7-5, 6-2; J Frawley (Aus) bt M Anger (US) 7-6, 3-6, 6-2, 6-2; R Krishnan (Ind) bt S Shaw (GB) 6-4, 7-5, 7-5; B Derlin (NZ) bt J Mattke (US) 7-6, 6-2, 6-3; J Sadri (US) bt J Lloyd (GB) 6-4, 3-6, 4-6, 7-6, 6-3. S Simonsson (Swe) bt M Mecir (Cz) 7-5, 6-2, 7-5; Tim Gullikson (US) bt C Van Rensberg (SA) 6-4, 7-6, 3-6, 6-4; L Bourne (US) bt M De Palmer (US) 7-5, 2-6, 6-1, 6-3.
WOMEN'S SINGLES: Second round: C Lloyd (US) bt M Schropp (WG) 6-1, 6-0; C Kohde-Kilsch (WG) bt B Bunge (WG) 6-2, 6-4; W Turnbull (Aus) bt I Budarova (Cz) 6-4, 6-1; P Paradis (Fr) bt J Durie (GB) 5-7, 6-3, 6-4; K Rinaldi (US) bt R Fairbank (SA) 6-3, 6-2; B Potter (US) bt J Byrne (Aus) 6-3, 7-6; S Graf (WG) bt L Antonopolis (US) 2-6, 6-1, 6-0; C Jolissaint (Switz) bt A Minter (Aus) 6-3, 6-3; S Hanika (WG) bt M Mesker (Neth) 3-6, 6-4, 6-3, E Minter (Aus) bt A Leand (US) 2-6, 6-3, 6-2.

IN BRIEF

Beaten finalists try again

Anders Jarryd and Hans Simonsson, of Sweden, beaten finalists in last year's WCT world doubles championship at the Albert Hall, return for January's event – but no British pair is likely to compete.

Eight teams were announced earlier. It is doubtful that a British duo will fill the two remaining places because none has a high enough world ranking.

SYNCHRONIZED SWIMMING: Carolyn Wilson has reconsidered her decision to retire and has been included in Britain's senior squad for next year.

SENIOR SQUAD: C Wilson, A Dodd, J Dodd, N Batchelor (all Rushmoor), N Shearn, G Coombs (Bristol Central), T Golding (Barnet Copthall), S Manning (Reading Royals), S Horwood (Bedford Collegate), A Garratt (Walsall Club of Aquatic Art).
JUNIOR SQUAD: (for five nations' championship in West Germany, April 4-8): A Davenport (Walsall), J Seeburg (Reading), L Goodwin (Southport)

GOLF: The PGA seniors golf championship will be played at Pannal, Harrogate, on July 25-28 with prize money increased

HOCKEY

Londoners in favour

Women's hockey in the universities is highly organized in two short terms leading up to the British Universities Sports Federation tournament (Joyce Whitehead writes). All university players in England are eligible for one of three teams – London/Oxford/Cambridge, England A or England B – and they compete against Scottish, Welsh and Northern Ireland universities.

London dominated the trials in Motspur Park last Sunday. Out of 26 players, 12 were from London, eight from Oxford, and six from Cambridge. The team includes eight London players.

London/Oxford/Cambridge: (London unless stated): C Lockhead; E Steele (Oxford), C Watt, E Chatfield-Roberts, A Westra, P Jaques, M Corbet, A O'Neill (Cambrige), K Roderick, L Cronshaw, A Allstone. Substitutes: B Kaye (Cambridge), K Reynolds (Oxford), C Gaskin (Cambridge), S Bacon, S Hamilton.

● Teams in the Midlands and South do not play any county championship matches this weekend, but all eight counties in the East will be in action tomorrow.

VOLLEYBALL

British clubs journey into unknown

By Paul Harrison

After relatively easy opening matches in this season's European competitions, the British clubs, Capital City Spikers and Hillingdon Ladies, face a much stiffer examination on Sunday.

The draw in the European Championship' Cup has sent them both to Bulgaria. Spikers know little of their opponents, CSKA Sofia, apart from the fact that they are the Army side and contain internationals.

Spikers will miss their Libyan, Gdoura, who cannot get a reentry permit for Britain. Hillingdon face Levski Spartak, also in Sofia.

Speedwell Rucanor took another step towards regaining their league title, travelling to west London to beat Team Mizuno 3-1 on Saturday.

In Scotland's Royal Bank League, Telford went to the top of the women's first division, inflicting a first defeat of the season on Finnies Sport, 3-1. Among the men, the top three all won: Volvo Trucks, Scottish Farm and MIM, the reigning champions. Glasgow Gregg won their first League game of the season, 3-0 agaisnt KAs.

Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

Authorized Unit Trusts

1983/84 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MOTOR RALLYING

Vatanen triumphs in the closest of finishes

Ari Vatanen won the Lombard RAC Rally yesterday after one of the closest finishes in the history of the event. Just 41 seconds separated Vatanen from his fellow Finn, Hannu Mikkola, when the 39 survivors arrived back at Chester after the 2,000-mile marathon – the smallest winning margin since Timo Makinen pipped Roger Clark by one minute 13 seconds in 1975.

Russell Brookes was the first Briton home, in fifth place, but victory deservedly went to Vatanen, who had run into trouble after his earlier domination of the rally. Vatanen lost four minutes the previous night when he rolled his Peugeot 205 near Port Talbot, then his mechanics had to change the back axle with six stages to go.

Each time Mikkola took the lead, but he was denied a fifth RAC triumph by the tenacity of Vatanen. The 1981 world champion hauled himself back in front on each occasion, and, partnered by Terry Harryman, of Northern Ireland, hung on for his first RAC win. He said later: "A couple of times I thought we were not going to make it, but finally we pulled it off."

Mikkola, who had problems with the turbo engine of his Audi Quattro had to be content with maintaining his record of never having finished lower than second since 1977.

Per Eklund, of Sweden, gave the two-wheel drive cars a boost by finishing third in his Toyota Celica, ahead of the French-woman, Michèle Mouton, in the new Audi Quattro Sport.

Then came Brookes, the 39-year-old Bedford driver, who has finished in the top six in seven of the last eight RAC rallies. His Opel Manta team colleague Jimmy McRae was seventh after losing valuable time the previous night when he rolled his car.

Bertie Fisher, in another Opel, was ninth, while Roger Clark – *twice a winner of the* event – marked his comeback to the race after a two-year absence by finishing eleventh in his Porsche.

FINAL STANDINGS: 1, A Vatanen (Fin, Peugeot) 9hr 19min 48sec; 2, H Mikkola (Fin, Audi) 9:20:29; 3, P Eklund (Swe, Toyota) 9:37:7; 4, M Mouton (Fra, Audi) 9:27:28; 5, R Brookes (GB, Opel) 9:48:6; 6, T Salonen (Fin, Nissan) 9:49:37; 7, J McRae (GB, Opel) 10:4:20; 8, S Mehta (Kenya, Nissan) 10:7:1; 9, B Fisher (GB, Opel) 10:14:1; 10, M Ericsson (Swe, Audi) 10:15:3.

FOOTBALL: SOUTHAMPTON'S YOUNGSTER INSUFFICIENTLY EXPERIENCED TO SHORE UP ATKINSON'S DEFENCE

Wright not ready to pull United together

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

Dundee United's soubriquet seemed appropriate for the occasion. The side that was accomplished enough to reach the last four in the European Cup last season and became on Wednesday night the first Scottish representatives ever to play a competitive match at Old Trafford go by the name of "The Terrors".

Manchester United could have been forgiven for treating them, initially at least, with suspicion. Instead, they ignored them, their reputation, the historic nature of their visit, and all the hidden dangers of staging the first leg of the UEFA Cup third round tie in their own home.

Dundee United, fielding seven Scottish internationals, were crushed almost beyond recognition. Only McAlpine in goal, Narey in defence, and Sturrock in attack looked capable of maintaining their resistance. The rest of their colleagues were driven either to rackless challenges or to chasing shadows.

Then the sides changed ends, and the reversal was stunning. Ron Atkinson, who had seen his side take the lead through Strachan's penalty and later through Robson, was the more relieved of the managers at the end of a 2-2 draw that was so wildly unpredictable that to *forecast the eventual* outcome would be folly itself.

Although Dundee United must now be the favourites to go through to the quarter-final, their home record in Europe is far from formidable. They have lost four out of 29 ties and one of those defeats was at the hands of Newcastle United.

Manchester, perhaps even more charmingly mercurial than ever (Strachan was to miss a second penalty), may frustrate their committed followers, but Atkinson's main concern lies at the heart of his defence. Duxbury, spectacularly vulnerable long before he allowed Sturrock to claim Dundee's second equalizer, clearly does not belong there even temporarily, so poor is his current form.

As all the other choices are prone to injury, it is not surprising that the club has been linked with Wright, Southampton's England international, whose career at the Dell seems over. Yet Atkinson needs to buy an experienced centre half, not a youth whose lack of it was exposed recently in Hamburg.

Wright may, in a couple of years, become one of the most commanding defenders in the country, but Atkinson's contract will have ended by then and he can afford neither the time nor the risk involved. The man for whom he would willingly step into the market place again is Wright's *partner for England*, Butcher.

SNOOKER

Tea break does the trick for Knowles

By Sydney Friskin

Solid reconstruction by Tony Knowles put him 4-3 ahead of Kirk Stevens, the Canadian, at the halfway stage of their Coral United Kingdom championship quarter-final at the Guild Hall, Preston, yesterday.

Knowles built himself a slight advantage after going into his tea-break two frames behind. Knowles at first sat comfortably and watched Stevens do all the work, the Canadian clearing the table in the second and third frames, which he won convincingly. Knowles probably decided that his inaction had lasted long enough and dominated the fourth frame with breaks of 43 and 49.

Putting more polish into his work, Knowles made a break of 107 in the fifth frame. It could have been worth 120 but the pink was awkwardly placed and his attempt to slide it along a side cushion did not succeed. A competent break of 49 enabled him to win the sixth frame and he followed on to take the seventh, this time with a break of 89 which ended with an unsuccessful attempt on the green. Stevens had not even potted a ball.

All was quiet on the other table where Ray Reardon a former world champion, steadily took a 4-3 lead over Cliff Thorburn, also of Canada. Thorburn, still shaken by the news that his manager, Darryl McKerrow, had died during a hunting excursion in North Manitoba, was slow to settle down.

Reardon won the first frame with a fluke shot on the respotted black, the ball striking the jaw of one pocket and disappearing into another. He had, however, neutralized a lead of 60-17. Thorburn redressed the balance, fell behind again, drew level, went ahead and eventually lost his lead. The highest *break so far was a 69 by Reardon in* the third frame.

RESULTS: Quarter-finals: A Knowles leads K Stevens (Can) 4-3. Frame scores (Knowles first): 18-72, 22-68, 91-103, 92-14, 115-0, 86-23, 105-0. R Reardon leads C Thorburn (Can) 4-3. Frame scores (Reardon first): 67-50, 15-78, 76-16, 17-69, 16-65, 77-66, 61-16.
Wednesday's quarter finals: S Davis bt J White 9-4. Frame scores (Davis first): 55-74, 68-22, 7-70, 108-27, 88-38, 73-15, 74-67, 96-0, 64-41, 65-71, 88-0, 78-45. A Higgins bt W Thorne 9-5. Frame scores (Higgins first): 51-69, 73-59, 78-6, 44-76, 28-87, 7-105, 73-0, 82-60, 54-28, 85-32, 88-0, 62-29, 36-81, 86-33.

CRICKET

Reformers face problems

By Peter Rochford

The eventual outcome of tonight's special general meeting of the Gloucestershire County Cricket Club may well hinge on the question of alternatives. Mr Reg Clark, who leads the Reform Group, is known to favour two people for the positions of chairman of the cricket committee, and that of captain.

The Reform Group's argument for the removal of David Graveney, the current captain, is fairly straightforward: Gloucestershire's abysmal result in 1984. The reasons for the "rationalization of the cricket committee" appear to be more complex. The present committee comprises the chairman, Mr Don Stowe, and three highly respected former players, David Allen, David Green and Ron Nicholls.

Mr Clark sees David Allen as the future chairman. David Allen, however, makes it abundantly clear that his loyalties are unswervingly with the people he serves with at the present time. He states unequivocally that he "will not be used as a lever".



With other former players of distinction, Tom Graveney, Arthur Milton, and John Mortimer, not wishing to be considered, and Bill Athey, the Reform Group's choice for captain, similarly reluctant Mr Clark may find altenatives somewhat limited.

Beckenbauer: took the job because he wanted to help.

Germany looks to Beckenbauer for the vision to halt decline

Hamburg

Not since the pre-war days of Italy's Vittorio Pozzo has an exceptional player gone on to be a successful national team manager. Men such as Schoen, Ramsey, Zagalo and Happel were averagely competent international players, and magnetic performers such as Kubala and Di Stefano fell short as managers. Can Franz Beckenbauer, idolized for almost 20 years as a player in West Germany, become the exception.?

Three decades of consistent achievement in the World Cup by Herberger, Schoen and Derwall – courtesy of Schumacher's foul on Battiston in 1982 in Seville – has made the German public intolerant of failure; so much that Derwall was hounded out of office by public and press reaction when Germany were defeated by Spain in this summer's European championship. It was, Beckenbauer admits, scarcely the responsibility of one man, a view echoed by Schoen from the tranquility of his television armchair. "It is not good for the game that such pressures can influence events and careers," he reflects, remembering the battering in print he received while in Argentina in 1978.

Beckenbauer's acceptance of the invitation to succeed Derwell, with a contract only until 1986, has led to one of the most intriguing experiments in football. An incomparable captain and creative player at both national and club level, he has no managerial or coaching experience. After Hamburg's slightly fortunate first leg victory over Internationale in the Uefa Cup here, I asked him about his lack of conventional qualifications.

"If you keep your eyes and ears open in 20 years as a professional, you should learn something from the managers who you played with," he says without any pomposity. It is an *impressive list*: Cjaikowski, Sebec, Schoen, Lattek, Kramer, Weisweiler, Happel. Yet he admits that when *he took charge this autumn*, he was afraid.

Impatience with *mediocrity*

Impatience with mediocrity is the pitfall which great players have to overcome as managers. They say the peerless Raich Carter, when managing Hull City, used to have the expression of a Newmarket trainer who had just been handed a job lot of New Forest ponies purchased at Barnet Fair. "It is the same for me as I imagine it was for Di Stefano", Beckenbauer admits. "Whatever my criticism is in private among friends, I must be careful not to expect too much in public."

He finds himself in one of the most difficult of European qualifying groups for the World Cup. Portugal's 3-1 home defeat this month by Sweden, who were beaten, a little luckily, by Germany in Cologne in October, has thrown the group wide open.

After losing the first match at home to touring Argentina, Beckenbauer heaved a sigh of relief against Sweden when his second-half substitutions – the attackers Rhan and Allofs for the midfielders Magath and Falkenmeyer – gained two late goals. "We dominated the match but hadn't scored", he said.

German football has declined, Beckenbauer says, ever since the World Cup victory in 1974, when a jittery first round, including defeat by East Germany, was rescued by three tactical changes for the opening game of the second round. Schoen's changes or Beckenbauer's? "We talked about it. I was captain, and something had to be done. That was our last great team."

Schoen thinks Beckenbauer should succeed. "He's a clever boy and he knows so much about the national team", Schoen says, with that avuncular friendliness. "A lot may depend on his assistant, Horst Koeppel from Stuttgart."

Beckenbauer says, disarmingly, that in taking the job he never *thought for* a second about his reputation and what he had to lose. "I just wanted to help, and I thought it might work. I haven't considered beyond 1986 as yet. We may not even qualify. But I think we have a good mixture of experience and promise, with young players like Frantzek, of Münchengladbach, at full back, Thon, of Schalke, in midfield, and Von Heesen, of Hamburg, still developing."

He will make no attempt to entice Schuster back from Barcelona: the squad cannot lose face, by being let down again by Schuster's vacillations. "He has to approach me. This is a team, and we cannot go on making exceptions", the manager asserts.

Schoen says there are no longer any personalities, and nobody knows this more than Beckenbauer. His one ace Rummenigge – "suddenly playing better than for 10 years" – but his basis must be team work. If there is improvement so far, how has he achieved it? "I really don't know", he says with a smile.

David Miller

World Cup times established

Zurich (Reuter) – The organizing committee for the 1986 World Cup finals in Mexico have decided the matches should kick-off at noon and 4pm local time (7pm and 11pm GMT). The International Football Federation (FIFA) said the committee had still to set the time for the opening match in Mexico City's Aztec stadium, but the World Cup final would start there at noon local time.

The 24 qualifiers, drawn in six groups of four teams, will play the first phase between May 31 and June 13. The first two in each group and four of the third-placed teams with the best results will meet from June 16 to 19 for places in the quarter finals, to be played on June 22 and 23. The venues for the semi-finals on June 26 will be the Aztec Stadium and Guadalajara.

The draw will take place in Mexico City on December 15 next year.

● France, the European champions, have recalled Giresse and Rocheteau after injury for the World Cup group four qualifying match against East Germany in Paris on December 8.

SQUAD: J Bats, A Rust; M Amoros, M Bibard, M Bossis, J-F Domergue, D Sense, L Fernandez, B Genghini, A Giresse, M Platini, J Tigana, B Bellone, D Rocheteau, Y Stopyra, D Xuereb.

Knee threat to Todd

Colin Todd, the Luton defender, may have to give up football because of a persistent knee injury. The 35-year-old former England player will see a specialist next week

"I've had two operations on the knee already", Todd said. "It looks as though I might need another one and if so, I might not be able to resume playing."

● Allan Clarke, the former Scunthorpe manager, yesterday settled his differences with the club, then asked for a chance to get back into football. Clarke, who took over at Scunthorpe in 1982, left the club in August with the former chairman, David Wraith, afer a boardroom row.

Clarke claimed constructive dismissal, but both parties reached a financial settlement minutes before an industrial tribunal was due to sit in Sheffield.

● The new football pool which could bring League clubs a share of an £18m jackpot will definitely start next season. Top Score has been set up for the benefit of the clubs, but punters could win a first prize of £156,000 for a 50p stake.

● Queen's Park Rangers have rearranged their Milk Cup fourth round second replay with Southampton for December 12 at Loftus Road. Rangers will now play a rearranged home league game against Stoke City on December 4 (both 7.30 pm).

Spurs keep luck on their side

By Clive White

If Tottenham Hotspur found it hard going last season to win the UEFA Cup, beating Hajduk Split on an away goal in the semi-finals and Anderlecht a trifle fortunately on penalties in the final, they may find it even harder to hold on to the trophy this season. The quality of the opposition is even better, with two teams from West Germany, two from the Soviet Union and one *from Italy still in contention, not to* mention Anderlecht, again, and the Uniteds of Manchester and Dundee.

But Tottenham still have the look of the chosen ones, carrying an invisible shield against ill luck. Even on Wednesday, when the White Hart Lane crowd seemed strangely reluctant to set the mood for another glory-glory evening, Tottenham somehow overcame technically superior opposition in Bohemians of Prague. They did so with the help of an own goal, a second goal 10 minutes from time by Stevens, who might well have been substituted, and some quite dreadful finishing by the Czechoslovaks.

Spurs can now travel to freezing Prague in a fortnight's time for the second leg of this third round tie feeling relatively cosy, but they must hope that these Bohemians do not brush up on their finishing in the *meantime*.

Tottenham will be stronger for the inclusion of Galvin. How badly they miss the opportunities created by this vigorous left winger. With Hoddle and Hazard duplicating each other, how badly, too, do they need the variety offered by the 32-year-old Argentine, Ardiles. He could return in Prague to start his first game in nine months.

● Guy Roux, the manager of the French first division side, Auxerre is to spend next week with Spurs studying coaching methods and administration.

● Frank Farino, an 18-year-old winger touring England with the Australian world Cup squad, will begin a two-month trial with Portsmouth next week.

Wednesday's results

UEFA CUP: Third round, first leg: Manchester United 2, Dundee United 2; Tottenham Hotspur 2, Bohemians Prague 0; Anderlecht 3, Real Madrid 0; Spartak Moscow 1, Cologne 0; Universitatea Craiova 2, Zeljeznicar 0; Hamburg 2, Internazionale 1; Videoton 5, Partizan Belgrade 0; Widzew Lodz 0, Dynamo Minsk 2.
THIRD DIVISION: Bradford City 3, Millwall 1; Derby County 3, Doncaster Rovers 1; Lincoln City 1, Cambridge United 1.
FA TROPHY: Second round replay: Workington 0, Radcliffe Borough 1.
CAPITAL LEAGUE: Brentford 2, Wimbledon 2.
SOUTHERN LEAGUE CUP: Second round: Basingstoke 2, Aylesbury 1; Kings Lynn 3, Chelmsford 1. Cheltenham v Moor Green (postponed).
FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Norwich 1, Swindon 1; Oxford Utd 1, Bristol Rovers 1; Birmingham 0, Ipswich 1.
SOUTHERN COUNTIES CHAMPIONSHIP: Middlesex 1, Berks and Bucks 1.
ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Second division, north: Flackwell Heath 1, Letchworth Garden City 1.
EASTERN COUNTIES LEAGUE: Sudbury 3, Felixstowe 3.
OTHER MATCH: Oxford University 5, London University 3.

Hearn (left) with Meo: a nice living

The soap opera with a wholesome image

Simon Barnes

And so it goes on. Another climax is now fast approaching Winter is with us, and with it an unending series of days of baize, day after day of click click-click, of stun-shots and deep screws, of water-sipping and desperate cigarette sucking, of waistcoats and made-up bow ties, of twitching and nose scratching and chin-rubbing. The United Kingdom snooker way to the finish, and once again we ask ourselves: has snooker gone over the top? Can to much televised snooker seriously damage the health of the game? Is the game dying of exposure?

No, says Barry Hearn, the free-booting entrepreneur of the snooker boom. He can take readings from one of the more reliable barometers of a spectacle's appeal: money. And since he has just concluded a deal worth a million pounds for his and the game's top player, Steve Davis, he is not about to predict the death of the game through overkill. "No, the TV ratings are up. Take the Rothmans. The programme before the final got two million. The final got 10.1 million. The programme after got 1.8 million."

Like soap opera; the secret of the phenomenal succes of telvised snooker is that 57 per cent of the audience are women. "That's what snooker is", Hearn said. "Dallas with balls. You get into the characters of the players, you have favourites, along comes the occasional new face, like a trespasser almost, to stir things up a bit. You hate him if he knocks out your favourite.

"You don't find your average snooker fan saying: 'Steve Davis has the greatest stun shot in snooker'. You get involved with the people, that's what television does. all the little movements, the minute facial twitches. You look at the way he drinks his water and you say, look, Davis is cracking up ... the reason snooker is so good from a commercial point of view is that it has made the players sports personalities – not just sports heroes."

The difference is crucial for Hearn. He works as the commercial manager for Davis, Meo and Terry Griffiths, *the so-called Romford* mafia (Hearn is notoriously Romford-based), and you can see his three boys in line advertising a new kind of after-shave. "The three together are perfect for it. Steve is Mr Cool. Tony is young and smooth. Terry is the adorable type of bloke for the middle-aged market. Every woman wishes her husband was just a bit more like *one* of those three."

Snooker is a soap opera in which the stars, the top eight players, "make a nice living and the second eight make a reasonable living. As for the rest of the 116 British professionals ... perhaps they get something like an average income." But the fortune of Davis is dizzying. The deal with Courage breweries will bring him a million pounds over five years and involves an annual 20 playing appearances.

Hearn, who takes 10 per cent of a player's first £100,000 and 20 per cent after that, has regular meetings with his three players to discuss every aspect of image and business, from endorsements to what haircut looks best on the box. He keeps the players clean and ever marketable. Not for them sordid sexual disclosures such as Tony Knowles offered the world : "He was paid £25,000, fined £5,000 and probably lost £250,000 in missed commercial opportunities."

What is ultimely rather engaging about Hearn is that he is not the *"that's my boy"* puppet-master, like the boxing archetypal boxing manager. He is quite burstingly proud of what he has done to make the three of them financially succesful sportsmen. "We were going to Thailand. The Thai people organizing the stay said: we don't know how to treat them, we've never had snooker players here before. So I said have you ever had Frank Sinatra? Yes? Well then. Treat them like Frank Sinatra."

Hearn is adamant that he is a businessman – not a snooker star manqué. "I never tell them what to do on the table. They never tell me what to do about business." Hearn supervises Davis's investments in agriculture, property, forestry, and the stock exchange. while Davis couldn't tell you how much he has in *the bank – "not to the nearest* nought."

It is all a very long way from Joe Davis. When he won the world championship in 1927 he received £6.10s. And he gave half of that back so he could keep the trophy. The boom goes on. "There's 6,000 million people in the world, and only 600 million have ever heard of snooker", Hearn says. "We've got another 90 per cent to go."

SQUASH RACKETS

Qaiser puts bad form behind him

Karachi (Reuter) – Sohail Qaiser, the Britain-based Pakistani staged the first upset of the World Open Championship here yesterday.

Qaiser, age 21, put all his variable recent form behind him to beat the Australian, Dean Williams, runner-up two years ago, 9-6, 5-9, 9-6, 9-0 in the second round.

From the moment Qaiser won the first game with a bout of ferocious hitting, it seemed likely that he would have Williams, who was slightly short on stamina, in trouble. The youngster looked far fitter than of late.

Another Pakistani, Umar Hayat, ranked 27, beat the thirteenth seed Magdi Saad, of Egypt, in straight games, 9-4, 9-4, 9-7. The third upset of the day was arguably the most unlikely, England's joint No. 1, Gawain Briars, losing to Danny Lee, ranked only 13 in England, 9-1, 9-6, 5-9, 6-9, 9-8.

FIRST ROUND (British and Irish results): H Jahan (Eng) bt K Khan (Pak), 9-0, 9-5, 9-0; M Bodimeade (Eng) bt L Leiner (Swe), 9-4, 6-9, 7-9, 9-4, 10-8; D Lee (Eng) bt F Khan (Pak), 9-8, 9-0, 9-1; G Briars (Eng) bt T Salisbury (Wales), 9-2, 9-3, 9-10; R Norman (NZ) bt A Dwyer (Eng), 9-4, 9-1, 9-5; P Kenyon (Eng) bt P Chautard (Fr), 9-7, 9-2, 9-1; D Lloyd (Eng) bt M Yasin (Pak), 9-0, 9-6, 9-4; G Alauddin (Pak) bt R Mosley (Eng), 9-4, 9-0, 7-9, 9-0; F Gul (Pak) bt A Bennett (Eng), 9-3, 9-4, 10-8; S Qaiser (Pak) bt S Flyn (Ire), 9-3, 9-1, 9-0; J Hickox (Eng) bt G Rehman (Pak), 9-2, 9-6, 9-3; G Williams (Eng) bt R Khan (Pak), 9-1, 9-3, 9-1.

SECOND ROUND: J Khan (Pak), bt J S Khan (Pak), 9-2, 9-2, 9-3; R Thorne (Aus) bt G Awad (Egypt), 9-4, 1-9, 9-6, 10-8; Jahan bt Bodimeade, 9-3, 9-1, 9-1; B Bostrom (Swe) bt Williams (Aus), 9-6, 5-9, 9-6, 9-0; Norman bt A Gul (Pak), 9-6, 9-0, 9-2; S Davenport (NZ), bt A Fahim (Pak), 9-7, 9-0, 9-1; Kenyon bt Lloyd, 6-9, 9-4, 9-5, 9-0; Lee bt Briars, 9-1, 9-6, 5-9, 6-9, 9-8; G Pollard (Aus) bt J Gul (Pak), 10-8, 9-5, 9-1; U Hayat (Pak) bt M Saad (Egypt), 9-4, 9-2, 9-7; Q Zaman (Pak) bt A Iqbal (Pak), 9-6, 9-0, 10-8; Hickox bt S Bowditch (Aus), 9-5, 3-9, 1-9, 9-4, 9-0; M Ahmed (Pak) bt Alauddin, 9-5, 9-0, 9-2; Williams bt F Gul, 9-4, 9-3, 5-9, 9-4; C Dittmar (Aus) bt T Wilkinson (Zim), 9-6, 8-1, 9-1, 9-3.

Miss Opie out

Lisa Opie, last year's winner, has withdrawn from the intercity British closed squash championships in Sheffield from December 8 to 13. Miss Opie, the top seed, from Guernsey, has hepatitis and the organizers have dicided to remake the seeding list and draw.

REAL TENNIS

Second seeds ring changes

Wayne Davies and Lachlan Deucher, the seconds seeds, reached tomorrow's final of the Open Doubles championship sponsored by George Wimpey, with a 6-2, 6-4, 2-6, 5-6, 6-0 win over Colin Lumley and Kevin Sheldon at Queen's Club yesterday (William Stephens writes).

Davvies was the épée, sharp and probing, to Deuchar's bludgeon. Davies preferred to force the dedans off the main walls, Deuchar was *more direct. Both pairs attacked the* foot of the tambour by volley and Lumley varied his length cleverly, while Sheldon angled several shots into the winning gallery.

Chris Ronaldson and Mick Dean, the top seeds, moved smoothly through their semi-final against Peter Seabrook and John Ward.

SEMI-FINALS: W F Davies (New York) and L Deuchar (Hampton Court) bt C J Lumley and K Sheldon (Leamington) 6-2, 6-4, 2-6, 5-6, 6-0; M F Dean and C J Ronaldson (Hampton Court) bt P G Seabrook and J D Ward 6-5, 6-0, 6-2.

Maidstone go on with a new look

Non-League football by Paul Newman

Maidstone United, the Gola League champions, have completed a remarkable series of changes in their playing staff by agreeing to sign John Glover, a defender, from *Nuneaton Borough for £2,000*.

Players have been coming and going from Maidstone ever since the summer, when Watson, Moore and Maddocks were released on free transfers. Soon after the start of the season, Taylor, the former Tottenham and Crystal Palace winger, told the club he could no longer afford the necessary time to train and play for them, and in recent weeks two forwards, Dingwall and Green, were sold to Dartford and Croydon, respectively, for £3,000 each.

The biggest surprise of all came this week when Bartley, the leading goal-scorer, was sold to Welling United, his first club, for £8,000. Bartley, who has scored more than 500 goals in non-League football and is still only 26 years old, had scored some 100 goals in the last two and a half seasons for Maidstone and had been a key factor in their success.

Jim Thompson, the Maidstone chairman, made a final unsuccessful *attempt last Saturday to persuade* Bartley to stay. "He told us he was unhappy at the club and said he specifically wanted to go back to Welling because of what he called their family atmosphere". Mr Thompson said.

Ovard, a winger, has completed a move in the opposite direction, from the Southern League back into the Gola League, by rejoining Maidstone from Folkestone. Lazarus, a forward, has also returned to the club after a spell in Finland and the new-look Maidstone attack was completed last week by the arrival of Pearson from Weymouth for £4,000. Carr and Hill, both defenders, and Sille, a midfield player, have also joined the club since the end of last season from Torquay United, Wycombe Wanderers and Dagenham respectively.

Maidstone made a poor start to the season but have won four and drawn one of their last five games and are now in a respectable mid-table position. Bill Williams, their manager, said yesterday: "We had two tremendons seasons, but from the start of this season I could see we would have to make cahnges. We weren't playing so wel and too many players were getting too complacent. Maybe we treat players too well at this club."

● Bangor City have successfully opposed a winding-up order in the High Court. The Northern Premier League club owed more than £14,000 to the Inland Revenue and Customs and Excise but have reached agreement on a three-month repayment programme.

● Ronnie Scott, the former Blyth Spartans player, has resigned as coach of another Northern League club, Ashington.

FOR THE RECORD

BOXING

KUMAMOTO: WBC super flyweight: Jiro Watanabe (Japan) bt Payao Poontarat (Thailand), 11th rd.

GOLF

AUCKLAND: International tournament: First round leading scores (Australian unless stated): 62: W Grady; 65: S Ginn; 69: B Jones. British score: 72: M Bembridge.

BASKETBALL

UNITED STATES: National association (NBA): Detroit Pistons 120, Portland Trail Blazers 113; New Jersey Nets 111, New York Knicks 96; Philadelphia 76ers 122, Indiana Pacers 101; Boston Celtics 110, Houston Rockets 100; Los Angeles Lakers 114, Utah Jazz 109; Atlanta Hawks 95, Milwaukee Bucks 83; Los Angeles Clippers 106, Seattle Supersonics 90.
NOVI SAD: World Championship: Yugoslavia 87, Netherlands 67.
DURES, Albania: World championship: Albania 57, Italy 78.

ICE HOCKEY

NORTH AMERICA: National League (NHL): Montreal Canadiens 3, Detroit Red Wings 3; Washington Capitals 2, New York Rangers 1; Calgary Flames 5, New York Islanders 2; Minnesota North Stars 4, Hartford Whalers 2.

NETBALL

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Northamptonshire 31, Bedfordshire 32.

HOCKEY

LONDON LEAGUE: Slough 6, Oxford University 2; Cambridge University 1, Hawks 1.

RUGBY UNION

SCHOOLS: Alleyne's 16, St Columba's 19; Brockenhurst 21, Cricklade 3; City of London 9, Rutlish 3; Cranbrook 6, King's, Rochester 3; Denstone 12, Cotton 7; Duke of York's, Dover 3, Maidstone GS 12; Eltham 10, Caterham 3; Guildford RGS 13, Christ Hospital 7; King's, Taunton 16, Wellington, Somerset 6; Howard 6, St Mary's, Sidcup 24; Newquay 6, Falmouth 34; Pangbourne 20, Windsor 8; Redruth 6, Truro 38; St Albans 20, Cheshunt 0; Sedbergh 16, Rossall 3; Sir William Borlase's 26, William Ellis 7; Skinners 19, Bethany 11; Worcester RGS 15, Cheltenham GS 22.

GYMNASTICS

TOKYO: International competition (Winners): Men: Floor exercise: Li Ning (China) 9.90. Pommel horse: S Kroll (EG). Rings: Y Balabanouv (USSR) 9.85. Vault: S Morisue (Japan), Li Ning 9.75. Parallel bars: Morisue 9.90. Horizontal bar: Morisue 9.95. Women: Vault: E Shushunova (USSR) 9.75. Asymmetric bars: H Ricna (Cz) 9.90. Beam: E Szabo (Rom) 9.80. Floor: E Shushunova 9.90.

TENNIS

RIO DE JANEIRO: Men's tournament: J-L Clerc (Arg) bt M Wolstenholme (Can) 6-3, 6-3; H de la Pena (Arg) bt M Jaite (Arg) 6-3, 6-0; P Rebolledo (Chile) bt L Courteau (Fr) 6-4, 3-6, 7-5; R Acuna (Chile) bt E Adams (US) 6-3, 6-2; M Hocevar (Br) bt H Gildemeister (Chile) 6-4, 6-3; I Kley (Br) bt J Goes (Br) 3-6, 6-4, 6-4; E Martins (Br) bt G Barbosa (Br) 6-1, 6-7, 6-4.

FOOTBALL

UAU COMPETITION: Bath University 1, University College, London 2.
OTHER MATCH: Cambridge University 1, Ipswich Town XI 1.
UDINE: Udinese 2, Australians 0.

CYCLING

ZURICH: Six-day race (after three nights): Leading placings: 1, H Frinkin and J Kristen (WG) 90 points; 2, U Freuler and Gisiger (Switz) 54; 3, R Hermann and S Hermann (Liechtenstein) 29; 4, D Thurau (WG) and Mueller (Switz) 13; One lap behind: 5, G Wiggins (Aus) and A Doyle (GB) 35.

SKIING

ST MORITZ: Super-G race: 1, H Stuffer (WG) 1min 31.68sec; 2, C Orlainsky (Austria) 1:32.08; 3, J Bruchner (Austria) 1:32.11.

SQUASH RACKETS

CUMBERLAND CUP: Coolhurst SC 5, Wanstead SC 0; Grafton SC 2, Lambton SC 3; North Middlesex SC 4, Beckenham CC 1; Oakleigh Park SC 2, Cumberland LTC 3.

Paris prediction

The cost of staging the 1992 Olympic Games in Paris would be between 850 and 955 million dollars (£680m to £764m), the Olympic gold medal winner Guy Drut said yesterday. Drut, who represented the Mayor of Paris, Jacques Chirac, at an International Olympic Committee meeting in Mexico City earlier this month, said if Paris were chosen to stage the games they could be expected to produce a deficit of some $425m (about £340m). "It's better to be pessimistic and have a nice surprise", he said.

Rhodes released

Yorkshire's committee yesterday agreed to release Steven Rhodes, their promising 20-year-old wicket keeper, and he is expected to join Worcestershire. The committee yesterday made no move to fill the vacant places on the cricket committee left by the resignations of Brian Close and Phill Sharpe.

CYCLING: Francesco Moser, of Italy, the winner of this year's Tour of Italy, yesterday reaffirmed his intention to take part in both the Italian and French tours next year, the first time he has attempted the double.

IN BRIEF

Runcorn player cleared by committee

Two Rugby League players breathed sighs of relief after yesterday's disciplinary committee meeting in Leeds (Keith Macklin writes). Kurt Sorenson, the Widnes forward, and John McCabe, of Runcorn Highfield, will be able to play this weekend after avoiding suspension. Sorenson had his hearing deferred to the next disciplinary meeting, and McCabe was found not guilty.

Senior (Huddersfield) and Major (Salford) each received a four-match ban, and Pilaster (Doncaster) is suspended for two matches. Dismissal was regarded as sufficient punishment for Sam Panapa (Sheffield).

SKIING: The World Cup Alpine programme in Val d'Isère next week is under threat because of lack of snow. A decision will be taken today on whether four World Cup races scheduled from December 5 to 8, will be possible.

TABLE TENNIS: Paul Day, the non-playing captain, could miss England's participation in the French open tournament at the weekend because he does not have his passport. Day surrendered it to the Soviet embassy because he is due to accompany the international team to Moscow later this month.

ENGLAND SQUAD: D Douglas, G Sandley, K Witt, A Gordon.

GOLF: Wayne Grady, of Australia, equalled the course record of 62, eight under par, to take a three-shot lead after the opening round of the Auckland international tournament yesterday.

BOXING: Japan's Jiro Watanabe retained his junior bantamweight title by a technical knockout over the Thai challenger, Payao Poontarat, in the eleventh round of a 12-round bout in Kumamoto yesterday.

ICE SKATING

Young competitors may revive British prestige

By John Hennessy

The figure skating committee of the National Skating Association will be meeting shortly to wield a rubber stamp. In choosing the team for the European and world championships later in the season, they might spare a little around the table over the pairs event, but it is unlikely that they will flout the results of the British championships at Richmond on Wednesday night. Liss Cushley (15) and the brother, Neil (17) will therefore expect to accompany the two solo title winners, Susan Jackson (19) and *Stephen Pickavance (19) to Göte*borg in February.

Wednesday provided altogether a much more encouraging picture of British skating than the short programmes of the evening before. Miss Jackson skated a routine tailored to the circumstances without a blemish, the Cushleys gave evidence of their growing maturity, both as skaters and people, and Pickavance got the better of a taut contest with Paul Robinson, who had been chosen last year for the international events in preference to the then champion, Mark Pepperday.

Both men skated well, but Pickavance revealed himself as both more artistic and more athletic, since he incorporated four triple jumps in his programme, one admittedly with some difficulty, against Robinson's three – with, again, one of dubious quality. This was a piquantly sad result for Robinson's mother Inge Dorne, who trained both skaters until Pickavance moved on a year ago.

Rebecca Powell: polished.

At a lower level, there was encouragement, too, from Rebecca Powell, aged 16 and competing in her first senior championship. She soared spectacularly from seventeenth in the figures and fifteenth after the short programme to eighth in the final placings.

Wihtout overplaying the hand, since girls younger even than Miss Powell have won the world title, hers is, nevertheless, a refreshing new face from Sheffield who might help, together with known gifted skaters, of still younger years, to revive Britain's *prestige in figure* skating, as distinct from ice dance, of course.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

FOOTBALL

Kick-offs 7.30 unless stated
Second division: Charlton v Carlisle (7.45).
Third division: Orient v Bristol Rovers
Fourth division: Halifax v Port Vale; Scunthorpe v Wrexham
CHARITY MATCH (NSPCC): Manchester United former players v Manchester City former players (at Altrincham).

OTHER SPORT

SNOOKER: Coral UK Professional tournament (Guildhall, Preston).
REAL TENNIS: George Wimpey Open Singles and doubles (Queen's Club, West Kensington).

RACING

Hypnotic to put Sandown rivals under his spell

By Mandarin

When Fulke Walwyn, who has masterminded the campaigns of such famous horses as Mandarin, Mill House, Team Spirit and Diamond Edge, gets excited about one of his rising young stars then all National Hunt enthusiasts should take particular note.

The horse in question is Hypnotic, who attempts to win his third race in a row in the Malden Timber Novices' Hurdle (Qualifier) at Sandown Park this afternoon.

After this grand-looking four-year-old had recovered from a last flight blunder to surge clear of Maganyos at Ascot earlier this month, his 74-year-old trainer expressed a high opinion of his charge, saying: "This is a pretty decent horse. His ultimate objective will be one of the novice hurdles at the Cheltenham Festival meeting."

Clearly Hypnotic's long-term future lies in steeplechasing, but in the meantime we can take pleasure in watching the master of Saxon House patiently bring the Royben gelding through his novice engagements before tackling tougher opposition.

Hypnotic, in fact, faces a pretty stern test today, having to concede 10lb to two promising types, Fred Winter's Emerald Watson, who trotted up in a bumpers' event at Kelso in February, when trained by Chris Thornton, and Ian Dudgeon's Tribal Drum, who shaped well when runner-up to Welsh Warrior at Newbury earlier this month.

However, Hypnotic has shown in both his Ascot victories to be a novice of considerable scope and I nap him to continue his winning ways.

No matter how Winter fares with Emerald Watson I expect the Lambourn trainer to collect a double at the meeting with Brown Trix (1.0) and Areus (2.30).

Brown Trix, who contests the Crowngap Novices' Chase, shaped well behind Destiny Bay and Great Light at *Newbury* on his seasonal reappearance and should have too many guns for Lunedale and Buckbe. A 4lb penalty looks hardly enough to stop Areus scoring again in the Pond Handicap Chase, after a resounding eight-length Ascot victory over Greenwood Lad, who renews rivalry on only 7lb better terms.

The previous winners, Sutton Prince, Maganyos and Rhoecus clash in the Winter Hurdle, but as Monica Dickinson has her Harewood team in such sparkling form just now I give the vote to Rhoecus, who quickened impressively to beat Charlotte's Dunce at Haydock recently.

At Leicester, Stan Mellor should be on the mark with his easy Newbury scorer Glenfox in the Silver Bell Handicap Chase and John Webber's Killegar Kim, who landed the odds in fluent style at Warwick, can continue the good work in the Sileby Novices' Chase.

Finally, at Sedgefield, Roger Fisher's course winner Vitriolic looks on the handy mark for the Dun Cow Handicap Hurdle, and the Gordon Richards-trained Connaught Queen is expected to make her weight allowance from Our Louise tell in the Harpington Novices' Hurdle.

Roach aims to bag a weekend brace

By Michael Seely

Graham Roach is attempting to score a notable right and left tomorrow. The 36 year-old pork *processor and packer from* St Austell is not only the trainer of the strongly-fancied Mecca Bookmakers Hurdle candidate, Prideaux Boy, he is a shooting fanatic.

At 2.30 on Saturday afternoon, when Prideaux Boy and Richard Dunwoody are attempting to land the gamble at Sandown, the six-year-old's intrepid owner-trainer will be clawing pheasants from the *Hungarian sky*.

"I'd give my back teeth to be in both places at once", Roach said yesterday from his Cornwall headquarters. "But I picked up the shooting trip 12 months ago with some friends and business acquaintances. I can get through on the telephone, though, I'll be ringing for the result pretty soon".

With only 10st 3lb to carry, *Prideaux Boy* is certainly leniently treated on his best form. Last season, after winning three novice events, he covered himself with glory by running Admiral's Cup to a neck in the HSS Hire Shop Hurdle at Ascot. The handicapper seems to have ignored that creditable effort as the gelding subsequently disappointed.

"We found he was suffering from sore shins so his later poor running can be excused," Roach said. *Prideaux Boy* has been in sparkling shape this season and, after beating Cocaine at Wincanton in November, *he fell at the second-last hurdle on a* return visit to the track when challenging the leaders in the race won by Chrysaor. Prideaux Boy has been backed from 12-1 to 7-1 with *the sponsors* since the betting opened on Wednesday.

Roger Fisher issued a warning yesterday to those intending to back the 9-2 favourite, Ballydurrow. "The *horse is travelling from Ulverston to* Sandown tomorrow", the Cumbrian trainer said yesterday. "But if the going is really bad, I will withdraw him on the day. However, unless it's *absolutely bottomless*, I *should* think it likely that he will run".



King's Jug (right) masters, Ro's Owen at Wincanton (Photograph: Ian Stewart)

Francome supreme on Brollin

By John Karter

The abiding image that John Francome will leave behind when he retires from riding shortly will be one of making virtually every victory look not just stunning in its simplicity, but so often almost contemptuous in its execution.

It is a talent that Francome shares with Lester Piggott. However, like his counterpart on the Flat, Francome can do a lot more than just look pretty when necessary. And yesterday at Wincanton the Genie of the jumps knuckled down and rode as powerful a finish as he has ever done to reach yet another landmark in his remarkable career – his 1,100 winner, on Brollin.

A half brother to the Gold Cup runner up Brown Chamberlin, *Brollin was the whisper* that *the* world and his wife seemed to have heard about for the Young Farmers' Novices's Hurdle. Yet his legion of backers reaped their harvest not merely because of Francome's strength in the saddle but also through the horse's own raw courage.

Brollin has always had trouble *with his breathing and he was* hobdayed as a three-year-old to try to cure the problem. However, the surgery was not a total success, and Francome said after the nerve-tingling victory over his main rival, Hyposis, that Brollin's tongue has become wedged at the back of his *mouth and the horse had* been unable to draw in air properly over the last two hurdles.

Hupnosis, a previous course winner, set out to make all the running just as he had done a week earlier. Coming to the last flight, Colin Brown, his jockey, must have felt that a repeat was definitely on because although Brollin had been driven up to challenge he was rolling about like a drunk through his efforts.

Halfway up the run-in it was still all Hypnosis. But then Francome, legs pumping, whip arm driving down, dredged the last ounce from Brollin, who stuck his neck in front in the dying strides.

Sadly, for such a brave horse, his racing future is uncertain. However, *Fred Winter, his trainer*, is hoping that possibly with the aid of a special bit, similar to the one he used on his Gold Cup winner, Midnight Court, Brollin will be able *to parade his undoubted talent for* some while to come.

Things certainly did not go all Winter's way yesterday. Indeed he was upstaged by his near neighbour, the equally-famous other "FW", Fulke Walwyn, whose infinitely promising young chaser, Ben Lair, *stunned backers in the opening* race of the day, the Cerne Abbas Novices' Chase, by making all the running to come home, unchallenged at 25-1.

Walwyn then provided another knockout blow for punters, who had been fortified by the victories of Brollin and King's Jug in the second and third races, when his old favourite Crimson Embers, beat off the challenge of the red-hot favourite, Very Promising, in the Wessex Hurdle.

Still on the subject of upstaging, Francome, himself, was forced to take a little of his own medicine when Sam Morshead, who had earlier won on King's Jug, drove Play The Knave past the champion's mount, Emperor Charles, *after the last fence in the second* division of the Cerne Abbas Chase. *Francome* had looked certain to win doing handsprings up to that point, and we were left to reflect that while *the impossible has become a habit* for him, miracles he likes to ration.

BOXING

Prospect of a million for Sibson in 1985

By Srikumar Sen
Boxing Correspondent

Tony Sibson, the British, European and Commonwealth middleweight champion, who has already got a few bob in the bank thanks to his bout with Marvin Hagler, could end up a millionaire by the middle of the new year. He has been offered a package of four bouts by Mike Barrett, the London promoter, which could earn him £750,000.

The pick of the contests is a bout with Buster Drayton, of the United States, *who knocked out Jimmy* Cable and Mark Kaylor. NBC, the American televison network, were so taken with Drayton's performance against Kaylor that they are willing to pay Sibson £400,000 to get into the ring with the tough American. Dr Ferdie Pacheco, NBC's chief negotiator, is here to conclude details. The bout would be held at the National Exhibition Centre, *Birmingham, to be close to Sibson's* home town, Leicester.

Sibson warms up for Drayton with a European title defence against Frank Winterstein, of France, in Paris in January. In May he faces Herol Graham, of Sheffield, in what looks like being his hardest bout. If he wins that, Sibson will have to take on Kaylor again in June.

***The bout will be held most likely* at Queen's Park Rangers football ground. Wembley was packed to the rafters *for* the Sibson-Kaylor bout and Barrett believes Wembley will *not be big enough for the return*: "Hundreds were turned away from the Arena before the fight."**

Disharmony in Banjo and Frazier rehearsal

The "Malice at the Palace", as the bout between Marvis Frazier and Funso Banjo at Alexandra Pavilion on December 5 has been titled, got off to the right start when a "fracas" broke out between the Fraziers and the Banjos in front of Thames Television cameras during a press conference at the Bloomsbury Crest Hotel, London, yesterday (Srikumar Sen writes).

Frank Warren, the promoter, insisted the commotion had not been stage managed. Good natured ribbing had suddenly got out of hand when mean, moody Marvis said: "I've come to play the Banjo" and Banjo retorted: "You won't have your father in the ring to help you." Frazier countered: "I've never needed him", whereupon the two families, sitting behind the protagonists, switched from looking daggers to leaping at each other.

They were parted by Warren, Ernie Fossey, the trainer, and Banjo's manager, Jimmy Quill. If it had come to fisticuffs the Fraziers could not have called upon the former world heavyweight champion, Joe, to help them. He had crawled across the table in the melė and hopped it. If that was a put-on show, then Equity cards all round.

Earlier Banjo, who boxes so clever-clever that he bores everyone stupid, promised to provide "a show for some and a revelation for others".

The bout is important for both boxers. Banjo needs it to step out of *Bruno's shadow, and Frazier, who* hopes to move up in the world rankings, cannot afford to lose.

RUGBY UNION

Scotland's chance to get the blend right

By Ian McLauchlin

Scotland's playing resources will be stretched somewhat tomorrow: while the South of Scotland play the Australians at Hawick, the B team meet Ireland in Galway. But with key international players unavailable because of injury, these two fixtures could prove invaluable to the national selectors.

Both games, particularly that at Hawick, will let the selectors conclude their thoughts on the combinations vital if the national team is to have a hope of ending the Australians' winning run.

The pairing of Tomes and Smith in the Border second row has never really worked at the highest level. Both are big men and fine lineout players but they each lack that *grafting quality which is a vital* factor in the success of any forward unit.



Tomes: fine in lineout

To concede the lineout to their visitors would be a bad mistake but it would be equally unwise to ignore aggression in other phases of play. Lineout ball can be won by quick thinking and accurate throwing, but aggression is not so easily obtained.

The other forward area which will come under close scrutiny will be *the support given to the hooker*, Deans, by his loose head prop, Mackenzie. Mackenzie is an extremely mobile and able forward but there are still those who doubt his ability in the tight scrum. The Australians have improved dramatically in this phase, but the Selkirk man knows that a good performance may well carry him into the Scotland team at the expense of last year's grand slam captain, Jim Aitken.

Behind the scrum, Andrew Ker has another chance to prove that he is the man to replace the injured John Rutherford at stand-off half. Ker must bring to this level his undoubted craft and prove that he can kick with enough length and authority to control a game.

Ker has a further advantage in that he will have Jim Renwick and Keith Robertson alongside him at centre. *The pairing of Renwick and* Robertson gives plenty of options in attack, but they may well be exposed in defence as neither is renowned for knocking men down. They are *perhaps too similar in style to make* a good combination, for all that they are most talented individuals.

Floodlit final surprise

Schools rugby
by Michael Stevenson

The final of the Askean's floodlit schools competition produced a surprising result: the favourites, St Joseph's Academy, were beaten 12-8 by Chislehurst and Sidcup School.

Whitgift's young side have improved considerably and in difficult conditions beat St George's, Weybridge 10-3. Whitgift scored all their points in the first half through two penalties from Brown and a try by Siba, the left wing, from a break in the centre by Lloyd. Smith scored a second half dropped goal for St George's.

Worcester *has not always been* prominent as a centre of rugby excellence, but the current records of two schools, King's and the Royal Grammar School, suggests that this state of affairs is being rectified. King's School have won all their 14 matches and have a points tally of 358, to 53 conceded. Even more significantly, they have scored 68 tries while conceding only four. Their most recent victory was at the expense of Bablake (30-3) and in midweek they beat Hereford Cathedral School 21-3.

The Royal Grammar School have lost a couple of matches, to King Henry's, Coventry 3-9 and King Edward's, Birmingham 12-16, but they have 11 wins and a draw to their credit and the meeting of these *two fine schools on December 8* is keenly anticipated.

One of the most surprising victories recently was registered by Giggleswick, who beat Ampleforth (17-6) for the first time in 16 years; their points came from two tries by Gray, a try by Mason and a penalty and conversion by Stoten.

Barbarians move into sponsorship

The Barbarians will be sponsored for the first time when they play the Australians in Cardiff on December 15, the final match of the current tour (David Hands writes). Wang (UK) Limited, the computer company, are to contribute a five-figure sum which will be added to the four home unions' tour account, for distribution throughout the game.

The Barbarians will announce their side on December 10. The match will be controlled by a French referee.

The West Country, quite rightly, is up in arms after my reference in these columns yesterday to the Australians winning all six of their English tour games, the South and South-West Division did, of course, draw *12-12* with the Australians in the second match of the tour; my apologies to them.

The fault lies in our stars

By Gerald Davies

The proposition that the Welsh team do not perform well before Christmas has never sounded convincing. Last weekend *it* sounded even less so. No matter how sincerely it is said, it still reaches the public ear as a glib excuse, giving rise to the suspicion that the fault does, after all, lie in our stars and not in ourselves.

Giving the random nature of rugby, perhaps the players cannot entirely be masters of their fates, but there should be doubts either about Australia's colossal superiority nor about the fact that, on this occasion, Wales were the underlings.

Anything other than generous acceptance of these propositions does not stand much scrutiny. All incoming tours occur before Christmas and, apart from the occasional one in thepast played in January, all the internationals have been held during that period. If the above premise is accepted, then the prospect for Wales is bleak when this pattern, quite clearly and rightly, is set o continue.

There is no honour in saying so when Wales have been beaten by better New Zealand teams, as there was no point in repeating *it* when they only narrowly defeated Argentina (1976), and Romania (1979). Since these two countries are still only regarded as shadowy figures on *the edge of International Board* competition, some reason had to be found in order to justify the one-point victory achieved in boty matches. No such spurious reasoning has ever been put forward on those occasions when Wales, apart from 1966, have comfortably defeated Australia.

It is clutching at straws in an attempt to redeem something from a lost cause. What are squad training sessions for if not to prepare the player, in all aspects, for international competition whenever it occurs?

***In terms of match fitness, most* clubs in Wales will have played around 25 matches by Christmas, which will be more, for example, than any New Zealand club in a full season. A club there will play at best 20 divisional matches, with a provincial championship providing an additional seven for the better players. These are obligatory, others can be arranged, on a "friendly basis". While it would not be acceptable, largely because of differing characteristics, to imitate another country's system, there is a tendency in Wales to mistake *quantity for quality*.**

In a week – in no sense exceptional – when Cardiff played Llanelli on Wednesday evening, and will play Swansea tomorrow, it is a reminder of the need *to rethink the* manner in which the game and its palyers will best be served.

SANDOWN PARK

GOING: soft

Tote: Double: 2.0, 3.0. Treble: 1.30, 2.30, 3.30.

1.0 CROWNGAP NOVICE CHASE (£3,043: 3m 118yd) (7 runners)

101 p1p-p1 DRUMADOWNEY (B) (Lady Vestey) T Forster 6-11-2 ... H Davies
102 131-011 LUNEDALE (C) (Queen Mother) F Walwyn 6-11-2 ... K Mooney
103 040H/0 BROOKLANDS (K Baker) D Barons 7-10-12 ... G Newman
104 1314-3 BROWN TRIX (C Cronin) F Winter 6-10-12 ... J Francome
106 03004-4 FLYING JACKDAW (J Sclater) H O'Neill 8-10-12 ... M Hammond
111 0011p-1 SIGN AGAIN (R Wright) J Fox 7-10-12 ... S Moore
114 1150-10 BUCKBE (R Tory) D Elsworth 5-10-7 ... C Brown

1983: Duke of Milan 6-10-10 S Smith Eccles (Evens fav) N Gaselee 8 ran.

7-4 Brown Trix, 3 Buckbe, 4 Lunedale, 7 Drumadowney, Sighn Again, 16 Flying Jackdaw, 25 Brooklands.

FORM: DRUMADOWNEY (11-11) beat Arctic Beau (12-2) by 30l in Cheltenham amateurs event *3m ch, £3,101, soft, Nov 9, 11 ran*). LUNEDALE, *faller last time, previously (10-10) easy 25l winner* from Golden Minstrel (10-10) here (2m 4f ch, £2,197, firm, Nov 3, 6 ran). BROWN TRIX (11-10) 11l 3rd to Destiny Day at Newbury (2m 4l, ch, £1,964, good, Nov 7, 6 ran). FLYING JACKDAW (11-0) beaten a distance when last of 4 finishers behind Great Light (11-0) (11-0) at Newbury (2m 4f ch, £3,960, soft, Nov 24, 8 ran). SIGN AGAIN (11-0) 4th and weakening when fell last. BUCKBE, a useful staying hurdler (10-13) 21½l 5th to Townley Stone (11-8) at Ascot (2m, ch, £9,984, good, Nov 16, 7 ran).
Selection: BUCKBE.

Sandown selections

By Mandarin

1.0 Brown Trix. 1.30 HYPNOTIC (nap). 2.0 Beau Ranger. 2.30 Areus. 3.0 Rhoecus. 3.30 Quite A Night.

By Michael Seely

1.0 Brown Trix. 3.0 Rhoecus 3.30 RIDGEFIELD (nap).

1.30 MALDEN TIMBER NOVICE HURDLE (Qualifier: £2,2,220: 2m) (21)

201 2-11 HYPNOTIC (D) (Mrs J Corbett) F Walwyn 4-11-10 ... K Mooney
204 34301- ASHLONE (S Tindall) S Mellor 5-11-0 ... G Charles-Jones 4
207 CASTILORE LAD (C Pike) J Long 4-11-0 ... C Mann
208 p DARTEL (M Sanderson) Miss A Sinclair 4-11-0 ... M Bastard
209 DEEP ECHO (M Van Der Woude) N Henderson 4-11-0 ... J White
210 DUNVEGAN CASTLE (Mrs G Prest) G Prest 5-11-0 ... R Dunwoody
211 EMERALD WATSON (Mrs B Samuel) F Winter 4-11-0 ... J Francome
212 2 FRAUD SQUAD (R Williams) R Hodges 5-11-0 ... S Earle 7
213 GRAHAMES PADDY (G Dedman) T M Jones 4-11-0 ... M Hammond
214 INDIAN COUNTRY (Miss D Baker) Miss D Baker 4-11-0 ... –
217 2/222/- LUCKY RASCAL (J Ingram) J Gifford 5-11-0 ... M Palmer 7
218 1/4p-0 MAITREDEE (Mrs A Wates) R Gow 5-11-0 ... P Scudamore
220 0 MARLEY HEIGHTS (Marley Roof Tile Co) M Bolton 4-11-0 ... R Goldstein
221 NEMO KYBO (Mrs I Kerman) R Champion 4-11-0 ...
226 RUM (Mrs C Clatworthy) J Gifford 4-11-0 ... R Rowe
229 SWIFT RETORT (G Beccle) G Balding 4-11-0 ... B Reilly
233 2 TRIBAL DRUM (Mrs G Mc Farran) I Dudgeon 5-11-0 ... R Linley
234 ACER DIAMOND (L Bates) J Bridger 4-10-9 ... Mr L Fogerty
235 4p0p0-p BIC ROLLER (T Thorn) J Bridger 5-10-9 ... A Jones 7
237 00-p LEVANT ROW (D R Elsworth) D Elsworth 5-10-9 ... C Brown
239 p TINAHUE ANGEL (A Brown) J Fox 5-10-9 ... S Moore

1983: The Catchpool 4-10-10 S Smith Eccles (10-11 fav) N Gaselee 9 ran.

4-5 Hypnotic, 6 Emerald Watson, 7 Tribal Drum, 8 Rum, 12 Lucky Rascal, Fraud Squad.

FORM: HYPNOTIC, (11-5) beat Maganyos (11-0) by 6l at Ascot (2m hdle, £2,211, good, Nov 16, 9 ran. ASHLONE, a faller last time, earlier (11-0) 12l 8th to Castlebuck (11-5) at Newbury (2m hdle, [illegible]

2.0 CROWNGAP HANDICAP CHASE (£3,825: 2m 4f 68yd) (2) [illegible]

2.30 POND HANDICAP CHASE (£2,944: 3m 118yd) (5) [illegible]

3.0 WINTER NOVICE HURDLE (Grade II: £4,604: 2m 5f 75yd) (12) [illegible]

3.30 RIDGECROSS NOVICE HANDICAP HURDLE (£2,481: 2m) (18) [illegible]

Pulborough breeder has top lots

Bloodstock sales by
Simon O'Loughlin

Moorestyle's breeder, John Parker, was one of the few happy vendors after a lifeless day of foal selling at the Newmarket December sales yesterday. Parker netted 453,200 guineas from five yearlings, submitted from his Toat Farm at Pulborough, Sussex – with two of these making the highest prices of the morning session.

He received 23,000 guineas from the British Bloodstock Agency for a chestnut half brother, by Castle Keep to this year's Jersey Stakes runner-up, Silly Steven, and a *further 20,000 guineas from the* Agency's Italian connection, for a chestnut son of Moorestyle himself.

Parker, who also owns Kingswood golf course in Surrey, where *the Golden Fleece pro-am* was held before this year's Derby, said: "I was delighted with the price of the Castle Keep colt. I bought the mare Super Anna for 7,500 guineas and the nomination cost me only 2,000 guineas. I thought the Moorestyle colt would make more, but I am well pleased, overall." The Moorestyle foal made five times the price of his sire as a yearling.

Parker sold Moorestyle's dam, Guiding Star, to the United States for 55,000 guineas after her son became champion European three-year-old in 1980, and the dam of yesterday's Moorestyle colt, Sharp Castan, was bought for 15,000 guineas as a replacement. She has already bred for Parker the useful two-year-old Filly Fairways Girl, four times a winner for Peter Easterby this year.

Anthony Stroud, of the Curragh Bloodstock Agency, later paid 31,000 guineas on behalf of an undisclosed Irish client for a chestnut Mummy's Pet filly sent up by David Gibson, who stands the sire at his Barleythorpe Stud in Leicestershire. The filly will be reoffered as a yearling.

Wincanton results

Going: good.

12.30 (2m 5f ch) 1, BEN LAIR (R Pusey, 25-1); 2, Mr Candy (G Moore, 8-1); 3, Crickstown (S Morshead, 14-1). ALSO RAN: Evens fav Double Bass (pu), 5 Rockfield Boy (pu), 14 Bargill (f), 20 Beaches View (pu), Beaconside (pu), Streamer (f), 33 Jimmy Flint (pu), 50 Chalford Hill (pu), Haystack's Flyer (pu). 12 ran. 20l, 1l. F Walwyn at Lambourn. TOTE: £20.40; £4.40, £1.10, £4.80. DF: £83.30. CSF: £188.97.

1.0 (2m hdle) 1, BROLLIN (J Francome, 7-4 fav); 2, Hypnosis (C Brown, 5-2); 3, Black Sheep (M Richards, 14-1). ALSO RAN: 5 Jimjams (5th), 9 Wordesworth (4th), 16 Leopardo, 20 Royal Valeur (ur), 33 Canterbury Bells, 50 Biddable (ref), Keep It Dark (6th), Polar Star (pu), Royal Box, Start The Music, Worden Prince (pu), Golden Medina, Ligonite, Nearly A Tango, Pydle Lady (pu). 18 ran. NRs: Benmore, Indian Major, True Minstrel. Nk, 12l, 3l, 2½l, 30l. F Winter at Lambourn. TOTE: £3.40; £1.90, £1.80, £3.00. DF: £3.40. CSF: £8.40.

1.30 (2m ch) 1, KING'S JUG (S Morshead, 15-8 fav); 2, Letrak City (R Dunwoody, 5-2); 3, Ro's Owen (H Davies, 15-2). ALSO RAN: 5 One Armed Bandit (f) 13-2 Fury Boy (4th), 50 Shane Hill (ur), Sir Lester. 7 ran. 4l, 25l, 6l. Mrs M Rimell at Severn Stoke. TOTE: £2.20; £1.30, £1.50. DF: £3.10. CSF: £6.35.

2.0 (2m 6f hdle) 1, CRISON EMBERS (S Shilston, 9-2); 2, Very Promising (P Scudamore, 2-5 fav); 3, Vivaque (C Brown, 7-1). ALSO RAN: 16 Mr Moonraker (4th), 100 Charjim (f), Toulouse. 6 ran. 2½l, hd, 8l, dist. F Walwyn at Lambourn. TOTE: £5.30; £1.30; £1.10. DF: £2.30. CSF: £6.40.

2.30 (3m 1f ch) 1, MOUNT OLIVER (M Williams, 15-8 fav); 2, Triska (B Powell, 10-1); 3, Wild Gamble (S Shilston, 50-1). ALSO RAN: 9-4 Musso, 11-2 Broadheath, 13-2 Easter Carnival (6th), 25 Easy Steed, 33 Harry Bishop (4th), 50 Buck Royale (5th). 9 ran. 3l, ¾l, ½l, 1l, 5l. M Scudamore at Hoarwithy. TOTE: £2.70; £1.30, £1.60, £4.40. DF: £18.70. CSF: £18.88.

3.0 (2m 5f ch) 1, PLAY THE KNAVE (S Morshead, Evens fav); 2, Emperor Charles (J Francome, 8-1); 3, Parish Rigged (H Davies, 5-1). ALSO RAN: 11-2 Dancing Sovereign (f), 8 Sundial (5th), 20 Captain Pat (pu), 100 Call The Guards (ur), Mingo's Prince (pu), Withymans Pool (pu), Laurel Hill (4th). 10 ran. NR: Ivacop. 2½l, 10l, dist, 12l. P Bailey at Salisbury. TOTE: £1.90; £1.30, £1.50, £1.60. DF: £4.70. CSF: £7.33. After a stewards' inquiry, the result stood.

3.30 (2m hdle) 1, CLARA MOUNTAIN (H Davies, Evens fav); 2, French Captain (M Kinane, 9-2); 3, Winart (S Earle, 9-1). ALSO RAN: 10 Oryx Minor, 12 Karannau (6th), 14 Maidiga (4th), 16 Silver Keys (5th), 20 Blue Dart, Sharavogue, 33 Round Again, Saffron Poser (ur), Warwick Blue, 66 Guard The Fort (pu), Present Value, Silca Star Key, Twice As Fresh (pu), Wood Poppy. 17 ran. 3l, 6l, 3l, 30l, 4l. T Forster at Wantage. TOTE: £2.00; £1.10, £1.90, £1.90. DF: £1.50. CSF: £5.67. Placepot: £83.50.

● Ardent Spy landed the Shipston Handicap Chase under top weight on his seasonal reappearance at *Warwick yesterday to initiate a 19-1* double for Roddy Armytage and Anthony Webber, who also scored with rising young chaser Some Shot.

LEICESTER

GOING: good to soft

12.30 BEGINNERS NOVICE HURDLE (Div I: 3-y-o: £647: 2m) (20 runners)

1 21 STRATHEARN (D) J FitzGerald 11-3 ... –
2 ANY BUSINESS W Musson 10-10 ... C Smith
4 0022 ATKINS B Swift 10-10 ... R Campbell 4
6 0 CROWFOOT'S COUTURE B McMahon 10-10 ... –
[illegible]
12 HYPERION PRINCE W Wharton 10-10 ... M Brennan
15 LOVE WALKED IN W Holden 10-10 ... S McNeill
16 LUCKY LOCHE J Needham 10-10 ... J Bryan
19 00 NICKY'S KNIGHT C A Bell 10-10 ... P Delaney
20 PARVENO B Wise 10-10 ... R Rowell
21 0 PERSHING J Leigh 10-10 ... P Blackburn 7
23 SHENYOUP R Carter 10-10 ... P Barton
25 p SPRING PURSUIT P Makin 10-10 ... D Browne
27 TAMERTOWN LAD J Jenkins 10-10 ... H Jenkins 7
31 COUPON CLIPPER S Mellor 10-5 ... M Perrett
33 PHILYRA H Fleming 10-5 ... M Pepper

1983: Princess Henham 10-5 G Bradley (4-5 fav) N Callaghan 9 ran

11-8 Strathearn, 9-4 Atkins, 8 Tamertown Lad, 10 Coupon Clipper, 12 Any Business, 16 Ferndale Lad, 20 others.

Leicester selections

By Mandarin

12.30 Strathearn. 1.0 Deep Coach. 1.30 Glenfox. 2.0 Killegar Kim. 2.30 Just Blake. 3.0 Diddelo.

1.0 BARKBY CLAIMING NOVICE HURDLE (£902: 2m) (11)

1 04 JOHN'S SECRET J Bosley 4-11-7 ... Mr M Bosley 7
2 0200- MONCLARE TROPHY A Pitt 5-11-7 ... G cCourt
3 p0p-p AUTUMNS DREAM Mrs P Pitt 8-11-3 ... A Webber
4 00 BRENNANSTOWN K Bailey 7-11-3 ... M Perrett
5 0/060 CALIMACUTTER C James 7-11-3 ... –
6 pp00 LITTLE COMPO (B) J Jenkins 7-11-3 ... D Morris 7
7 0p0- MY FRIEND F Winter 5-11-3 ... J Duggan 4
8 200/0 SOVEREIGN SHOT Mrs E Andrews 6-11-2 ... Mr S Andrews 4
9 00 PASS ASHORE B Frost 5-11-0 ... J Frost
10 6-003 WILLSPAL W Barrett 6-11-0 ... S Johnson
11 04-2 DEEP COACH D Gandolfo 5-10-12 ... M Harrington

[illegible]

1.30 SILVER BELL HANDICAP CHASE (£1,291: 3m) (5) [illegible]

2.0 SILEBY NOVICE CHASE (£1,078: 2m) (6)

1 0/3-31 KILLEGAR KIM (D) J Webber 5-11-12 ... G Mernagh
4 3-0 DEEP CROSS Mrs Pitman 9-11-5 ... M Perrett
6 04u4 FLECHA M C Chapman 9-11-5 ... P Liddle 7
12 0p22- SAYS EYE D Wintle 9-11-5 ... N Babbage 4
13 2 SOUVENT W Musson 9-11-5 ... C Smith
17 004p LADYCROSS R Hartop 5-11-0 ... J Barlow

1983: Kyoto 5-11-12 S Smith Eccles (4-1) J Jenkins 4 ran

4-6 Killegar Kim, 3 Souvent, 8 Deep Cross, 10 Flecha, 12 Says Eye, 16 Ladycross.

2.30 BEGINNERS NOVICE HURDLE (Div II: 3-y-o: £609: 2m) (19) [illegible]

3.0 WALTHAM HANDICAP HURDLE (£1,187: 2m) (22) [illegible]

SEDGEFIELD

GOING: soft

12.45 GREY HORSE SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE (£443: 2m) (10 runners)

1 d0p0 PRIVATE CRAFT (B) A Balding 7-11-11 ... D Wilkinson
3 1003 KINDRED (CD) Ronald Thompson 8-11-6 ... Jayne Thompson 7
5 0043 RHYMARC G Richards 4-11-0 ... J Hansen 4
6 300p GRADWOOD E Alston 9-10-9 ... –
8 0043 ASCOT AGAIN (B) J P Smith 8-10-2 ... P Tuck
9 0-000 SECRET MINSTREL J Parkes 7-10-0 ... –
10 0u-2u WAITE G Harman 14-10-0 ... S Youlden 4
11 0000 PALLETAIT (B) N Waggott 4-10-0 ... G W Gray
13 0p0-0 HANNAHMAN S Bridge 7-10-0 ... I Cox
14 040-0 MOSQUITO RIVER B Richmond 7-10-0 ... S Keightley

1983: Trocadero 4-11-9 J J O'Neill (2-1 fav) D Yeoman 12 ran

3 Kindred, 7-2 Rhymarc, 4 Ascot Again, 5 Waite, 8 Gradwood, 12 Mosquito River, 14 others.

Sedgefield selections

By Mandarin

12.45 Rhymarc. 1.15 Rejuvenator. 1.45 Black Combe. 2.15 Primrose Wood. 2.45 Connaught Queen. 3.15 Vitriolic.

1 15 TOTE HANDICAP CHASE (£1,592: 2m) (9)

1 21/p1- QUAY MAN (B)(D) J S Wilson 9-12-6 ... –
2 4241 VEILED CITY (CD) F Storey 8-12-0 (7 ex) ... B Storey
3 p/fpp TWICE TIMES J Brockbank 9-11-12 ... T G Dun
4 000-2 REAY'S SONG (CD)(BF) M Naughton 10-10-12 ... P A Farrell 7
5 0-121 REJUVENATOR (CD) *G Richards 8-10-10* ... *N Doughty*
6 4310 TROILENA (D)(BF) R Fisher 8-10-8 ... J D Doyle 4
7 014f THELMAS SECRET (D) T Barnes 7-10-6 ... M Barnes
8 4-0pu CAROUSER (D) J Doyle 7-10-1 ... S Keightley
9 4-221 TIERENEE W A Stephenson 6-10-0 ... Mr P J Dun 4

[illegible]

1.45 WOODHOUSE NOVICE CHASE (£797: 3m 600yd) (8) [illegible]

2.15 TATTERSALLS NOVICE CHASE (Qualifier: mares: £1,078: 2m) (7) [illegible]

2.45 HARPINGTON NOVICE HURDLE (£555: 2m) (18) [illegible]

3.15 DUN COW HANDICAP HURDLE (£1,026: 3m 300yd) (8)

1 453/0 JIMMY MARTIN Mrs A Dickinson 7-11-10 ... K Whyte
2 20-00 RUN IN TUNE D Eddy 5-10-12 ... C Pimlott
3 0314 VITRIOLIC (C) R Fisher 5-10-11 (5 ex) ... M Meagher 4
6 40-00 KEEP A PROMISE J Wilson 6-10-3 ... Mrs G Rees
7 44440 MOSSY CONES W A Stephenson 5-10-1 ... Mr P J Dun 4
8 0/310- YOUNG ADVENTURER (C) D Lamb 5-10-0 ... Angela Cross
9 40-40 PROUDEST DIANA Miss E Sneyd 4-10-0 ... I Cox
10 020/0 GROUSE BEATER R Gray 8-10-0 ... S Charlton

1983: Arctic Menelek 8-11-5 R O'Leary (13-2) J Fitzgerald 9 ran

6-4 Vitriolic, 2 Jimmy Martin, 5 Mossy Cones, 8 Young Adventurer.

Warwick

[illegible]

Morice (pu), Linton, Beau Wynk, Gold Floor. 21 ran. NR: Kilcoerra Belle. 1½l, 2½, 2l, 8l, 4l. O Sherwood at Lambourn. TOTE: £24.00; £5.50, £2.00, £2.30, £2.90. DF: £36.00. CSF: £108.22. Tricast: £1,136.04.
Placepot: £7.45.

Course specialists

SANDOWN

Trainers: F Walwyn 20 winners from 73 runners, 27.4%; D Gandolfo 8 from 40, 20.0%; F Winter 26 from 131, 19.0%.
JOCKEYS: S Smith Eccles 16 winners from 75 rides, 21.3%; J Francome 24 from 116, 20.7%; R Rowe 18 from 103, 17.5%.

LEICESTER

TRAINERS: F Winter 15 winners from 42 runners, 35.7%; Mrs J Pitman 15 from 63, 23.8%; *P Bailey 13 from 55, 23.6%.*
JOCKEYS: A Webber 12 winners from 75 rides, 16.0%; G McCourt 6 from 69, 8.7%.

SEDGEFIELD

TRAINERS: M H Easterby 19 winners from 64 runners, 29.7%; Denys Smith 26 from 136, *19.1%; M W Easterby 8 from 48, 16.7%.*
JOCKEYS: C Pimlott 17 winners from 103 rides, 16.5%; P Tuck 14 from 108, 13.0%; K Jones 6 from 51, 11.8%.

Law Report November 30 1984 House of Lords

Judicial review available as defence against council in house possession action

Wandsworth London Borough Council v Winder

Before Lord Fraser of Tullybelton, Lord Scarman, Lord Keith of Kinkel, Lord Roskill and Lord Brandon of Oakbrook

[Speeches sold November 29]

The procedural changes brought about by Order 53 of the Rules of the Supreme Court did not limit the right of an individual, who claimed that his existing rights under private law had been infringed by a decision of a public authority, to challenge the validity of that decision in his defence to an action brought by the public authority, and accordingly, where a local authority brought an action against a council tenant claiming rent arrears and possession, the tenant was entitled to challenge the validity of the authority's rent increase in the course of defending the action on the ground that he was not liable for the whole sum claimed.

The House of Lords so held, dismissing an appeal by Wandsworth Borough Council from a decision of the Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Ackner, dissenting, Lord Justice Robert Goff and Lord Justice Parker) (*The Times*, April 5, 1984; [1984] 3 WLR 563) who allowed an appeal by the tenant, Mr Paul Winder, from a decision of Judge White who held that it was an abuse of process and contrary to public policy to challenge the conduct of a public authority other than by application for judical review under Order 53.

Mr Anthony Scrivener, QC and Mr Geoffrey Stephenson for the council; Mr John Matthew Bowyer and Mr Andrew Lydiard for the tenant.

LORD FRASER said that before April 6, 1981 the tenant had a secure weekly tenancy at a weekly rent of £12.06. On March 2, 1981, the landlords, Wandsworth Borough Council, gave notice that with effect from April 6, 1981, the rent would be increased to £16.56 a week.

The tenant regarded the increase as unreasonable and he so informed the council. He refused to pay the increased rent; instead he paid the old rent of £12.06 and an increase of 8 per cent which he regarded as reasonable.

The following year in March the council gave notice of a further increase in the rent to £18.53 with effect from April 5, 1982. The tenant again refused to pay the increased rent and paid only such rent as he considered reasonable.

The council took proceedings in the county court claiming arrears of rent and possession of the premises on the ground that the rent lawfully due had not been paid.

The tenant defended the action on the ground that the council's decisions to make the increases, and the increases themselves, were *ultra vires* and void. He counterclaimed for a declaration that the notices of increase of rent were *ultra vires* and void and of no effect and that the rent payable under his tenancy ws £12.06 a week.

Until April 6, 1981 the tenant had a contractual right to occupy the flat, provided he paid the rent and complied with other terms of the tenancy. That was an ordinary private right under contract.

By section 40 of the Housing Act 1980 the council were entitled to vary the terms of the tenancy unilaterally by notice of variation. The council when they exercised their power under section 40 were bound to act reasonably.

The issue was whether the tenant was entitled to put forward the contention that the council's decisions to increase the rent were such as no reasonable man could consider justifiable as a defence in the present proceedings.

The council said that the only procedure by which their decision could have been challenged was by judicial review under Order 53.

The tenant was refused leave to apply for judicial review out of time and the council said he had lost the opportunity to challenge the decisions.

The council relied on the decisions in *O'Reilly v Mackman* ([1983] 2 AC 237) and *Cocks v Thanet District Council* ([1983] 2 AC 286). The tenant maintained that he was entitled to wait until he was sued by the council and then to defend the proceedings, as he had done.

There were two important differences between the facts in *O'Reilly* and those in the present case. The plaintiffs in *O'Reilly* had not suffered any infringement of their rights in private law. In the present case the tenant complained of the infringement of a contractual right in private law. Second, in *O'Reilly* the prisoners had initiated the proceedings.

Lord Diplock in *O'Reilly* (at p285) was careful to emphasize that the general rule he had stated might well be subject to exceptions.

It might be possible to treat the case as falling within one of the exceptions if the question of the invalidity of the council's decisions had arisen as a collateral issue in a claim by the tenant for infringement of his right arising under private law to continue to occupy the flat.

But the question of invalidity was the whole basis of the tenant's defence and it was the central issue which had to be decided. The case did not fall within any of the exceptions specifically suggested in *O'Reilly*.

The essential difference between *Cocks v Thanet District Council* and the present case was that the impugned decision of the local authority did not deprive the plaintiff in *Cocks* of a pre-existing private law right; it prevented him from establishing a new private law right.

The principle underlying those decisions was that there was a "need, in the interests of good administration and of third parties who may be indirectly affected by the decision, for speedy certainty as to whether it had the effect of a decision that is valid in public law".

Of course the decision in the present appeal would indirectly affect many third parties, including many of the council's tenants and perhaps most of their ratepayers because if the council's impugned decisions were held to be invalid, the basis of their financial administration since 1981 would be upset.

That would be highly inconvenient from the point of view of the council and of their ratepayers and it would be a great advantage to them if persons such the tenant who sought to challenge their decisions were limited to doing so by procedure under Order 53.

Such procedure was speedy and avoided prolonged uncertainty about the validity of decisions. An intending applicant for judicial review had to obtain leave to apply, so that unmeritorious applications could be dismissed *in limine* and an application had normally to be made within a limited period.

It might well be that such protection to public authorities tended to promote good administration. But there might be other ways of obtaining speedy decisions. In any event the arguments for protecting public authorities had to be set against the arguments for preserving the ordinary rights of private citizens to defend themselves against unfounded claims.

It would be a very strange use of language to describe the tenant's behaviour in relation to the litigation as an abuse or misuse by him of the process of the court.

He did not select the procedure to be adopted. He was merely seeking to defend proceedings brought against him by the council. In so doing he was seeking only to exercise the ordinary right of any individual to defend an action against him on the ground that he was not liable for the whole sum claimed.

Moreover he put forward his defence as a matter of right, whereas in an application for judicial review, success required an exercise of the court's discretion in his favour.

It was impossible to accept that the right to challenge the decision of a local authority in the course of defending an action for payment could have been swept away by Order 53, which was directed to introducing a procedural reform.

Nor did section 31 of the Supreme Court Act 1981 which referred only to an "application" for judicial review have the effect of limiting rights of a defendant *sub silentio*.

If the public interest required that persons should not be entitled to defend actions brought against them by public authorities where the defence rested on a challenge to a decision by the public authority, then it was for Parliament to change the law.

Lord Scarman, Lord Keith, Lord Roskill and Lord Brandon agreed.

Solicitors: Mrs S. G. Smith, Wandsworth; Mr Christopher Dalton, Wandsworth.

Lawful object excuse is not confined to English law in explosives case defence

Regina v Berry

Before Lord Fraser of Tullybelton, Lord Scarman, Lord Diplock, Lord Roskill and Lord Brandon of Oakbrook

[Speeches sold November 29]

The "lawful object" specified in section 4 of the Explosive Substances Act 1883 was not confined to an object taking place in the United Kingdom with lawfulness defined by English law.

The House of Lords unanimously so held when allowing an appeal by the Crown and restoring a conviction which was quashed by the Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Dunn, Mr Justice Stocker and Mr Justice Jupp) on an appeal by John Rodney Francis Berry (*The Times* March 28, 1984; [1984] 1 WLR 824).

The conviction was recorded at Chelmsford Crown Court (Judge Greenwood and a jury) of an offence contrary to section 4 by making a quantity of electronic timers designed for the detonation of time bombs and exported to Syria and Lebanon. He was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment. He was tried jointly with Jeffrey Smith who was eventually discharged at a retrial before Mr Justice McCullough when the Crown offered no evidence after a ruling on a submission.

Section 4(1) provides: "Any person who makes... any explosive substance, under such circumstances as to give rise to a reasonable suspicion that he is not making it... for a lawful object, shall, unless he can show that he made it... for a lawful object, be guilty..."

Mr David Cocks QC and Mr Henry Green for the Crown; Mr Roy Amlot and Mr Nigel Sweeney for the respondent.

LORD ROSKILL, with whose speech Lord Fraser, Lord Scarman, Lord Diplock and Lord Brandon agreed, said that the summing up by Judge Greenwood was distinguished by its clarity and care.

The Crown had called a highly qualified scientific witness to give evidence which was ultimately virtually uncontradicted that the timers had been designed for use in terrorist activities and thus had only one practical use. That witness said that he had seen similar timers used by terrorists in Northern Ireland and elsewhere.

It was beyond question that the timers were made by the respondent and were explosive substances as defined by the 1883 Act.

The question certified as a point of law of general public importance was "Whether on a true construction of section 4 of the 1883 Act the lawful object specified therein is confined to an object taking place in the United Kingdom the lawfulness of which is to be defined by English law".

Mr Amlot had strenuously contended that section 4(1) only created an offence if the intended use was in the United Kingdom and was shown to be unlawful by the laws of the United Kingdom.

He said that all the elements of the offence under section 4(1) had to be shown to have taken place or, to use his own phrase, to have been completed within the United Kingdom before any conviction could follow. He urged that, since the intended use was in Syria or Lebanon and that use was not shown by the Crown to have been unlawful by the laws of either of those countries, the necessary elements of the offence were not completed in the United Kingdom and therefore the conviction was wrong.

That argument was misconceived since it ignored the crucial words "give rise to a reasonable suspicion that he is not making it... for a lawful object".

Section 4(1) required proof of two things: (1) guilty conduct; and (2) a guilty state of mind. To adopt the nomenclature borrowed from Scots criminal law by Lord Diplock in *R v Treacy* ([1971] AC 537, 560), the offence was a "conduct crime" not a "result crime".

In the present case the guilty conduct was shown by proof of the making of what was beyond peradventure an explosive substance within the definition in section 9(1). A guilty state of mind was shown by proof that that making was under such circumstances as to give rise to a reasonable suspicion that that making did not have a lawful object.

To possess an unlawful object, an ordinary English word - in context synonymous with an unlawful purpose or an unlawful intent - was plainly to possess a guilty state of mind. That state of mind might perhaps also be described as "a negative" state of mind, that is to say, lack of knowledge by the defendant of manufacture for a lawful object.

Thus the requisite ingredients of the offence against section 4(1) were shown to be complete within the United Kingdom. The respondent was therefore liable to conviction unless he could thereupon discharge the burden which the subsection at that stage cast upon him, a burden which only had to be discharged on a balance of probabilities.

If the making of an explosive substance was to enable that substance to be used for a lawful purpose outside the United Kingdom, there was no reason why a defendant should not be required to show on a balance of probabilities that that was so. Considerations of comity clearly supported that view.

Mr Amlot urged that it would put an impossible burden on the defendant. His Lordship disagreed. There was every reason for our law to object to its manufacture in this country for an object which was unlawful in the country to which it was destined.

A defendant whose purpose was in truth lawful could show its legality by, for example, proving a contract for the export of the explosive substance, coupled perhaps with an application form for and maybe the granting of an export licence from this country, and also by calling evidence that the import of that explosive substance into the foreign country and its use there was lawful by the local law.

The respondent made an attempt to justify his making of those timers – evidence of contacts in the Middle East, never any intention for use in terrorist activities, some mention of use in connexion with airport landing lights. Unfortunatley for him he and his witness were disbelieved.

A person who embarked on activities of the kind on which the respondent embarked without first making sure that if challenged he could discharge the burden which the statute cast on him, had only himself to blame in the event of his subsequent conviction.

The summing up of Judge Greenwood was not only both clear and careful, but his direction as to the law to be applied by the jury at the respondent's trial was in every respect correct.

The certified question was to be answered in the negative.

Solicitors: Director of Public Prosecutions; Howard Pollok & Webb, Norwich.

Land Registry notice not vacated by caution form

Holmes and Another v H. Kennard & Son (a firm)

A notice registered at the Land Registry of a wife's interest in a property under the Matrimonial Homes Act 1967 was not vacated by an application signed by the wife's solicitor made to the Land Registry on their form 71 – the form prescribed for withdrawing a caution. After completion of the sale of the property by the husband, the Chief Registrar was justified under rule 16 of the Land Registration Rules (SR&O 1925 No 1093 (L28)) in ordering that the notice should continue to have effect notwithstanding that it gave the purchasers defective title to the property.

The Court of Appeal so held on November 14 in allowing an appeal by the purchasers of No 3 Granville Gardens, Streatham, London, Mr and Mrs Holmes, from the judgment of Judge Findlay, QC, sitting as a judge of the Chancery Division, who had dismissed their action for negligence against H. Kennard & Son, the firm of solicitors acting for them in connexion with the purchase.

LORD JUSTICE FOX, delivering the reserved judgment of the court, said that H. Kennard & Son were not entitled to rely on a form 71 that not only purported to be dealing with a caution but was signed by a person disclosing neither express nor an ostensible authority to cancel the notice. They had thus failed to take reasonable steps to protect Mr and Mrs Holmes and accordingly were in breach of their duty of care and liable to them in negligence.

هكذا من الأصل



Motoring by Clifford Webb

Car washers woo the motorist with a choice

Automatic car washing has been in the doldrums in Britain for the past 10 years. Why that should be so when Germany for instance has seen a substantial boom is something the makers of automatic car washes have been worrying about for a long time without finding acceptable answers.

But now they think they have the answer so watch out for a big campaign to persuade the motorist that whatever sent him back to his Sunday morning chore with hose-pipe and sponge is now a thing of the past.

One of the worst problems apparently was the inadequacy of the machines. They broke down, tore the exterior trim and wing mirrors off cars, gave it a lousy wash, and charged too much.

One of the doyens of the car wash business is Mr Andrew Railton who formed Anduff Car Wash in 1969 and has now 105 independently operated sites.

Ten years ago he decided to make his own washing machine. Some were put out to contract in Germany and some in Britain. Alas, Mr Railton tells me, the British machines were disasters. Now all his machines are made in Germany.

He has done a deal with Mr Eddie Lawlor, chairman of the Landware House group with 20 filling stations in the London area and other interests including property, to market a new range of Anduff Machines. Mr Lawlor already sells the American made Ryko range which since the fall of sterling against the dollar has become much too expensive.

The key to this new drive to win your business will be a multi-programme washer. It gives the motorist a choice of up to six programmes including washing with or without foam, wheel washing, underbody cleansing, drying, waxing and polishing. Or you can have the lot for about £3.25.

Most of the 2,500 machines in service in Britain were bought prior to 1975 and the bulk of them by oil companies. But the companies soon became disillusioned with an investment which provided a very low return.

The makers of the multi-programme machines say that will now change. They estimate that a typical self-service filling station installing a machine would attract 400 washes a week giving a 100 per cent return on investment and a net operating profit equivalent to an additional 2p a gallon on annual sales of 600,000 gallons of petrol.

I have my doubts about the number of drivers who will choose the £3 plus treatment. My own experience suggests that the majority of motorists only visit a car wash when the car is absolutely filthy and they want to shift most of the grime as quickly and for as little expense as possible. I was a little put out when my local car wash increased its price to 80p until I found London prices were double that.

Lancia Turbo

The special edition Lancia Delta HF Turbo hatchback attracts a lot of attention with its white body highlighted by Martini Racing's red white and blue "Go faster" stripes, aggressive black air scoops protruding from the bonnet, side skirts and air dam. The whole package shouts "performance" and it more than lives up to that claim.

With justifiable pride, Lancia insist it is the fastest 1.6 litre 5-door hatchback on the road with a top speed of 120 mph plus. It is not as flexible as some of its competitors because the Turbo comes in rather later. But when it is "Fired up" at upward of 4,000 rpm there is a pronounced and exhilerating increase in power which pins you back in your seat.

When most of the competition is turning to fuel injection Lancia has stuck with the well tried Weber twin choke carburettor. Sealed and located down-stream from the Garrett turbo charger and intercooler it receives cool, high pressure air.

In the cold damp conditions of the test period, I found the best procedure for early morning starting was three slow pumps on the accelerator pedal. Anything less saw the engine springing to life but expire just as quickly.

A lot of work has gone into the already well-known Fiat engine to enable it to cope with the extra power. The most significant is the use of sodium filled exhaust valves. The sodium granules become liquid at high temperatures improving the dissipation and hence cooling.


Eye-catching: The Lancia Delta HF Turbo hatchback

As you would expect, the standard Delta suspension has been beefed up. That makes for a rather bumpy ride when driven solo but enables the car to be set up and maintained on line when cornering at high speed. I was particularly impressed by the way it held its line when the turbo came in on a tight bend.

The interior is spoilt in my view by the depressing all-black decor. It provides a nice contrast with the brilliant white of the body but gives the driver a funereal cockpit.

Vital Statistics

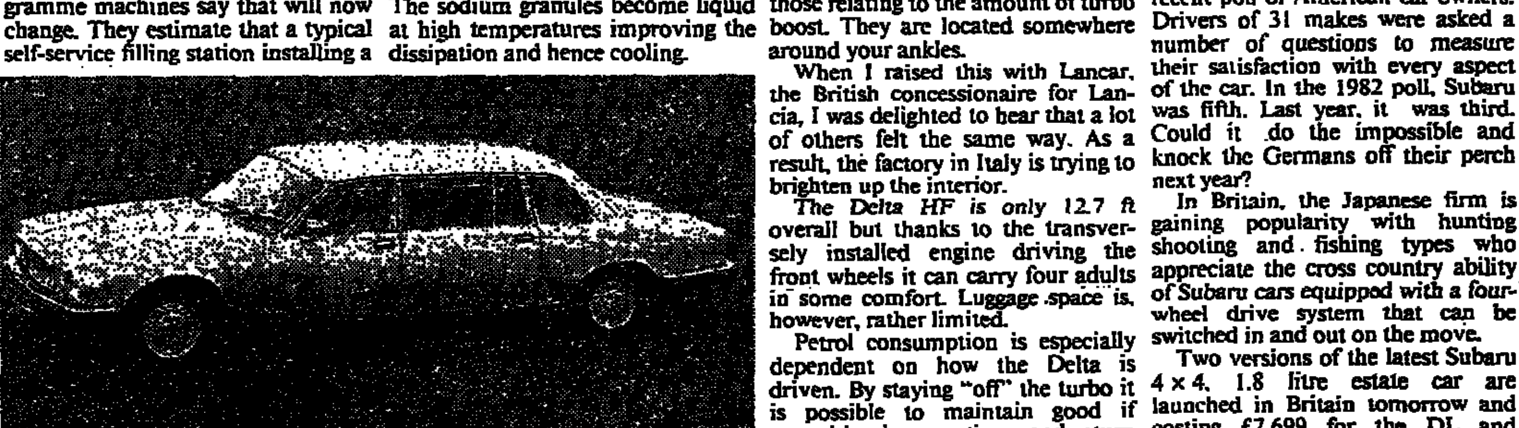
Model: Lancia Delta HF Turbo
Price: £7,250
Engine: 1585cc turbo charged
Performance: 0 to 60 mph. 8.6 seconds; maximum speed 121 mph
Official consumption: Urban. 26.2 mpg; 56 mph, 41.5 mpg; and 75 mph, 30.4 mpg.
Length: 12.7 ft
Insurance: Group 5

And it is not just a question of taste. It is difficult to identify switches which are all black and have a tiny recessed symbol. Another cause for concern is the number of instruments obscured by the fat leather-covered steering wheel. It is not much use featuring new electronic instruments if you cannot see them. Even worse are those relating to the amount of turbo boost. They are located somewhere around your ankles.

When I raised this with Lancar, the British concessionaire for Lancia, I was delighted to hear that a lot of others felt the same way. As a result, the factory in Italy is trying to brighten up the interior.

The Delta HF is only 12.7 ft overall but thanks to the transversely installed engine driving the front wheels it can carry four adults in some comfort. Luggage space is, however, rather limited.

Petrol consumption is especially dependent on how the Delta is driven. By staying "off" the turbo it is possible to maintain good if unexciting journey times and return over 30 mpg. Heavy footed use of the accelerator sends this plunging to 25 mpg.


Stretched: special version of the Jaguar Sovereign

The monster

Jaguar's Sovereign at 16.2 ft, one of the longest production saloons on the road, is now available to special order stretched to a remarkable 18½ ft. But the monster has nothing to do with the factory. The extra 26 inches is being inserted by Glenfrome, the Bristol luxury car converter and is being done to the order of Guy Salmon, the Thames Ditton based group which sells Jaguars, makes air conditioning equipment and runs a luxury car hire business.

In its standard form, the seven seater Guy Salmon Twenty-six will cost £33,995. By adding more goodies such as an electronically operated division behind the driver, colour television, cocktail cabinet, electrically retracted walnut tables you can increase that to £50,000.

But by choosing a cheaper £14,495 Jaguar XJ6 3.4 to work on you can keep the price down to about £25,000.

Salmon insist that the Twenty-six is easy to drive despite its bulk. I don't suppose that matters if you use a chauffeur.

Satisfying Subaru

Only Mercedes Benz topped the much cheaper Japanese Subaru in a recent poll of American car owners. Drivers of 31 makes were asked a number of questions to measure their satisfaction with every aspect of the car. In the 1982 poll, Subaru was fifth. Last year, it was third. Could it do the impossible and knock the Germans off their perch next year?

In Britain, the Japanese firm is gaining popularity with hunting shooting and fishing types who appreciate the cross country ability of Subaru cars equipped with a four-wheel drive system that can be switched in and out on the move.

Two versions of the latest Subaru 4 × 4, 1.8 litre estate car are launched in Britain tomorrow and costing £7,699 for the DL and £8,499 for the GL.

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Registration

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Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM. News headlines, weather, traffic and sports bulletins.

6.30 Breakfast Time with Selina Scott and Nick Ross. News at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours and at 8.59; sport at 6.40 and 7.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; a review of the morning newspapers at 7.18 and 8.18. Plus Lynn Faulds Wood's consumer affairs report; Mike Smith's pop news; Alan Titchmarsh's gardening advice; and cookery hints from Glynn Christian.

9.00 Lyn Marshall's Everyday Yoga. Lesson twelve: The Alternate Leg Pull (r).

9.10 Mastermind, presented by Magnus Magnusson. Robert Foulkes answers questions on the Mars novels of Edgar Rice Burroughs; Richard Joby on the life and career of Isambard Kingdom Brunel; Malcolm Parnell on the novels of Evelyn Waugh; and Primrose Wood on the life of Sir Francis Drake (r) 9.40 Ceefax, 10.30 Play School, presented by Sheelagh Gilbey (r) 10.50 Ceefax.

12.30 News After Noon with Moira Stuart and Frances Coverdale. The weather prospects come from Michael Fish. 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only; Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles).

1.00 Pebble Mill at One with guests Peter Seabrook, Jill Crawshaw, Robert Lindsay, Emma Thompson and The Flying Pickets who sing their latest release, 'Who's That Girl'. 1.45 Little Misses and the Mister Men (r).

2.00 Championship Snooker. The semi-finals of the Coral United Kingdom Championship, introduced from the Guild Hall, Preston, by David Vine 3.48 Regional news (not London).

3.50 Play School, presented by Ben Thomas. 4.10 The Family-Ness. 4.15 Jackanory. Jane Asher reads part five of Frances Hodgson Burnett's A Little Princess. 4.30 Benji, Zax and the Alien Prince. In today's episode the Prince discovers he has a double.

4.50 Hartbeat. Part twelve and Tony Hart with Liza Brown make pictures using spots.

5.15 Crackerjack presented by Stu Francis. The guests include Basil Brush, Alphaville, Jaki Graham and clowns, Charlie Cairoli Junior and Co. Johnny Ball and Sarah Greene join the celebrity final contestants. 5.58 Weather.

6.00 News with Sue Lawley and Nicholas Witchell.

6.30 London Plus.

6.55 Blankety Blank. Les Dawson's panel this week consists of Janet Brown, Roy Kinnear, Joanna Monro, Linda Nolan, Duncan Norvelle and Jon Pertwee.

7.30 Championship Snooker. David Vine introduces the beginning of the final ten-frame session of the semi-finals in the Coral United Kingdom Championship.

8.05 Bergerac. A young woman's body is discovered on the beach. She is a Belgian who worked at the local riding stables and initial investigation points to an accidental death while riding. But Bergerac finds a key among the girl's possessions which opens more than the front door of a rather unusual house on the Rue Lafayette (r) (Ceefax).

9.00 News with Julia Somerville.

9.25 Championship Snooker. The closing frames of the semi-final round in the Coral United Kingdom Championship, introduced by David Vine. The commentators at the Guild Hall, Preston, are Ted Lowe, Clive Everton and Jack Karnehm.

12.30 Weather.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. News with Gordon Honeycombe at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 6.39 and 7.37; exercises at 6.46 and 9.20; Christmas Card for Santa competition at 6.55 and 8.55; Popeye cartoon at 7.22; Nik Kershaw video at 7.54; Jeni Barnett's postbag at 8.15; Jimmy Greaves's television highlights at 8.34; the wages of home-workers is discussed at 8.47; advice for people in debt at 9.06.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines 9.30 For Schools: The mixed community of Southall in west London 9.47 War is declared in 1939 10.09 Health matters 10.26 Political skills 10.48 Physics: pV isotherms of Carbon Dioxide 11.05 Preparing food and games for a party 11.22 An illustrator talks about his work on children's books 11.39 Russia invades Czechoslovakia in 1968.

12.00 Teetime and Claudia who has a nasty accident (r) 12.10 Rainbow. Learning made easy with puppets 12.30 Never Too Early, Never Too Late. Aspects of education, presented by Chris Kelly and Diana Wallis (Oracle).

1.00 News at One with Leonard Parkin 1.20 Thames news from Robin Houston.

1.30 Film: Assignment Redhead* (1956) starring Richard Denning. Thriller about a criminal impersonating an MI5 man. Directed by Maclean Rogers 3.00 Take the High Road.

3.25 Thames news headlines 3.30 Sons and Daughters.

4.00 Rainbow. A repeat of the programme shown at 12.10 (Oracle) 4.20 Wil Cwac Cwac. Adventures of a naughty duck 4.25 The Wind in the Willows. Animated series made by the Cosgrove Hall team.

4.50 Illusions. Fergus Roy continues his history of magic and illusion with an examination of the art of manipulation and deception. 5.15 Blockbusters.

5.45 News 6.00 The 6 O'Clock Show. Michael Aspel and his team with a lighthearted look at London life.

7.00 Survival Special: Together They Stand. Simon Trevor's film of African dwarf mongooses. (Oracle) (see Choice).

8.00 Bruce Forsyth's Play Your Cards Right. Contestants test their knowledge of public opinion and their luck on the turn of a card.

8.30 Hallelujah! Comedy series starring Thora Hird as Salvation Army captain Emily Ridley (Oracle).

9.00 Eh Brian, It's a Whopper. Comedy drama series about a Midlands coarse angling club which, this week, decides to give the wives and families a treat by letting them join them on the river (Oracle).

10.00 News at Ten followed by London news headlines.

10.30 The London Programme. John Taylor assesses the worth of Home Counties oil finds and whether or not the government will ever get a chance to exploit them.

11.00 Struggle. Comedy from the Labour controlled Southam Town Hall where there is a move afoot to bring Socialist art to the people.

11.30 Around Midnight. Chat show hosted by Janet Street-Porter and Auberon Waugh. Guests include Peter Cook and Ken Livingstone.

12.15 Live From London. Freur in concert.

1.15 Highway Patrol* Vintage American crime series starring Broderick Crawford (r).

1.45 Night Thoughts.

Mother and baby: Together they Stand (ITV, 7.00pm)

CHOICE

● TOGETHER THEY STAND (ITV, 7.00pm), Simon Trevor's film about the jerky dwarf mongooses of Kenya, stops short of anthropomorphism – but only just. There is much talk of sentry-go, soldiers, look-outs, and even baby-sitters. Yet, the astonishing thing about this *Survival Special* is that here are pictures to show that, as well as being highly organized, mongoose society really is human society in miniature, or at least that area of it in which the status quo is constantly under threat, and ranks have to be closed to cope with the dangers.

● THE ENTERPRISING HEIRESS (BBC 2, 8.30pm), this week's film in the *Italians* series, examines the two faces of Giovanna Mazzocchi. The public face is that of ruler of an empire of glossy magazines. The private face is that of widow, aged 37, devoted mother of two little children. Signora Mazzocchi is rich but has no guilt feelings about her wealth because her father created it with what she calls his genius and she has not destroyed it. She carries a gun because her sister was once seized by terrorists and released only when the equivalent of thee years of company profits were handed over. She flies her own aircraft and queues for lunch in the staff canteen. She does not allow the unions to push her around. She is an autocrat from head to toe and, like the Duomo and Leonardo's *Last Supper*, she is one of the wonders of Milan.

● THE UNSUNG CARROLL (Radio 3, 7.55pm) nails its colours to the mast. Loud and clear, it says that Lewis Carroll's poetry collection, out of print for half a century, must be re-published. And, there is no doubt about it, Morton Cohen makes out a pretty strong case for its reappearance in the bookshops. What we hear of the 15-stanza *Phantasmagoria*, for instance, made me want to hear much more about a hierarchy of ghostdom that includes an in-spectre and a Night-Mayor. And the same goes for *A Sea Dirge*, in which the seaside is bracketed with income tax, gout and umbrellas for three in Carroll's tongue-in-cheek catalogue of pet hates; and *Fame's Penny Trumpet* which castigates self-seeking academics who write purely for endowment. The bonus that re-publication of the book would give us is *The Hunting of the Snark*, with excisions restored.

Peter Davalle

BBC 2

9.00 Ceefax

9.30 Daytime on Two: Science – relationships 9.52 Part ten of Badger Girl 10.15 Maths: graphs 10.38 Alternative energy 11.00 How wool from the Cotswolds reached the weavers of Bruges via London and Calais 11.22 Fighting erosion on coastlines of Hampshire and Dorset 11.44 Becoming self-employed.

12.05 Part ten of the introductory series to the use of computers 12.30 Computers: how some systems recognise voices or objects 12.55 Ceefax 1.20 For moderately handicapped young adults 1.38 Drama about Scotland in the Twenties 2.00 Road accidents and their victims 2.30 John Steinbeck's Of Mice and Men.

3.00 The Tribal Eye. David Attenborough examines the customs of natives who live on the islands in the South West Pacific (r).

3.50 Championship Snooker. The semi-finals of the Coral United Kingdom Championship.

5.25 News summary with subtitles.

5.30 Fred. Mr Dibnah and his family return from Cheshire with a tankard commemorating his steamroller journey. He soon puts happy thoughts aside and sets to toppling another tall chimney (r).

6.00 The Invaders. David Vincent is on the trail of the headquarters of the invading aliens. He is pointed towards an innocent-looking mid-western college.

6.50 Choir of the Year 1984. The third quarterfinal of the competition devised and run by Sainsbury's comes from the Buxton Opera House where six choirs, three of them from Northern Ireland, compete for a place in the semi-finals.

7.30 Three in the Wild. Part two of the story of Mordicus the Buzzard.

8.00 Call My Bluff. Frank Muir, Sarah Green and Melvyn Bragg attempt to outbrazen Arthur Marshall, Rosemary Leach and Robert Powell.

8.30 Italians. A profile of Giovanna Mazzocchi who, seven years ago at the age of 30, inherited one of Italy's largest publishing companies. (see Choice).

9.00 M*A*S*H. Colonel Potter discovers that his visiting son-in-law has been mixing business with pleasure while Charles's noisy sleeping habits turn his tent-mates even more tetchy.

9.25 Arena: Teacher Don't Teach Me Nonsense. The music of Fela Anikulapo-Kuti, a Nigerian exponent of the Afro-Beat.

10.25 Newsnight.

11.00 Film: The Bachelor Party* (1957) starring Don Murray, E.G. Marshall and Jack Warden. Five male friends do a tour of the New York bars and clubs. As the alcohol begins to take its effect the men's breezy facade begins to slip and their doubts and anxieties begin to surface. Directed by Delbert Mann. Ends at 12.45

CHANNEL 4

2.30 Treasure Hunt. Anneka Rice flies in a Bel-Air Jet over the Suffolk countryside on the instructions of two treasure seekers from Croydon (r).

3.30 The Prime of Miss Jean Brodie. Part six of the seven-episode adaptation of Muriel Spark's novel, about a middle-aged schoolteacher in Edinburgh.

4.30 Countdown. Margaret Johnson from Luton challenges yesterday's winner of the anagrams and mental arithmetic competition.

5.00 The Addams Family.* Part two of Morticia's Romance in which Morticia recounts the story of her courtship with Gomez to their children, Wednesday and Pugsley.

5.30 Mac Tube. A special St Andrew's Day edition of the rock show, presented by Jool Holland and Paula Yates. Among those appearing are Tom Robinson, Al Jarreau, the Kane Gang, Jessie Ray and Robbie Coltrane. There is also film of Band Aid recording their song for Ethiopian famine relief.

7.00 Channel Four News with Trevor McDonald.

7.30 Right to Reply. A viewer from Penge accuses John Tagholm, editor of A Plus 4, of turning his programme into television's softest touch for top politicians.

8.00 What the Papers Say. Derek Jameson casts his jaundiced and experienced eye over how the Press has been treating the week's news.

8.15 A Week in Politics, presented by Peter Jay, includes interviews with David Steel and David Owen and a film report on secrecy in local government.

9.00 Tell the Truth. Judith Hann, Brian Hayes, Debbie Rix and Roger Hoyle have to discover which of three contestants is telling the truth.

9.30 In Search of Paradise. Part seven of the history of gardens focuses on the gardens created in England during the 18th century. Among them are Castle Howard, Stowe and Fonthill (r).

10.00 Newhart. American comedy series starring Bob Newhart.

10.30 Just Sex. Part four of the series on attitudes to sex examines how ideas of normality have changed people's opinions of homosexuality and lesbianism.

11.10 Opinions. Jonathan Green, lexicographer and libertarian, believes that the new moralists who seek to clear up and control what can be seen and heard risk creating a conformist society feeding off lifeless pap.

11.40 Film: The Grasshopper (1969) starring Jacqueline Bisset as the country girl who goes to Las Vegas in the hope of getting a foot on the rung of the show business ladder. She lands a job as a showgirl, little realising that that is the highest she will achieve. Directed by Jerry Paris.

1.25 Closedown.

Radio 4

On long wave. † denotes stereo on VHF.

5.55 Shipping.
6.00 News Briefing; Weather.
6.10 Farming.
6.25 Prayer.
6.30 Today, including 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News summary. 6.55, 7.55 Weather.7.00, 8.00 News.7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.45 Thought for Day. 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament. 8.35 Weather; Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 Desert Island Discs. The castaway is the explorer, Robin Hanbury-Tenison†(r).
9.45 Feedback with Susan Marling.
10.00 News; International Assignment.
10.30 Morning Story: "The Conscript" by Alphonse Daudet. Read by Garard Green.
10.45 Daily Service (NEM, page 67).†
11.00 News; Travel; Analysis. Discussion on Chernenko's Russia, with Michael Charlton (r).
11.48 I beg your pardon? Animal world laughter. With Michael Jordan.
12.00 News; You and Yours. Consumer affairs.
12.27 Top of the Form (second round). city of Leeds School versus Bay House School, Alverstoke (r). 12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World At One: News.
1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping.
2.00 News; Woman's Hour from Birmingham. Includes Asian poetry in Birmingham and how a tradition that dates back 2,000 years in being kept alive. Also, episode 8 of E. M. Forster's A Room with a View.
3.00 News; Master' India. An 18-part serialisation of John Masters' saga. Book Two: the Nightrunners to Bengal (4) (r).
4.00 News; My Kind of Folk. Ursula Vaughan Williams, English folk song and dance expert.
4.10 The Mind in Focus. Current thinking in pyschology. 3: Social Interaction. A discussion chaired by Peter Evans, and involving Brian Foss, Professor of Psychology at the New College of Bedford and Royal Holloway, and Dr Anthony Storr and Helen Weinreich-Haste, Senior Lecturer in Psychology, University of Bath.
4.40 Story Time: "Pierre et Jean" by Guy De Maupassant. Abridged in seven parts. (7). Read by Michael Pennington.
5.00 PM: News Magazine. 5.50 Shipping. 5.55 Weather.
6.00 The six o'clock News; Financial Report.
6.30 Going Places. Transport and travel magazine.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Pick of the Week. with Margaret Howard.
8.20 Stop Press. Nigel Rees examines the week's newspapers.
8.45 Any Questions? With Clive Jenkins, Prabhu Guptara, Angela Rumbold MP, John Egan and John Timpson. Tonight's edition comes from Leicester.
9.30 Letter from America by Alistair Cooke.
9.45 Kaleidoscope: Does Edinburgh Want a Festival? Includes an interview with John Drummond and Frank Dunlop who are two directors of the International Festival. The presenter is John Parry.
10.15 A Book at Bedtime: "Mr Facey Romford's Hounds" by R. S. Surtees. 5: The Larkspur Hunt. Read by John Franklyn-Robbins. 10.29 Weather.
10.30 The World Tonight.
11.00 Today in Parliament.
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Week Ending. A look back at the week's news.
12.00 News; Travel. 12.33 Shipping Forecast.

VHF (available England and South Wales only). 11.00-12.00 For Schools. 1.55-3.00 For Schools: 5.50-5.55 pm (continued).11.00-12.00 Study on 4: 11.00-12.00 Study of 4: 11.00 Going Ski-ing! 11.30 Por Acqu. 12.30-1.10 Schools Night-Time Broadcasting.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News.
7.00 Morning Concert: Berlioz's overture Rob Roy; Sor's Fantaisie on Ye Banks and Braes (Artzt, guitar); Chopin's Three Ecossaises (Ashkenazy, piano); Bruch's Scottish Fantasy (Kyung-Wha Chung, violin).† 8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (contd): Prokofiev's The Child Juliet (Romeo and Juliet); Stravinsky's suite Pulcinella; Rachmaninov's Rhapsody on theme of Paganini (Ashkenazy, piano).19.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer: Lassus. Easter Sunday Vespers, circa 1575 (Musica Sacra Rediviva, and Taverner Choir and Players).†
10.00 Dussek and Beethoven: Hamish Milne (piano). Dussek's Sonata Op 44 (L'adieu); Beethoven's Sonata in E flat Op 81a (Les adieux).†
10.50 Langham Chamber Orchestra, BBC Singers, (male voices) and Girls of St Paul's School Choir. Works by Rossini, Holst andElgar.†
11.45 Peter Warlock Songs: Margaret Cable (mezzo) with Bernard Roberts (piano). Works include The distracted maid; Rantum tantum; The everlasting voices.†
12.15 Midday Concert: BBC Philharmonic (conductor, Herbig). Part one. Handel's Concerto Grosso in G minor, Op 6 No6; Wagner's Siegfried Idyll.† 1.00 News.
1.05 Concert: part two. Brahms's Symphony No 1.†
1.50 Delius, Britten and Elgar: Kenneth Sillito (violin) and Anthony Goldstone (piano) play Delius's Sonata No 3; Britten's Sonatina Romantica, 1940; and Elgar's Sonata in E minor.†
2.50 Howard Hanson: The composer conducts the Eastman-Rochester Orchestra in his ThirdSymphony.†
3.25 Scottish Season: Edinburgh Quartet play J B McEwen's String Quartet No 9; and Suite of Old National Dances.†
4.00 Choral Evensong: from Paisley Abbey – live;† 4.55 News.
5.00 mainly for Pleasure: another of David Hoult's selections.†
6.30 Music for Guitar: Benjamin Verdery pays works by Bach (arr Verdery) and Anthony Newman.†
7.00 Broomhouse Reach: The second of Colin McClaren's six movements, about the adventures of a hapless young musicologist. With David De Keyser and Timothy Davies.†
7.30 Mozart and Buckner: Margaret Marshall (soprano), Carolyn Watkinson (mezzo), Maldwyn Davies (tenor), Michael George (bass). BBC Singers, BBC Symphony Orchestra (conductor Dekany). Part one. Mozart's Vesperae solennes de confessore, K 339.†
7.55 The Unsung Carroll: Morton Cohen on Lewis Carroll's Rhyme? and Reason?, a long-out-of-date collection of some of his best verse. (see Choice).
8.15 Concert: part two. Bruckner's Symphony No 7.†
9.20 Scottish Season: St-Andrew's Day Piping. Iain Macfayden plays the piobaireachd "Lament for the Children".†
9.45 Of Cadres and Kings: The fifth John Keay's programmes about life in South-East Asia. Tonight: The Poppy and the Gun.
10.30 Scottish Season: Sacred music by Robert Carver, the 16th century Scots composer. Taverner Consort/Taverner Choir.†
11.57 News. Until 12.00.

Radio 2

On medium wave. † denotes also VHF stereo.

News on the hour (except 9.00 pm). Headlines 5.30 am, 6.30, 7.30 and 8.30. 4.00am Colin Berry.† 5.30 Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Russell Harty.† 12.00 Steve Jones.† 2.00 Gloria Hunniford† including 2.02, 3.02 Sports Desk. 3.30 Music All The Way.† 4.00 David Hamilton† including 4.02, 5.05 Sports Desk. 6.00 John Dunn† including 6.02 Sports Desk. 6.45 Sport and Classified Results (MF only). 8.00 Friday Night Is Music Night. With Marilyn Hill Smith, Niall Murray, Kenneth Collins and Freddie Williams Singers.† 9.15 The Organist Entertains.† 9.55 Sports Desk. 10.00 Nights At The Paris Olympia. 11.00 Stuart Hall with music and conversation. 1.00am Nightride.† 3.00 Big Band Special.† 3.30-4.00 String Sound.†

Radio 1

On medium wave. † denotes also VHF stereo.

News on the half hour from 6.30 am until 9.30 pm and at 12 midnight. 6.00am Adrian John. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 12.00pm Gary Davies. 2.30 Mark Page. 4.30 Select-A-Disc. 5.30 Newsbeat. 5.45 Roundtable 7.00 Andy Peebles. 10.00-12.00am The Friday Rock Show.† VHF RADIOS 1 & 2 4.00 am With Radio 2 10.00 pm With Radio 1. 12.00-4.00am With Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00 Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 Juke Box Dury. 7.45 Merchant Navy Programme. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Incredible Flautists 8.30 The Spirit of Kitty Hawk. 9.00 World News 9.09 Review of the British Press 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Not So Much a Hobby. 10.00 News Summary. 10.01 Cole Porter and His Music. 10.30 Business Matters. 11.00 World News 11.09 News About Britain 11.15 In The Meantime. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Jazz For The Asking. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty Four Hours. 1.30 John Peel. 2.00 Outlook. 2.45 Letterbox. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Selling People By The Pound. 4.00 World News 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Science in Action 4.45 The World Today 5.00 World News. 5.09 Sarah and Company 8.00 World News 9.15 Music Now 9.45 Nineteen Eighty-four 10.00 World News 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 From the Weeklies 11.30 Hollywood's Oscar Nights. 12.00 World News 12.09 News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 About Britain 12.45 Recording of the Week. 1.00 News Summary. 1.01 Outlook. 1.30 Cole Porter and his Music. 1.45 Letterbox. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 People and Politics. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today 3.30 Just a Minute. 4.00 Newsdesk. 4.30 That's Trad 5.45 The World Today

All times in GMT

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m: VHF -90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz 1500m: VHF -92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548Hz/194m: VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m: VHF 94.9; World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

BBC1 WALES. 12.57pm-1.00 News of Wales Headlines. 3.48-3.50 News of Wales Headlines. 4.30-4.50 Hartbeat (as BBC1, 4.50pm). 4.50-5.30 Crackerjack (as BBC1, 5.15pm). 5.30-5.35 Interval. 5.35-5.58 Wales Today. 6.30-6.55 The Good Life. 12.30am-12.35 News and weather. SCOTLAND. 12.57pm-1.00 The Scottish News. 6.30-6.55 Reporting Scotland. 9.25-10.40 The St Andrew's Day debate. 10.40-11.10 Zoo 2000. 11.10 Join Championship Snooker (with BBC1). 12.30am-12.35* News and weather. NORTHERN IRELAND. 12.57pm-1.00 Northern Ireland News. 3.48-3.50 Northern Ireland News. 6.30-6.55 Inside Ulster. 12.30am-12.35* New and weather. ENGLAND. 6.30pm-6.55 Regional News Magazines.

S4C Starts 1.00pm Countdown. 1.30 Alice. 2.00 Ffenestri. 2.20 5 Lon Goch. 2.35 Hyn O Fyd. 2.55 Interval. 3.00 Year's Ahead. 3.45 Book Four. 4.15 Scotland's Story. 4.45 Hanner Awr Fwy. 5.30 The Tube. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Rosalind A Myrddin. 8.00 Pobol Y Cwm. 8.30 Y Byd Yn El Le. 9.15 Fairly Secret Army. 9.45 Tell the Truth. 10.15 Snwcer. 10.45 Film: The List of Adrian Messenger (George C. Scott). 12.25am Newhart. 12.55 Soap. 1.25 Closedown.

BORDER As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30 Film: Law and Disorder (Michael Redgrave). 3.00 That's My Dog. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.30-7.00 Take the High Road. 10.30 Ten Thirty. 11.00 Sounds of Rebellion. 11.30 Benson. 12.00 Curling. 12.30am News, Closedown.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

HTV WEST As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30 Film: That Woman Opposite.* Thriller. 3.00-4.00 Moviemakers. 6.00 News. 6.30-7.00 Sidestep. 10.30 Your Say. 10.45 West This Week. 11.15 Film: Operation Cross Eagle (Michael Caine). 12.20am Closedown.

HTV WALES As HTV West except: 11.22am-11.37 About Wales. 6.00pm-7.00 Wales at Six. 10.30 Showbiz. 11.00 Film: Operation Cross Eagle. 12.30am Closedown.

TSW As London except 1.20pm News. 1.30 Film: Green Grow the Rushes (Richard Burton). 3.00-4.00 Hart to Hart. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30-7.00 What's Ahead. 10.35 Film: Every Home Should Have One (Monty Feldman). 1.215am Postscript, Closedown.

TYNE TEES As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30 Film: Escort For Hire. 2.50 Cartoon. 3.00-3.30 That's My Dog. 6.00 News. 6.02 Three Little Words. 6.30-7.00 Northern Life. 10.32 Film: Creatures the World Forgot. 12.10am Darts. 12.40 Christian Calendar. Closedown.

CENTRAL As London except: 1.20pm News 1.30 Film: Third Visitor* (Sonia Dresdel) 3.00-3.30 That's My Dog 6.00-7.00 News 10.35 Streets of San Francisco 11.35 Film: The Car (James Brolin) 1.25am Closedown

CHANNEL As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30 Film: Green Grow the Rushes* (Richard Burton). 3.00-4.00 Hart to Hart. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30 Crossroads. 6.55-7.00 What's on Where. 10.34 In Camera. 11.05 Film: Hang 'Em High.

ANGLIA As London except: 1.20pm News 1.30 Film: Union Station* 3.00-3.30 That's My Dog 6.00-7.00 About Anglia 10.30 Cross Question 11.10 Film: Baffled (Susan Hampshire) 12.50am Jimmy Mamou Sings. Closedown

SCOTTISH As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30 We'll Meet Again. 2.30 Farmhouse Kitchen. 3.00 Three Little Words. 3.30-4.00 The Bounder. 6.00 News and Scotland Today. 6.30-7.00 Funny You Should Say That! 9.00 Sounds of Rebellion. 9.30-10.00 Teachers Only. 10.30 Ways and Means. 11.00 Eh Brian, It's a Whopper. 12.00 Curling. 12.30am Late Call. Closedown.

YORKSHIRE As London except: 1.20pm News 1.30 Film: All the Kind Strangers (Samantha Eggar) 2.55 Ice 3.00-3.30 That's My Dog 6.00 Calendar 6.30-7.00 Diff'rent Strokes 10.30 Shelley 11.00 Sweeney 12.00 Rock of the Seventies 12.30am Closedown

ULSTER As London except: 1.20pm Lunchtime 1.30 Film: Convict 99* (Will Hay) 3.00 That's My Dog 3.30-4.00 Protectors 6.00 Good Evening Ulster 6.20 Sportscast 6.45 Advice with Gloria Hunniford 10.30 Witness 10.35 Film: Mind Benders (Dirk Bogarde) 12.30am Closedown

GRAMPIAN As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30 Film: The Stranger Came Home. 7.00 North Tonight. 10.30 Sounds of Rebellion. 11.00 Tonight He's Yours – Rod Stewart 12.55am News, Closedown.

TVS As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.32 Jemima Shore Investigates. 2.35 Three Little Words 3.00 Afternoon Club. 3.27-4.00 Young Doctors. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.30-7.00 Country Ways. 10.30 Shelley. 11.00 Masquerade. 12.00 Iron Maiden – Freeze Frame. 12.30am Company. Closedown.

GRANADA As London except: 1.20pm Granada Reports 1.30 Just Our Luck 2.00 Adventurer 2.30 Glass Box 3.00 That's My Dog 3.25 News 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors 6.05-7.00 Weekend 10.30 Open Night 11.00 Film: Hunting Party (Oliver Reed) 1.00am Just Jazz 1.40 Closedown

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN
† Stereo. ★ Black and white. (r) Repeat

Entertainments

OPERA & BALLET

CONCERTS

THEATRES

also on page 26

'Scargill violence' condemned by Welsh leader

By Craig Seton

A moderate miners' leader condemned Mr Arthur Scargill for increasing violence and intimidation of working miners and their families only hours before he faced the union president at yesterday's national executive meeting.

Mr Ted McKay National Union of Mineworkers' agent for North Wales, launched a bitter attack on Mr Scargill in a radio interview and spoke of children and wives in fear. "People are saying they are going to put petrol through your letter box and things of that nature. Is that what the union is all about?

"That was not done in the name of the NUM. That was done in the name of the president of the NUM. I believe the time has come for men of reason to take over because violence is killing the case for coal."

Mr McKay, aged 50, was speaking shortly before he faced a hostile executive meeting in



Mr McKay: "Children and wives in fear".

Sheffield at which executive members from the militant coalfields of South Wales and Yorkshire attacked his remarks and demanded that he be censured.

Two weeks ago, Mr McKay left his home in Wrexham, North Wales, with his wife Irene and went into hiding for nine days after telephone calls and anonymous letters threatened him and his family with violence because he was suspected of supporting a mass return to work at Bersham colliery near by.

The censure motion was stopped on the intervention of Mr Scargill, who said it would not be helpful.

Instead, Mr McKay withdrew his remarks associating Mr Scargill with violence and apologized for what he had said.

But he told the meeting that he was still opposed to bully boys, intimidation and violence and insisted again that it was killing the good case the miners had against pit closures.

At his home last night Mr McKay refused to repeat his remarks about Mr Scargill, but said: "I have made my comments and I reserve my right to criticize the NUM president. Violence is obscuring the issue.

"There is a case for coal which is not being heard because there is a smokescreen of violence and intimidation and simplistic statements bawled off platforms."

Earlier, Mr McKay had said of Mr Scargill: "God will never forgive him for what he has done to the mining communities".

Kinnock set to repeat attack on violence

Continued from page 1

aim of embarrassing the miners' leader. NUM officials were angry that they were allocated only 250 of the 1,500 tickets for the rally and that invitations have not been sent to all the union executive. They have argued that the meeting is being packed with supporters of Mr Kinnock.

The 200 tick[illegible]located to the NUM's [illegible]area, for which there [illegible] applications, have al[illegible]striking miners and an[illegible] have gone to the u[illegible]power [illegible]

Miners' leaders claimed last night Mr Golding, an arch opponent of the left, that he was trying to ensure that Mr Scargill received a hostile reception.

It is understood that Mr Scargill has been warned by his closest colleagues that he could be "walking into a trap" but last night he had no plans to withdraw from the meeting.

● Leaders of the National Union of Seamen are to meet Mr Moss Evans on Wednesday to protest that members of his Transport and General Workers' Union have been crewing coal ships in defiance of the TUC-ordered blockade.

Parliament, page 4

A life's love of art may realize £25m

Florence J. Gould bought pictures because she liked art and artists and had a lot of money (Geraldine Norman writes). That appreciation, and that money, means that the sale of her paintings, which Sotheby's in New York yesterday announced for April 1985, is certain to be the biggest private collection sale in art market history, expected to make more than £25 million.

There are some 200 pictures for sale which used to decorate her villa in the south of France but it is 20 or so pictures which are going to make the serious money. A Van Gogh "landscape with Rising Sun, St Remy" of 1889 is expected to make about £5 million. It was painted from the window of Van Gogh's mental hospital at St Remy, looking out over a sun-drenched wheat field.

Then there is Lautrec's famous depiction of a female clown, "La Clownesse Cha-U-Kao", painted in 1895, which is expected to top the million mark.

The Florence J. Gould Foundation is selling the pictures to raise money which will be spent on fostering Franco-Anerican amity, "a cause Mrs Gould championed throughout her life".



A detail of Lautrec's "La Clownesse Cha-U-Kao."



Van Gogh's "Landscape with rising sun, St Remy", which could make £5 million.

Whips put on alert over grants revolt

Continued from page 1

The Labour candidate, Mr Peter Hamid, said it was crassly stupid that, when we talked of a changing society and new technology, we were denying our best brains the opportunity to go to university to equip themselves to be masters of that new technology.

The Liberal, Mr Tim Slack, a former teacher, said a high proportion of middle-income parents in the constituency would have to pay much more for their sons' and daughters' further education.

Mr Slack doubted the claims of Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, that part of the extra resources from increased parental contributions would go to support scientific research.

He said that Liberals favoured restoring the latest cuts in grants; expanding rather than cutting the Open University; and trying to match Japan's programme of moving by 1990 to the provision of tertiary education, either academic or vocational, for almost all who required it.

The conservative, Mr Michael Fortille, said that responses to his first leaflet showed that there was clearly concern among voters about the increase in contributions, and it centred on the steepness of the change from one year to the next. "They have planned how they are going to spend their money, and it is worrying."

He added that a lot of people were not sure how the change would affect them.

Asked if he shared the view of many Conservative MPs that the increase was too steep, he said that, until the details were quite clear, it would be hard to reach a judgment.

Bail refused

Los Angeles – A magistrate yesterday refused to allow bail for Mr Andria Artukovic, aged 84, Minister of the Interior in wartime Croatia, pending the outcome of efforts by Yugoslavia to extradite him on charges of being responsible for the mass murders of 700,000 Serbs, Jews and gypsies.

Policing costs

Cambridgeshire County Council wants assurances from the Government that it will help to foot extra policing bills for Molesworth air base, Britain's second cruise missile site.

Letter from Bonn

Passions flare on a place for grief

Last Sunday was Remembrance Day in Germany, a time when churches and families remembered their departed. But there was no state ceremony, no gathering of politicians before a cenotaph. For 39 years West Germany has had nowhere to mourn its wartime dead.

Almost alone among European nations, the Federal Republic has no Eternal Flame, no Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, no monument in its capital where visiting statesmen can lay wreaths and where remembrance of the millions who died in two world wars can be kept fresh. Even East Germany has its shrine to the victims of fascism.

For years there have been plans and projects, discussions on whether and where a memorial should be erected. But only now, a generation after the last soldier fell, has the Government taken a firm decision to build an appropriate memorial in Bonn. And bitter arguments, reflecting the continuing sensitivity of past history and the continuing pain of remembrance, have flared over who should be commemorated and why.

For Chancellor Kohl, a man who has emphasized constantly his generational distance from the Third Reich, there is no question but that a memorial is overdue. "Mourning has something to do with the dignity of a nation," he said recently. It was painful for him that state guests were able to pay respects only fleetingly and without any fanfare in a small cemetery tucked away in north Bonn.

His sentiments are shared by the National League for the Care of German War Cemeteries, a 400,000-strong organization which looks after graves in some 80 countries.

In 1983 it submitted plans for a central national memorial to combine elements of mourning, information and documentation. Though intended primarily to commemorate the estimated two million soldiers killed in the First World War and seven million in the Second, it would be dedicated to "all victims of force" – prisoners of war, refugees, civilians – driven from their homes. A site has been set aside near the Rhine, and a competition is to be announced to design a fitting memorial.

Opponents reacted vehemently. The idea, they say, is anachronistic, bombastic, liable to political misinterpretation and contradictory in its aims. Why should Hitler's armies be honoured, Professor Helmut Dahmer asked recently in *Die Zeit*. Were it not for their deeds, Germany would have had no dead prisoners, refugees and victims to mourn.

Was it not also invidious to separate Germans and non-Germans – what about the concentration camp inmates? Such a memorial would give the impression that the soldiers had "died for us" when in fact they died senselessly.

In fact there are already memorials to the dead, ranging from the broken, accusing stump of the Gedächtniskirche in Berlin, the restored ruins of the Frauenkirche in Dresden, to the preservation of the gruesome execution block where the July 20 plotters were hanged and the simple crosses listing the dead of both wars in many villages.

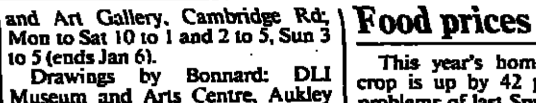
The most powerful memorials, of course, are the concentration camps, many now sites of pilgrimage. Dachau, a bleak, grey, levelled enclosure, is the fourth most visited tourist site in all Germany.

Commemorating Germany's war dead abroad is still taboo. The Poles cancelled Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher's recent proposed visit to Warsaw in part because he wanted to lay a wreath on a German military grave. There was uproar when a former SS general paid his respects to his men who fell in Normandy. At the Arnhem ceremonies in September there were no Germans, nor any mention of the men who lie in the German cemetery outside the Dutch city.

But coming to terms with the past and deliberately remembering it is seen by both politicians and psychologists in Germany as valuable in establishing a sense of identity and balance and in making reconciliation lasting and complete.

Many younger people regard war memorials as futile symbols, empty gestures. The present Government thinks otherwise.

Michael Binyon



THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

Princess Anne departs from Heathrow at 10.25 to visit the United Arab Emirates.

Prince Michael of Kent presents Castrol/IMI Gold Medal awards, The Savoy, 12.30.

New exhibition

Embroidery 84; Art Gallery and Museums, Kelvingrove, Glasgow; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (ends Jan 27).



Last chance to see

James McBey: War Artist; and [illegible] bicentenary; Aber[illegible]olhill; 10 to 5.

[illegible]tish [illegible] face to face; portrait photographs by Jim Cunningham a[illegible]ings by the artists featured in the portraits; Lillie [illegible] Gallery, Station Rd, Milngavie, Strathclyde; 11 to 5 and 7 to 9 [illegible]

Exhibitions in progress

Antique Dolls and Villas and Pillars: the architecture of Hastings in photographs; Hastings Museum and Art Gallery, Cambridge Rd; Mon to Sat 10 to 1 and 2 to 5, Sun 3 to 5 (ends Jan 6).

Drawings by Bonnard: DLI Museum and Arts Centre, Aukley Heads, Durham; Tues to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (ends Dec 9).

Paintings by George Birrell and ceramics by Muriel and Gordon Macintyre; Open Eye Gallery, 75 Cumberland St, Edinburgh; Mon to Fri 10 to 6, Sat 10 to 4 (ends Dec 6).

Recent prints by Peacock Printmakers; and Castlegate Developments; Artspace, 21 Castle St, Aberdeen; Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30 (ends Dec 5).

Music

Concert by the Ulster Orchestra, Civic Centre, Craigavon, Northern Ireland, 8.

Concert by the Bournemouth Sinfonietta; Town Hall, Oxford, 8.

Concert by the Scottish Chamber Orchestra, Younger Hall, St Andrews, Fife, 8.

Concert by the Northern Sinfonia; Middlesbrough Town Hall, 7.45.

Concert by the Scottish National Orchestra; Usher Hall, Edinburgh, 7.30.

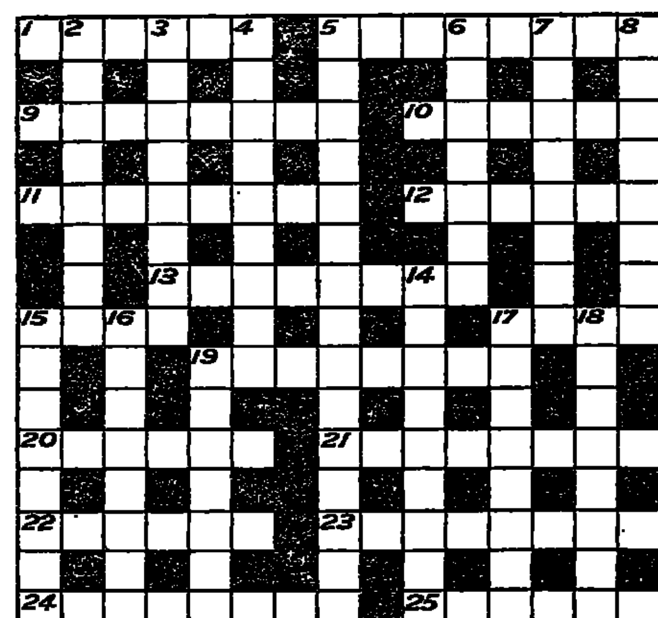
Concert by the Scottish Baroque Ensemble; Mitchell Hall, Aberdeen, 7.30.

General

Southern and Sussex Country Craft Fair; Hove Town Hall, Norton Rd, Sussex; 10 to 5, tomorrow 10 to 4.

Edinburgh Winter Antiques Fair; Roxburghe Hotel, Charlotte Sq, Edinburgh: 11 to 8 today and tomorrow, Sunday 11 to 5.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,599



ACROSS

1 Mixed saunas in this resort (6).
5 Upset relation from Asia (8).
9 Instrument sometimes needed to make judgments (8).
10 High society (3,3).
11 Psychologist joins foreign woman in the Alps (8).
12 Sound but difficult position (6).
13 Mix up record manufacturer (8).
15 Musical heroine was a dark horse (4).
17 Record first reached by fastest runner (4).
19 It causes ringing in the ears when one is depressed (4-4).
20 Garment doctor displayed in family circle (6).
21 Fetched one after genuine final letter (8).
22 A fortunate combination, most talented (6).
23 Match-fit? (8).
24 Such a course is contrary to young man's advice (8).
25 A sort of ginger brown colour (6).

DOWN

2 A large number of Romans, on balance, is enough (8).
3 Temporary subsitutes block passes (8).
4 Less than agreed! That's rare (9).
5 Novel liked by both of us (3,6,6).
6 Sort of prince that can make one cross (7).
7 Terriers' excessive enthusiasm for island (8).
8 The line is drawn where such freedom is zero (8).
14 Cite a University don as possible provider of this (9).
15 Level of interest in powers' speed (4,4).
16 After a second, falls – or almost does (8).
17 Booming old headmaster keeps in sixth form (8).
18 Caps meat paste with litre of ale perhaps (8).
19 Powerful feller players spotted (4,3).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,598



Prize Crossword in The Times tomorrow

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 10

Photography award

Photographers living and working in Scotland can apply to undertake a commission to photograph life in the Western Isles. For further information contact Stills, The Scottish Photography Group Gallery, 105 High St, Edinburgh; tel: 03155 71140. The closing date for applications is December 19, 1984.

Parliament today

Commons (9.30): Debate on private Member's motion on licensing laws.

Anniversaries

Births: Andrea Palladio, architect, Padua, 1508; Sir Philip Sidney, poet and courtier, Penshurst, Kent, 1554; Jonathan Swift, Dublin, 1667; Theodor Mommsen, historian, Garding, Germany, 1817; Mark Twain, Florida, Missouri, 1835; Sir Winston Churchill, prime minister 1940-45, 1951-55, Blenheim Palace, 1874.

Deaths: Oscar Wilde, Paris, 1900; Edward John Eyre, explorer and colonial official, Tavistock, Devon, 1901.

Today is the Feast of Saint Andrew one of the twelve Apostles and the patron saint of Scotland. He was a disciple of Saint John the Baptist. He and his brother Peter were fishermen, and left their nets to follow Christ who promised them that they would be fishers of men. Andrew is said to have been crucified on a saltire cross and that his relics were brought to Scotland, finally to rest at the place now known as St Andrews.

Food prices

This year's home grown onion crop is up by 42 per cent so the problems of last Spring, when there was a world shortage, will no be repeated. Large English, Spanish and Polish onions range from 15-20p a lb and smaller sizes 10-15p. French shalots, however, range from 45-55p a lb.

Brussels sprouts are cheaper this week at 12-15p a lb. English green beans at 60-70p should not be confused with French beans which are £1-£1.30 a lb. Cauliflowers at 30-40p each have been affected by the weather so do check quality.

Easy peeled Satsumas are cheaper this week at 20-30p a lb, and tiny Corsican Clementines, which come with their leaves attached, 28-32p a lb.

Although most British fishing grounds have been affected by recent gales Icelandic catches are good and prices are reasonable. Large cod fillets average £1.46 a lb, Haddock fillets £1.59, Whiting fillets 98p a lb, place fillets £1.63, Lemon soles £1.49 and peeled prawns £3.29 a lb.

There are few changes in meat prices except lamb which is up a penny a pound on whole and fillet end of leg averaging £1.66 and £1.71 a lb. Best end chops £1.70 a lb and middle neck ranges from 64-99p a lb. This is the last week for Dewhurst promotions on New Zealand lamb. Other good meat buys this week include: Sainsbury's whole shoulder of New Zealand lamb at 68p a lb; Fine Fair frozen legs of pork 99p a lb; Safeway's home produced mince beef 86p a lb; Tesco's boneless middle rib of beef £1.50p a lb and ready basted fresh chicken at 68p a lb.

The papers

The Daily Mirror, commenting on student grants, says: "Since the war, most British governments have accepted the principle that those with the ability to gain from higher education were entitled to it, whatever their means. That principle has been abandoned by Mrs Thatcher."

The Daily Star, commenting on the British Medical Association's Conference on alcohol abuse, says: "The sensible solution to alcoholism is a programme of health education, backed up by much better facilities for treatment. Doctors should concentrate on that – and leave taxation to the treasury experts, who don't need any help."

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.455	1.365
Austria Sch	26.90	25.60
Belgium Fr	77.50	73.50
Canada $	1.65	1.58
Denmark Kr	13.85	13.15
Finland Mkk	8.08	7.60
France Fr	11.71	11.15
Germany DM	3.82	3.64
Greece Dr	178.00	163.00
Hongkong $	9.75	9.15
Ireland Pt	1.24	1.18
Italy Lira	2355.00	2255.00
Japan Yen	308.00	293.00
Netherlands Gld	4.31	4.11
Norway Kr	11.08	10.58
Portugal Esc	212.00	200.00
South Africa Rd	2.30	2.12
Spain Pta	212.50	202.50
Sweden Kr	10.88	10.38
Switzerland Fr	3.15	3.00
USA $	1.245	1.195
Yugoslavia Dnr	305.00	285.00

Retail Price Index: 357 7.

London: The *FT* Index closed down 3.4 at 925 8.

Top films

The top box-office films in London:

1 (1) 1984
2 (2) The Woman in Red
3 (–) The Killing Fields
4 (4) The Natural
5 (7) One Hundred and One Dalmations
6 (5) Tightrope
7 (6) Full Moon in Paris
8 (3) Company of Wolves
9 (–) Maria's Lovers
10 (8) The Hotel New Hampshire

The top films in the provinces:

1 1984
2 Jesus
3 Bachelor Party
4 The Woman in Red
5 Broadway Danny Rose

Compiled by *Screen International*

Top video rentals

1 (1) The Empire Strikes Back
2 (2) Sudden Impact
3 (4) Terms of Endearment
4 (5) Greystoke: The Legend of Tarzan
5 (3) Tootsie
6 (6) Uncommon Valour
7 (–) Educating Rita
8 (8) Footlose
9 (7) Fawlty Towers: The Germans
10 (12) Children of The Corn
11 (10) War Games

Supplied by *Video Business*

Roads

Wales and the West: A38: North and Southbound lane closures on the approach to Marsh Hills roundabout. A449: Contraflow between M4 junction 24 and Raglan at Llantrisant, Gwent.

The North: *A61*: Severe delays on Wakefield Rd, Barnsley. A1: Contraflow along Morpeth bypass at Fairmoor Bridge, Northumberland. A1: Contraflow on southbound carriageway on Shilbottle Bridge, at end of Alnwich bypass.

Scotland: A725: Contraflow on Bellshill bypass, from Shawhead interchange (A8); temp lights at North Rd junction. A75: Buccleuch St Bridge, Dumfries: bridge repairs and realignment of approaches; one lane only each way and turning restrictions to and from Whitesands. A76: Road realignment SE of Kilmarnock, S of junction with A719; *single line traffic with lights.*

Portfolio

Portfolio – how to play

Monday–Saturday record your daily Portfolio total.

Add these together to determine your weekly Portfolio total.

If your total matches the published weekly dividend figure you have won outright or a share of the prize money stated for that week, and must claim your prize as instructed below.

How to claim

Telephone The Times Portfolio claims line 0254-53272 between 10.00 am and 3.30 pm, on the day your overall total matches The Times Portfolio Dividend. No claims can be accepted outside these hours.

You must have your card with you when you telephone.

If you are unable to telephone someone else can claim on your behalf but they must have your card and call The Times Portfolio claims line between the stipulated times.

No responsibility can be accepted for failure to contact the claims office for any reason within the stated hours.

The above instructions are applicable to both daily and weekly dividend claims.

● Some Times Portfolio cards include minor misprints in the instructions on the reverse side. These cards are not invalidated.

● The wording of Rules 2 and 3 has been expanded from earlier versions for clarification purposes. The Game itself is not affected and will continue to be played in exactly the same way as before.

Weather

A complex low pressure area S of Iceland will maintain a strong S airflow over the British Isles with troughs of low pressure crossing most districts from the W.

London, SE, E, central N, NE England, East Anglia, E Midlands: Becoming more cloudy with rain later; wind SE fresh or strong; max temp 12C (54F).

Central S, SW England, Channel Islands, S Wales: Cloudy, rain heavy at times, clearer later; wind S to SE strong to gale; max temp 12C (54F).

W Midlands, N Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll, Northern Ireland: Cloudy, rain heavy at times, clearer later; wind SE strong to gale decreasing fresh later; max temp 11C (52F).

Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Moray Firth, NE Scotland: Becoming more cloudy with rain later; wind S to SE fresh or strong; max temp 11C (52F).

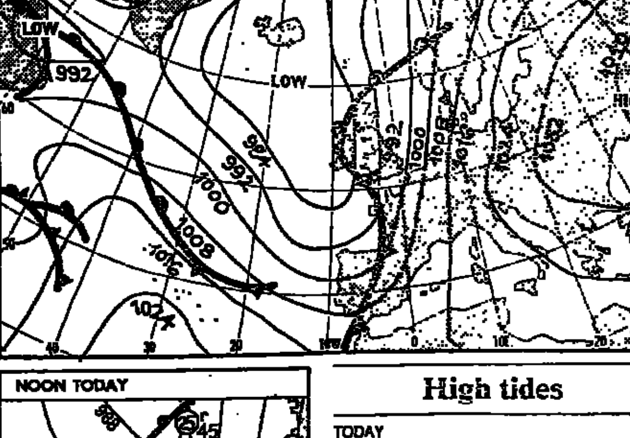
Central Highlands, NW Scotland: Mostly cloudy, occasional rain, heavy at times; wind SE fresh or strong; max temp 11C (52F).

Orkney, Shetland: Rather cloudy, rain at times; wind S strong to gale; max temp 10C (50F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Sunday: Showers in most districts dying out; further cloud and rain spreading from the W to most places on Sunday; windy at times; near normal temperatures.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind S strong to gale, locally severe gale at times; rain later; visibility good locally poor; sea rough or very rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea. Wind S or S E strong to severe gale, decreasing fresh or strong later; occasional rain; visibility good locally poor; sea rough or very rough decreasing moderate or rough later.

Sun rises: 7.43 am — Sun sets: 3.56 pm
Moon rises: 1.24 pm — Moon sets: 11.45 pm
First quarter: 8.0 am.



b–blue sky; bc–blue sky and cloud; c–cloudy; o–overcast; f–fog; d–drizzle; h–hail; m–mist; r–rain; s–snow; th–thunderstorm; p–showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled, temperatures fahrenheit.

Lighting-up time

London 4.28 pm to 7.14 am
Bristol 4.38 pm to 7.24 am
Edinburgh 4.15 pm to 7.50 am
Manchester 4.24 pm to 7.32 am
Penzance 4.53 pm to 7.30 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	10	50	Guernsey	c	12	54
Birmingham	r	11	52	Inverness	f	10	50
Blackpool	c	10	50	Jersey	c	11	52
Bristol	c	12	54	London	c	12	54
Cardiff	f	12	54	Manchester	f	12	54
Edinburgh	f	10	50	Newcastle	f	9	48
Glasgow	f	11	52	Ronaldsway	c	11	52

London

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 13C (55F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 11C (52F). Humidity: 6 pm, 77 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, 0.03in. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 0.5hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1007.5 millibars falling
1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

Highest and lowest

Yesterday: Highest day temp: Chivenor, 14C (57F); lowest day max: Lerwick, 9C (48F); highest rainfall: Diabaig, 0.75in; highest sunshine: Kinloss, 5.6hr.

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High tides

TODAY

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	6.25	5.3	7.14	6.9
Aberdeen	6.57	3.4	6.45	3.5
Avonmouth			12.05	9.8
Belfast	4.19	3.0	4.31	3.3
Cardiff	11.50	9.2		
Devonport	10.26	4.6	11.10	4.3
Dover	3.45	5.5	4.30	5.2
Falmouth	9.56	4.4	10.40	4.1
Glasgow	5.30	4.2	5.48	4.5
Harwich	4.30	3.4	5.22	3.4
Holyhead	3.42	4.3	3.50	4.8
Hull	11.07	5.5	11.36	6.9
Ilfracombe	11.09	7.1	11.39	6.6
Leith	6.07	4.5	9.20	4.5
Liverpool	4.12	7.3	4.35	7.8
Lowestoft	1.09	2.3	3.41	2.1
Margate	4.34	4.0	5.33	3.9
Milford Haven	11.27	5.5		
Newquay	10.25	5.6	11.02	5.2
Oban	11.39	3.2	11.44	2.8
Penzance	9.40	4.6	10.27	4.3
Portland	11.16	1.7		
Portsmouth	4.33	4.0	4.42	3.8
Shoreham	4.0	5.2	4.24	4.8
Southampton	4.17	3.7	4.23	3.5
Swansea	11.25	7.4	11.53	7.0
Tees	9.17	4.3	9.15	4.5
Walton-on-Naze	4.14	3.4	5.09	3.4

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarboro	0.4	–	11	52	bright
Bridlington	0.5	–	11	52	cloudy
Cromer	1.4	–	12	54	o bright
Lowestoft	1.2	–	12	54	cloudy
Clacton	2.1	.01	11	52	cloudy
Margate	–	–	12	54	cloudy
Folkestone	0.9	.09	12	54	showers
Hastings	–	.04	12	54	rain pm
Eastbourne	–	.02	13	55	rain
Brighton	–	.01	11	52	showers
Worthing	–	.06	12	54	rain
Littlehmptn					
Bognor R	0.2	.05	12	54	showers am
Southsea	–	.25	12	54	cloudy
Shanklin	–	.01	12	54	showers
Bournemth	–	.15	12	54	showers
Poole	–	.08	12	54	rain
Swanage	–	.04	12	54	cloudy
Weymouth	1.0	01	12	54	cloudy
Exmouth	0.6	.28	12	54	showers
Torquay	0.5	.23	13	55	showers
Falmouth	2.3	.07	13	55	showers

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Guernsey					
Scilly Isles	3.1	.19	13	55	showers am
Newquay	2.7	.13	13	55	showers
Ilfracombe	1.2	.13	13	55	showers
Tenby	3.6	.15	12	54	cloudy
Southport	0.2	.05	13	55	cloudy
Morecambe	–	.57	11	52	dull
Douglas	–	.11	11	52	showers
London (Ctrl)	0.5	.02	13	55	cloudy
B'ham (Airpt)	0.6	–	12	54	cloudy
Bristol (Ctrl)	1.5	.04	13	55	rain pm
Cardiff (Ctrl)	1.3	.07	12	54	rain pm
Anglesey	0.2	.08	12	54	showers
L'pool (Airpt)	0.3	.11	12	54	showers am
Manchester	1.6	.05	13	55	rain pm
Nottingham	1.3	–	11	52	cloudy
N'ctl-n-Tyne	1.9	–	11	52	bright
Carlisle					
Eskdalemuir					
Prestwick	–	.01	12	54	rain pm
Glasgow	–	.06	11	52	rain pm
Tiree	–	.23	11	52	rain pm

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	s	17	63	Cologne	c	10	50	Majorca*	s	17	63	Rome	s	17	63
Akrotiri	f	19	66	Copenhgn	f	9	48	Malaga*	c	16	61	Salzburg	s	8	46
Alexandria	f	25	77	Corfu	c	18	64	Malta*	c	13	55	Sao Paulo*	c	24	75
Algiers*	s	17	63	Dublin	r	11	52	Melbourne	f	20	68	S Francisco*	f	14	57
Amsterdam	r	6	43	Dubrovnik	s	16	61	Mexico C*	c	18	64	Santiago*	s	26	79
Athens	s	14	57	Faro	r	16	61	Miami*	c	26	79	Seoul	c	8	46
Bahrain				Florence	s	10	50	Milan	f	4	39	Singapore	f	30	86
Barbados*	s	28	82	Frankfurt	s	9	48	Montreal*	s	15	59	Stockholm	s	7	45
Barcelona*	c	13	55	Funchal	c	18	64	Moscow	c	-16	3	Strasbourg	s	8	46
Beirut	s	19	66	Geneva	s	7	45	Munich	s	7	45	Sydney	s	29	84
Belgrade	s	10	50	Gibraltar	c	16	61	Nairobi				Tangier*	s	17	63
Berlin	s	7	45	Helsinki	c	5	41	Naples	s	15	59	Tel Aviv	f	21	70
Bermuda*	r	19	66	Hongkong	c	21	70	New Delhi	s	23	73	Tenerife*	s	24	75
Biarritz	s	15	59	Innsbruck	s	6	43	New York*	c	17	63	Tokyo	s	12	54
Boulogne	c	10	50	Istanbul	f	10	50	Nice	f	15	59	Toronto*	r	12	54
Bordeaux	s	12	54	Jiddah				Oslo	s	4	59	Tunis	c	19	66
Brussels	c	11	52	Jo'burg*	f	23	73	Paris	f	11	52	Valencia*	s	15	59
Budapest	f	2	36	Karachi	c	27	81	Peking	s	4	39	Vancouver*	r	6	43
Buen Aires*	f	27	81	Las Palmas*	f	22	72	Perth	s	26	79	Venice	s	8	46
Cairo	f	21	70	Lisbon	c	12	54	Prague	f	-2	28	Vienna	f	5	41
Cape Tn	s	22	72	Locarno	s	7	45	Reykjavik	f	0	32	Warsaw	c	5	41
C'blanca				L Angeles*	c	12	54	Rhodes	s	18	64	Washington*	c	18	64
Chicago*	c	-1	30	Luxembg	s	9	48	Riyadh	s	28	92	Wellington*			
Ch'church*	f	23	73	Madrid*	s	9	48	Rio de Jan	s	24	75	Zurich	f	1	34

* denotes Wednesday's figures are latest available